

# RELIGIOUS BODIES: 1906.

## INTRODUCTION.

### SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

The law of May 23, 1850, under which the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870 were taken, provided for the first time for the collection of social statistics, including among other subjects that of religious organizations. The inquiries to be made under each heading of the schedule were fixed by the census act, and under that of "religion" called for the return for each denomination of the number of churches, church accommodations, and value of church property. Information covering these items was collected at the censuses of 1850 and 1860, but the results of these inquiries showed that the term "Number of churches," as designated by the census law, was ambiguous, and that it was "impossible to feel any assurance, in any particular case, whether church organizations or church edifices had been returned."<sup>1</sup> To avoid the possibility of similar confusion at the census of 1870, therefore, this inquiry was divided in order to insure returns for both church organizations and church edifices.

The marshals and assistant marshals, who were charged with the duty of taking the census in 1850, were provided with detailed instructions concerning the manner in which the returns were to be made under each category of the schedule, and in the absence of any change in the law at the two succeeding censuses it is to be presumed that the same instructions, in effect, governed the work in 1860 and in 1870.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Census of 1870, Population and Social Statistics, page 502.

<sup>2</sup> The instructions of 1850 in this respect were as follows:

Columns 25, 26, 27, and 28. Under the heading entitled "Religion," insert a separate account of churches, and other places of worship, belonging to all religious denominations, in the town or county described, including halls and chapels, if stately used as places of public worship. By number of sittings is meant the number of seats for individuals in such places of worship, or the number of persons they will accommodate.

Under "Value of church property," is to be inserted the present value of each of the churches or chapels, including the lands and estate, real and personal, owned by such religious societies. If a chapel or other place of worship is *rented*, its value is not to be here included; in such case you must include the name of denomination and the number of members, leaving blank the column numbered 28. As it is possible for a society to have property without a place of worship, the value of such property should be given in column 28. The facts relating to churches may generally be obtained with perfect accuracy from the pastor or clergyman having the same in charge; and, in case of his absence, application should be made to a warden, elder, or trustee.

An effort was made at the census of 1880 to secure, mainly by correspondence, very full and complete statistics concerning churches and Sunday schools, but the tabulations were not completed and no results are available for that census.

At the census of 1890 the inquiries concerning religious bodies were as follows: Organizations; church edifices and seating capacity; halls, school-houses, etc., and seating capacity; value of church property; and communicants or members. A statement was also requested of the number of ministers in each denomination as a whole, and care was taken to explain the meaning of the terms used, so as to insure results free from ambiguity.

The present inquiry, made in conformity to the provisions of section 7 of the permanent census act,<sup>3</sup> relates to the close of the year 1906. The inquiry covers information secured through the use of the following schedule:

1. Denomination.
2. Division (ecclesiastical).
3. Organization.
4. Location (city, town, or village; county; state).
5. Year in which established.
6. Number of church edifices.
7. Seating capacity.
8. Value of church property.
9. Amount of debt on church.
10. Value of parsonage, if any.
11. Language in which services are conducted.
12. Ministers (number of; salary).
13. Communicants or members (total number; males; females).
14. Sunday schools conducted by church organization (number of schools; number of officers and teachers; number of scholars).

The present inquiry covers, therefore, not only the same ground as that of 1890, but includes several additional items. The inquiries common to both censuses are those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, and that part of 13 which relates to the return of the total number of communicants or members. The new inquiries—those numbered 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 (in part), and 14—provide information for the first time in a United States census as to the date of establishment of the local church organization, amount of debt on church property, number and value of church parsonages, language in which services are conducted,

<sup>3</sup> Act of March 6, 1902, as amended by act of June 30, 1906.

salaries paid to ministers, sex of communicants or members, and the number and membership of Sunday schools conducted by church organizations.

The statistics of religious bodies, based upon these inquiries, refer to the close of the year 1906, as heretofore stated, and are limited to religious organizations in continental United States, no effort having been made to include any portion of the outlying territory.

Although one of these schedules was returned for each church organization represented in the statistics here given, yet in some instances the schedule was not filled in completely. In some cases, as is hereafter explained, the omissions are due simply to failure to answer the questions, and in others to the fact that the questions were not applicable to that particular organization. Because of these omissions a column has been inserted under each topic presented in the general tables for 1906 showing the number of organizations which made a report in regard to that topic. The difference between the number thus presented and the total number of organizations represents, in each case, the number of organizations for which no report was made.

#### METHODS PURSUED IN COLLECTING THE STATISTICS.

The general plan adopted for the collection of the statistics was by means of correspondence with the individual church organizations, together with such assistance from denominational officials as might be necessary, and as they were able and willing to render.

*Sources of information.*—In the carrying out of this plan it was necessary first to secure as complete a list as possible, by name and location, of the individual organizations in the several denominations, and for this the denominational officials were chiefly relied upon. The general officers of the various denominations were requested to furnish lists of the ecclesiastical divisions—associations, conferences, dioceses, presbyteries, etc.—composing them, with the names and addresses of their clerks or secretaries; and these divisional officers were in turn requested to furnish lists of organizations and ministers in their respective divisions.

For statistical purposes the natural divisions were found to be: For Baptist bodies the association; for Methodist bodies the district; for Presbyterian bodies the presbytery; for the Congregationalist churches the state conference (using the term recommended by the National Council); and in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches the diocese. Accordingly the clerk of the Baptist association, the presiding elder or district superintendent of the Methodist district, the stated clerk of the presbytery, the statistical secretary of the Congregational state conference, and the secretary of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal diocese, were applied to for the needed information.

This request for the assistance of the general and divisional officers of the various denominations met in most instances with a hearty response, and by this means a list of organizations, by ecclesiastical divisions, was obtained for each of the denominations having such divisions. In the case of those bodies which have no ecclesiastical divisions, lists of organizations were furnished by their general officers.

*Plan of enumeration.*—With these lists as a basis, a copy of the schedule already referred to, with the necessary instructions and a return franked envelope, was addressed to the pastor or clerk of each church organization. The original plan was to send these direct to the church organizations, and when filled out and properly signed have them sent to the divisional officer, to be in turn certified by him and forwarded to the Bureau of the Census. The purpose of this was to give the divisional officer an opportunity to see whether any of the churches under his jurisdiction had failed to report, and also whether the returns as made were substantially correct. It appeared, however, that according to the postal law the pastor or clerk of the church was not permitted to send the schedule under the frank of the Bureau to the divisional officer, since the latter was not an employee of the Government, and according to another law, could not be commissioned without compensation. Accordingly the plan was adopted of inclosing these addressed envelopes to the divisional officer, in the first instance, with the request that he make any needed correction in the addresses, see that the proper number of cards were inclosed in each envelope, namely, one for each church served by the pastor, and forward them to the church organizations. Also, in order to make sure that no churches were omitted, a number of blank envelopes, with schedules and instructions, were sent to him, to be forwarded to such organizations as might not have been included in the list. The schedules, when filled out and properly signed by the pastor or clerk, were then to be inclosed in the return franked envelope and sent direct to the Bureau of the Census.

In cases where the divisional officer declined to cooperate in this way, the schedules were sent to the individual organizations direct. The result was that the returns for about two-thirds of the entire number of organizations were secured through this method of direct correspondence with the individual organizations.

In the case of a considerable number of denominations, however, where for various reasons the work was attended with special difficulties, the statistics were collected in whole or in part through the general or statistical secretaries, or other prominent representatives, who were commissioned as special agents for the purpose, and who were willing for a nominal sum to cooperate with the Bureau of the Census in this way. Among the denominations for which the

work was done, partly by direct correspondence and then placed in the hands of special agents for completion, are two branches of the Baptists—the Southern Baptist Convention and the National Baptist Convention (Colored)—the Primitive Baptists, and the Disciples of Christ. Among those for which the statistics were collected entirely under the supervision of their own representatives are the Roman Catholic Church, the Churches of Christ (Disciples), and the Jewish congregations. There were also a number of comparatively small bodies, many of them having but few organizations each, which could better be reached through their own representatives than through direct correspondence, because they either had no complete ecclesiastical system, or were not accustomed to furnishing statistics of their churches, or were opposed to doing so through conscientious scruples.

The returns for the National Baptist Convention (Colored) were finally completed by a personal canvass by agents sent out from the Bureau, as were also those for the three principal colored Methodist bodies, namely, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Means of verification.*—All the items of information contained in the schedules for the various denominations were transferred to sheets, by individual organizations and ecclesiastical divisions, and by states, counties, and cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more, in this way bringing together, in the form most convenient for scrutiny and subsequent tabulation, all the information for each denomination.

For the purpose of verification, the returns for each individual church organization and for each ecclesiastical division and denomination were carefully compared with the yearbooks and minutes of the various bodies, and with all other available sources of information, and supplemental information was obtained by special correspondence, wherever this was found necessary.

In the case of some denominations it will be found that the number of organizations as given in this report is less than that shown by the yearbooks for 1906. In many instances this may be accounted for by the fact that the yearbooks include the names of churches which are either extinct or practically so, and for which no report could be obtained, and in other cases by the fact that the figures as given in the yearbooks include mere preaching places or unorganized missions, which, as will later appear, could not well be included in this report.

The employment of these different means of collecting and verifying the statistics, as circumstances required, has resulted in a very thorough and complete presentation.

*Difficulties encountered.*—The chief difficulty encountered in the prosecution of the work was that of securing prompt returns from the individual church organizations. A little more than one-half of the entire number sent in their reports with reasonable promptness, and had all done the same, the census might have been completed at a much earlier date, but many responded only after long delay and after repeated reminders had been sent to them. In many instances it was necessary to call upon the divisional officers for special assistance in securing returns for the delinquent churches, this assistance being rendered by them gratuitously.

Another difficulty was that of securing the complete and proper filling of the schedule by the pastor or clerk of the individual church organization. In many cases it could not be determined from the schedule to what ecclesiastical division or even to what denomination the church for which it was returned belonged, or in what county it was located. In other respects also the schedules as first returned were frequently imperfectly filled out. To supply the information lacking required a great amount of extra correspondence, and was the occasion of delaying greatly the completion of the work.

#### SPECIAL DATA, AND HOW OBTAINED.

Besides the statistics based on the returns from the individual church organizations, special provision was made for securing (1) an authoritative statement, for each denomination as a whole, as to its history, doctrine, polity, and work, the latter comprehending its activities in the home and foreign missionary fields and in educational, philanthropic, institutional, and other lines of work; (2) a statement covering the undenominational and union Sunday schools of the country, as a supplement to the statistics of Sunday schools connected with the local church organizations in the several denominations; and (3) substantially complete statistics of the independent, unassociated, or union churches scattered over the country, in which there has been a very considerable development in recent years.

*History, doctrine, polity, and work of denominations.*—The statements under this head follow in general the plan of similar statements in the report for 1890, except that they are more comprehensive and include under the title of work the missionary, educational, and philanthropic activities of the denominations both in the United States and in foreign lands.

For the preparation of them application was made to prominent men, usually officials, in the different bodies, and a general outline was furnished to each, covering the specific points which it was desired to set forth. This outline included different points under each head as follows: (1) History: The origin, develop-

ment, and present status of the denomination. (2) Doctrine: General classification, whether Calvinistic, Arminian, Lutheran, Liberal, or other, together with the creeds or confessions recognized as furnishing the basis of church membership and of ordination to the ministry. (3) Polity: General classification, whether Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, etc., together with specific forms of organization, local and general. (4) Work: Home missionary, foreign missionary, educational, institutional, and general.

The statements received varied greatly. In some the history was given in full; in others the barest summary was furnished. The doctrinal statements were, with few exceptions, quite complete, while those on polity varied in their extent almost as much as those on history. The description of work done was in general quite full, though not infrequently detailed figures were not provided. In order to secure greater harmony and better proportion in all these parts, considerable correspondence was carried on both with those who furnished the original material and with others who were able to provide information on specific points. In every case also the yearbooks and histories of the denominations, as well as books of general reference, were consulted.

The original intention was to publish the statements either over the names of the writers or to give them credit. It appeared, however, that in many cases this was impracticable, and the editorial form was adopted for all. This naturally involved some changes in form of statement, and some rearrangement of material, in order to secure general uniformity of presentation. Whenever it seemed best for the sake of clearness or brevity to retain phrases which would be appropriate only from the specific standpoint of the denomination, quotation marks have been used. The final form has been submitted either to the author or, in a few instances where that was impracticable, to some one in the denomination competent to pass upon it.

In the historical sections the interrelations of the different bodies and the part they have had in the general life of the country have been kept in mind as well as their internal development. Wherever differing or opposing views had to be taken into consideration, the statement has been confined to the simple historical facts, and where interpretation was essential it has been made clear that it was from the standpoint of the interested body. It is indicative of the general character of the material furnished, that the instances of sharp divergence in this particular have been very few.

In the sections on doctrine and polity the specific points emphasized by each denomination are set forth as briefly as possible, reference being made in several cases to fuller statements in connection with other bodies. This is especially true of such families as the Methodist and Presbyterian, where the statement for the leading member of the family suffices in most respects for all. The various sections are generally set

off by special headings, but in some of the smaller bodies the doctrine and polity are included under the head of history.

The section on work of the denominations includes both textual statement and a tabular presentation of certain items common to all, or the great number, of the denominations. In the preparation of this section certain difficulties, arising partly from diverse forms of organization, partly from the use of diverse methods and terms, but chiefly from incomplete or general rather than specific reports, prevented that completeness and accuracy which is essential to any thoroughly scientific census presentation.

In this connection it may be stated that a number of societies or associations directly connected with Christian work and similar to many of the denominational societies are not represented either in the textual statements or the tables. Among these are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and kindred organizations; the American Bible Society; and the American Tract Society. These are omitted not from any failure to recognize the character of their work, but because under the law governing this report it is limited to religious bodies, and those organizations not directly connected with some denomination are thus excluded.

It should be again emphasized that the presentation, whether in the statements or in the tables, does not include all the work done by the individual organizations of the various religious bodies. It includes only such as has been reported by the various general societies or organizations of the denominations. A vast amount of similar work is done on independent lines. Making, however, as stated in connection with the tables, due allowance for the conditions, the general presentation, it is believed, is reasonably accurate, and is a fairly clear survey of the subject.

*Undenominational Sunday schools.*—In addition to the Sunday schools conducted by individual church organizations in the various denominations, there are a large number of undenominational schools, which obviously could not be reached by means of the general schedule. As the statistics of these schools were necessary to an adequate presentation of the Sunday school work in the United States, provision was made for securing them through the International Sunday School Association, of which Marion Lawrance, of Chicago, Ill., is general secretary. The method employed by Mr. Lawrance was to obtain from the state secretary of the association in each state and territory a list of the county secretaries, and from these in turn to obtain a list, by name and location, of the undenominational Sunday schools in their respective counties, with the names and addresses of their superintendents, and the number of officers and teachers and the number of scholars in each school. In counties where the association had no secretaries the information was obtained from the county su-



perintendents of public schools. Valuable assistance was also rendered to the association by lists of schools provided by the missionaries of the American Sunday School Union. The work was done in a thorough manner, and it is believed that the figures presented comprise substantially complete statistics of the undenominational Sunday schools of the country.

*Independent churches.*—With the request sent to the divisional officers of the various denominations for lists of their own churches, a form was inclosed on which they were requested to furnish also the name and location of any independent or unassociated churches known to them, within the bounds of their several jurisdictions. A similar form was inclosed with the schedules sent to the pastors of the denominational churches, and they were asked to give the name and location of any churches in their vicinity which were not identified with any denomination. In addition, a careful search was made in the directories of all the principal cities for the names of independent churches. A schedule was then sent to the pastor or clerk of each of the churches on the list so obtained, and he was requested, in filling out the schedule, to indicate whether the church was, as reported, an independent or unassociated church, and with what denomination, if any, it was affiliated. Returns for most of the organizations which have been classified under the general head of "Independent churches" were received in answer to these inquiries. Among them there are a considerable number which bear denominational names, but which appear to have no denominational connection. Most of these, after every effort had been made to classify them, were placed with the Independent churches. In some cases, however, it appeared that enough denominational affiliation existed to identify them practically with some ecclesiastical division, and in these cases they were added to the respective denominations.

#### PLAN OF REPORT.

The report on religious bodies comprises three general sections: The first section consists of a summary of the detailed statistics derived from the returns of the local church organizations, together with such explanations as are necessary to a proper understanding of the figures presented for the several denominations, and, in addition thereto, summary statements, by denominations only, covering the average annual salaries paid to ministers, the date of establishment of church organizations, and the languages used in the conduct of church services; the second section consists of a series of fifteen general tables giving the statistics for 1906 in detail for continental United States, for each state and territory, in part for counties and principal cities, and to a certain extent in comparison with similar statistics derived from previous census reports; these two sections form Part I of the report. The third section, forming Part II of

the report, is devoted to a separate presentation for each denomination of the statistics for 1906, by states and territories and by ecclesiastical divisions, in conjunction with an authoritative statement of the history, doctrine, polity, and work of the denomination as a whole.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF DENOMINATIONS AT FORMER CENSUS PERIODS.

The first statistics of religious bodies, published in the report of the census of 1850, were presented for the principal or leading denominations, arranged simply in their alphabetical order. These were 18 in number and designated as follows: Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Friends, German Reformed, Jews, Lutheran, Mennonite, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Swedenborgian, Tunker, Unitarian, and Universalist. The Congregational churches of Pennsylvania were grouped under the title "Orthodox Congregational," but could have been very properly included under the general denominational head. No attempt was made to distinguish between the various branches of the larger denominations—for example, the Baptists, Methodists, or Presbyterians—and all churches not easily included under one of the foregoing 18 titles were either grouped under the heads of "Free" or "Union" or combined under that of "Minor Sects." The last-named group, especially, included a number of churches in certain states which belonged to some of the 18 denominations specified, although in other states they were listed separately; subsequently, at the period of the census of 1870, they were transferred to their proper places and so presented in a summary given in the report for 1870. This summary was reprinted in the report for 1890 and is also included in the present report,<sup>1</sup> but the statistics for each denomination presented in the summary, while agreeing in total with those published in the original report for 1850 do not correspond in detail.

A classification by "family" groups first appeared in the report for 1860, but only two families were so registered—Baptists and Presbyterians; the former included Baptists and Freewill, Mennonite, Seventh-day, Tunker, and Winebrennerian Baptists, while the latter included Presbyterians and Cumberland, Reformed, and United Presbyterians. The Orthodox Congregationalists of Pennsylvania, separately listed in 1850, were grouped under their general denominational head, the Mennonites and Tunkers were included in the Baptist family, as above stated, and the Adventists, Shakers, and Spiritualists appeared as new denominations.

The classification in the report for 1870 was not as detailed as in that for 1860. All but the Regular Baptists were included under the head of "Other" Baptists, and a similar rule was followed with respect

<sup>1</sup>See Table 15, page 565.

to the Presbyterians. Three denominations—the Evangelical Association, Mormons, and United Brethren in Christ—appeared for the first time, but a large number of churches were classed under the heads of “Miscellaneous,” “Unknown (local missions),” and “Unknown (union).”

The presentation of denominations in the report for 1890 was very complete, both as to families and as to separate denominations. The total number of denominations covered by the report was 145, including the three branches of Regular Baptists as separate and distinct denominations and counting the independent Lutheran congregations and the independent miscellaneous congregations as the equivalent of two denominations. Of the 145 denominations so listed in 1890, 120 were grouped in 18 families and 25 were listed separately.

#### NAMES AND CLASSIFICATION OF DENOMINATIONS IN 1906.

The statistics of religious bodies for 1906 embrace a total of 186 denominations in the United States, if the “Independent churches” be classed as one denomination. Of these 186 denominations, 154 are grouped in 27 families, and 32 are classed as unrelated or separate denominations. Since 1890 the number of denominations has increased by 41 and the number of denominational families by 9. The following summary indicates, in general, the movement in religious denominations between the two censuses:

Denominations reported in 1890.....	145
Denominations which have ceased to exist.....	12
Denominations consolidated with other denominations.....	4
Denominations which have disappeared through change in classification....	4
Total denominations which have disappeared.....	20
Denominations reported in both 1890 and 1906.....	125
Denominations added by division of denominations.....	13
Other new denominations.....	48
Total new denominations.....	61
Denominations reported in 1906.....	186

So far as the names and classification of the religious bodies in existence in 1890 are concerned, the present report agrees, in the main, with that of 1890. A few changes have been made in order to meet criticisms of the latter report. As the work of collecting the statistics for the several denominations progressed, it was found that there was some dissatisfaction with the terminology and classification previously used. It was evident, however, that no list of denominations, grouped as far as possible by denominational families, could be devised which would be entirely consistent and practical, and at the same time scientific, owing partly to the great diversity among religious bodies, partly to their predilections, and partly to the popular use of certain names which would render the adoption of the corporate names confusing or even misleading. As far as practicable, the predilections

of each denomination have been consulted, and, the list of denominations finally adopted,<sup>1</sup> after a careful review of existing conditions and after extended conference with a number of persons actively identified with the religious work of the country, is deemed, on the whole, to meet the peculiar difficulties of the case. In addition to the changes made to meet the criticisms referred to, there are changes due to altered conditions. Separate denominations in the families are in general arranged in the order of the date of organization, though occasionally, for specific reasons, that has been modified.

The changes in the list of denominations from that given in the report for 1890 are indicated in detail under four heads: (1) Changes in the names of denominations; (2) changes in the names of denominational families; (3) disappearance of denominations and denominational families; and (4) new denominations and denominational families.

*Changes in the names of denominations.*—The report for 1890, in the case of some of the denominations, failed to use the corporate name, but substituted a short and more popular designation. The present report, with few exceptions, has adopted the corporate name. The only changes requiring notice are indicated in the following tabular statement giving the names by which the bodies in question have been known at the two periods:

1906	1890
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).	Associate Church of North America.
Christian Union.....	Churches of Christ in Christian Union, Independent.
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.	Church of God (Winebrennerian).
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).	Baptist Church of Christ.
Free Baptists.....	Freewill Baptists.
Freewill Baptists.....	Original Freewill Baptists.
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	Regular Baptists (Colored).
Northern Baptist Convention.....	Regular Baptists (North).
Presbyterian Church in the United States.	Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern).
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Northern).
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored Methodist).....	Zion Union Apostolic.
Southern Baptist Convention.....	Regular Baptists (South).
Temple Society in the United States (Friends of the Temple).....	Friends of the Temple.
United Society of Believers (Shakers)....	Society of Shakers.

*Changes in the names of denominational families.*—In the report for 1890, the denominational families were generally designated by the names usually given to the adherents of the constituent denominations, as Adventists, Baptists, etc. This procedure has been criticised, and the terms “bodies” and “churches,” with the appropriate adjective prefixed, have been suggested. Since the term “churches” is also used in reference to local churches, the term “bodies” has been adopted. In a few cases where they seemed to be peculiarly appropriate, however, the terms “churches” and “societies” have been used, and in a

<sup>1</sup> For full list of denominations, as adopted for 1906, see page 18.

few cases, in order to avoid an awkward or undesirable phrase, the customary term has been retained.

*Disappearance of denominations and denominational families.*—The following 12 denominations, represented in the report for 1890, have been omitted from that for 1906, since no information indicating their denominational existence in 1906 has been found, and in the case of most of them a definite statement was received that they had been dissolved:

Adonai Shomo (Communitic).  
 Christian Missionary Association.  
 Church Triumphant or Koresban Ecclesia (Communitic).  
 Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth).  
 Congregational Methodist (Colored).  
 Evangelist Missionary Church (Methodist).  
 Harmony Society (Communitic).  
 Independent Methodists.  
 New Icaria Society (Communitic).  
 Old Catholic Church.  
 Society of Altruists (Communitic).  
 Society of Separatists (Communitic).

In the report for 1890, 5 denominations were represented which have since been consolidated with other denominations. They are given in the following tabular statement, together with the denominations with which they have been respectively consolidated:

DENOMINATION CONSOLIDATED WITH ANOTHER DENOMINATION.	DENOMINATION WITH WHICH CONSOLIDATED.
Apostolic Mennonite Church.....	General Conference of Mennonites of North America.
Christian Church (South).....	Christians (Christian Connection).
Danish Church Association (Lutheran)...	United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.
German Augsburg Synod (Lutheran)....	Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States, and other Lutheran bodies.
Lutheran Independent congregations ....	Various Lutheran bodies and (in part) Independent churches.

The Danish Church Association was combined with the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, organized since the report for 1890, to form the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and on this account the consolidations given in the foregoing statement have reduced the number of denominations by only 4 as compared with 1890.

In addition, the number of denominations has been reduced by 4 through change in classification. In the report for 1890, the 3 Baptist bodies designated, respectively, Regular Baptists (North), Regular Baptists (South), and Regular Baptists (Colored) were classed as 3 separate denominations. This classification has occasioned considerable criticism, since it was maintained that they are not 3 denominations, but 1 as far as doctrine, polity, and usages are concerned, the distinction being purely for administrative purposes. In the present report they are classed as a single denomination, but the statistics are presented separately for each branch. The number of Jewish denominations has been reduced from 2 to 1, because the Jewish authorities who furnished the informa-

tion for the present report did not accept the separation made in 1890 between Orthodox and Reformed Jews. The Greek Catholic Church (Uniat), classed as a separate denomination in 1890, is more properly a part of the Roman Catholic Church, and has been so classed in the present report.

Four denominational families which appeared in the report for 1890 do not appear in that for 1906. They are given in the following tabular statement, together with the reasons for their omission:

DENOMINATIONAL FAMILY.	REASON FOR OMISSION.
Catholic bodies.....	(Predilection of some of the constituent denominations to be considered unrelated bodies. Union of the constituent denominations. Classification of the constituent denominations as one denomination.
Protestant Episcopal bodies.....	
Christians (Christian Connection).....	
Jewish congregations.....	

*New denominations and denominational families.*—The following tabular statement gives the names of 17 denominations which have been added by division of denominations, as well as the names of the bodies from which they respectively branched off. The net gain in this manner, however, is only 13, since in 4 cases the denominations from which they respectively branched off were entirely reorganized into two or more new bodies.

DENOMINATION ADDED BY DIVISION OF A DENOMINATION.	DENOMINATION WITH WHICH FORMERLY INCLUDED.
American Salvation Army.....	Salvation Army.
Churches of Christ.....	Disciples of Christ.
Church of God (Adventist), Unattached Congregations.	Church of God (Seventh-day Adventist).
Colored Primitive Baptists in America....	Primitive Baptists.
General Church of the New Jerusalem....	Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian).
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.	Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian).
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.	General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Association.	German Evangelical Protestant Church.
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Conference.	German Evangelical Protestant Church.
Krinner Bruder-Gemeinde.....	Bundes Conferenz der Mennoniten Bruecker-Gemeinde.
Polish National Church of America.....	Roman Catholic Church.
Schellenberger Bruder-Gemeinde.....	Bundes Conferenz der Mennoniten Bruecker-Gemeinde.
Theosophical Society, American Section.	Theosophical Society.
Theosophical Society in America.....	Theosophical Society.
Theosophical Society, New York.....	Theosophical Society.
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society.	Theosophical Society.
United Evangelical Church.....	Evangelical Association.

These former denominations which have been completely reorganized are the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), German Evangelical Protestant Church, Bundes Conferenz der Mennoniten Bruecker-Gemeinde, and the Theosophical Society.

In the following list 48 denominations are named which have been added otherwise than by division of denominations. Of these, 11 are the result of immigration; 29 are new denominations not the result of division of denominations existing in 1890; 7 are bodies in existence in 1890, but not included in the report for that year; and 1 is a denomination erroneously included with another body, in the report for 1890.

## Denominations added through immigration:

- Eastern Orthodox Churches:
  - Servian Orthodox Church.
  - Syrian Orthodox Church.
- Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.
- Hungarian Reformed Church in America.
- Japanese Temples.
- Lutheran bodies:
  - Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).
  - Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.
  - Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.
- New Apostolic Church.
- Swedish Evangelical bodies:
  - Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.
  - Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.

## New denominations not occasioned by ecclesiastical division:

- Bahais.
- Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites.
- Christian Catholic Church in Zion.
- Church of God and Saints of Christ (Colored).
- Churches of the Living God (Colored):
  - Church of Christ in God.
  - Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).
  - Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship).
- Evangelistic associations:
  - Apostolic Christian Church.
  - Apostolic Faith Movement.
  - Christian Congregation.
  - Church of Daniel's Band.
  - Gospel Mission.
  - Heavenly Recruit Church.
  - Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.
  - Lumber River Mission.
  - Metropolitan Church Association.
  - Missionary Church Association.
  - Peniel Missions.
  - Pentecost Bands of the World.
  - Pentecostal Union Church.
  - Voluntary Missionary Society in America (Colored).
- Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (Colored).
- International Apostolic Holiness Union.
- Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith.
- Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.
- Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.
- United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).
- Vedanta Society.
- Volunteers of America.

## Denominations in existence in 1890, but not included in the report for that year:

- Christian Israelite Church.
- Freewill Baptists (Bullockites).
- Lutheran bodies:
  - Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).
  - Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eielsen's Synod.
  - Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.

Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites.

Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Colored).

## Denomination erroneously included, in 1890, in the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America:

Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.

Nine new denominational families appear in the report for 1906 through division of bodies existing in 1890 or through addition to them from abroad. They are given in the first of the following tables, together with the occasion of their formation.

Four new denominational families have originated otherwise than by division of bodies existing in 1890

or addition to them from abroad. They are given in the second of the following tables, together with the occasion of their formation:

DENOMINATIONAL FAMILY.	OCCASION OF FORMATION.
Buddhists.....	Addition of Japanese Buddhists, who have settled in the United States chiefly since 1890.
Catholic Apostolic Churches.....	Addition of the New Apostolic Church through immigration of its adherents from Germany.
Churches of the New Jerusalem.....	Division of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) into two bodies.
Disciples or Christians.....	Division of the Disciples of Christ into two bodies.
Evangelical bodies.....	Division of the Evangelical Association into two bodies.
German Evangelical Protestant bodies.....	Division of the German Evangelical Protestant Church into two bodies.
Moravian bodies.....	Organization, by immigrants from Europe, of a new denomination entitled Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren of North America.
Salvationists.....	Withdrawal of the American Salvation Army from the Salvation Army.
Theosophical societies.....	Organization of four separate societies by members of the Theosophical Society.
Churches of the Living God (Colored).	Organization of a new denomination since 1890, and its subsequent division into three bodies.
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	Formed of the Russian and the Greek Orthodox Churches, classed with Catholic bodies in the report for 1890, and of the Servian and the Syrian Orthodox Churches, organized in the United States since 1890.
Evangelistic associations.....	Formed of local churches, organized more or less closely for the purpose of carrying on evangelistic work.
Swedish Evangelical bodies.....	Formed of two bodies organized by Swedish immigrants since 1890.

## LIST OF DENOMINATIONS FOR 1906.

The list of denominations as finally adopted for 1906 is as follows:

## Adventist bodies:

- Evangelical Adventists.
- Advent Christian Church.
- Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.
- Church of God (Adventist).
- Churches of God (Adventist), Unattached Congregations.
- Life and Advent Union.
- Churches of God in Christ Jesus.

## Armenian Church.

## Bahais.

## Baptist bodies:

## Baptists—

- Northern Baptist Convention.
- Southern Baptist Convention.
- National Baptist Convention (Colored).

## General Six Principle Baptists.

## Seventh-day Baptists.

## Free Baptists.

## Freewill Baptists.

## General Baptists.

## Separate Baptists.

## United Baptists.

## Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).

## Primitive Baptists.

## Colored Primitive Baptists in America.

## Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.

## Freewill Baptists (Bullockites).

## United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).

## Brethren (Plymouth):

- Brethren (Plymouth)—I.
- Brethren (Plymouth)—II.
- Brethren (Plymouth)—III.
- Brethren (Plymouth)—IV.

- Brethren (River):  
 Brethren in Christ.  
 Yorker, or Old Order, Brethren.  
 United Zion's Children.
- Buddhists:  
 Chinese Temples.  
 Japanese Temples.
- Catholic Apostolic Churches:  
 Catholic Apostolic Church.  
 New Apostolic Church.
- Christadelphians.  
 Christian Catholic Church in Zion.  
 Christian Israelite Church.  
 Christian Union.  
 Christians (Christian Connection).  
 Church of Christ, Scientist.  
 Church of God and Saints of Christ (Colored).  
 Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.  
 Churches of the Living God (Colored):  
 Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship).  
 Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).  
 Church of Christ in God.
- Churches of the New Jerusalem:  
 General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.  
 General Church of the New Jerusalem.
- Communitistic societies:  
 United Society of Believers (Shakers).  
 Amana Society.
- Congregationalists.
- Disciples or Christians:  
 Disciples of Christ.  
 Churches of Christ.
- Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren:  
 German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).  
 Old Order German Baptist Brethren.  
 The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).  
 German Seventh-day Baptists.
- Eastern Orthodox Churches:  
 Russian Orthodox Church.  
 Servian Orthodox Church.  
 Syrian Orthodox Church.  
 Greek Orthodox Church.
- Evangelical bodies:  
 Evangelical Association.  
 United Evangelical Church.
- Evangelistic associations:  
 Apostolic Faith Movement.  
 Peniel Missions.  
 Metropolitan Church Association.  
 Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.  
 Missionary Church Association.  
 Pentecost Bands of the World.  
 Heavenly Recruit Church.  
 Apostolic Christian Church.  
 Christian Congregation.  
 Gospel Mission.  
 Church of Daniel's Band.  
 Lumber River Mission.  
 Pentecostal Union Church.  
 Voluntary Missionary Society in America (Colored).
- Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (Colored).
- Friends:  
 Society of Friends (Orthodox).  
 Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).  
 Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).  
 Friends (Primitive).
- German Evangelical Protestant bodies:  
 German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Association.  
 German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Conference.
- German Evangelical Synod of North America.  
 Independent churches.  
 International Apostolic Holiness Union.  
 Jewish congregations.
- Latter-day Saints:  
 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
 Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
- Lutheran bodies:  
 General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.  
 United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.  
 General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.  
 Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.  
 United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.  
 Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.  
 Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.  
 Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.  
 Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eilsen's Synod.  
 German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.  
 Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.  
 Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.  
 Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.  
 Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.  
 Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.  
 Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.  
 Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.  
 Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.  
 United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.  
 Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.  
 Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.  
 Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).  
 Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).  
 Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.
- Mennonite bodies:  
 Mennonite Church.  
 Bruderhoef Mennonite Church.  
 Amish Mennonite Church.  
 Old Amish Mennonite Church.  
 Reformed Mennonite Church.  
 General Conference of Mennonites of North America.  
 Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).  
 Old (Wisler) Mennonite Church.  
 Defenceless Mennonites.  
 Mennonite Brethren in Christ.  
 Bundes Konferenz der Mennoniten Bruder-Gemeinde—  
 Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde.  
 Schellenberger Bruder-Gemeinde.  
 Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites.  
 Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites.
- Methodist bodies:  
 Methodist Episcopal Church.  
 Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).  
 African Methodist Episcopal Church.  
 African Union Methodist Protestant Church.  
 African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.  
 Methodist Protestant Church.  
 Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.  
 Methodist Episcopal Church, South.  
 Congregational Methodist Church.  
 New Congregational Methodist Church.  
 Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.  
 Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).  
 Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.  
 Free Methodist Church of North America.  
 Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Colored).

## Moravian bodies:

- Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).
- Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.

## Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith.

## Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

## Polish National Church of America.

## Presbyterian bodies:

- Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.
- Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
- Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
- Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.
- United Presbyterian Church of North America.
- Presbyterian Church in the United States.
- Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).
- Associate Reformed Synod of the South.
- Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.
- Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.
- Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted).
- Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

## Reformed bodies:

- Reformed Church in America.
- Reformed Church in the United States.
- Christian Reformed Church.
- Hungarian Reformed Church in America.

- Reformed Catholic Church.
- Reformed Episcopal Church.
- Roman Catholic Church.

## Salvationists:

- Salvation Army.
- American Salvation Army.

## Schwenkfelders.

## Social Brethren.

## Society for Ethical Culture.

## Spiritualists.

## Swedish Evangelical bodies:

- Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.
- Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.

## Temple Society in the United States (Friends of the Temple).

## Theosophical societies:

- Theosophical Society in America.
- Theosophical Society, New York.
- Theosophical Society, American Section.
- Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society.

## Unitarians.

## United Brethren bodies:

- Church of the United Brethren in Christ.
- Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution)

## Universalists.

## Vedanta Society.

## Volunteers of America.



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# SUMMARY

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## SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

The first broad division of this report relates to continental United States, and consists of a classification according to religious denominations of the material collected relative to each of the following topics: Organizations, communicants or members, places of worship, value of church property, debt on church property, and value of parsonages. These statistics, which are included in summarized form in the ensuing text, are given in detail in Tables 1 and 8 (pages 148 and 514).

For purposes of textual consideration the distinctively Protestant bodies—those which in history and general character are identified more or less closely with the Protestant Reformation or its subsequent development—are grouped under one head. Twenty-two bodies are not included in this group. They comprise those bodies which are distinctively non-Protestant, those which differ in some important characteristics from the Protestant bodies, and those into whose organization the question of Protestantism can scarcely be said to enter. These 22 bodies are grouped as follows:

- (1) The Roman Catholic Church.
- (2) The Jewish congregations.
- (3) The Latter-day Saints, consisting of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
- (4) The Eastern Orthodox Churches, consisting of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Servian Orthodox Church, the Syrian Orthodox Church, and the Greek Orthodox Church.
- (5) All other bodies—consisting of the Armenian Church; the Bahais; the Buddhists, who comprise the worshipers in Chinese and Japanese Temples; the Communistic societies, which comprise the United Society of Believers (Shakers) and the Amana Society; the Polish National Church of America; the Society for Ethical Culture; the Spiritualists; the Theosophical societies, which comprise the Theosophical Society in America, the Theosophical Society, New York, the Theosophical Society, American Section, and the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society; and the Vedanta Society.

#### RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The statistical unit in the presentation of religious bodies is the organization. The term is used in this report in the same sense as in that for 1890; it is a

comprehensive designation for what is variously called a church, a congregation, a society, or a meeting, and embraces not only a church proper, but also each mission, station, or chapel, when separately organized. In the great majority of bodies the organization is distinctively a gathering for religious service. In one instance, the Chinese Temples, it represents the building, containing one or more shrines at which Chinese Buddhists worship, and in a number of instances, as in the case of the Bahais, the Society for Ethical Culture, and the Theosophical societies, it represents a gathering for conference on ethical, philosophical, or social subjects, as well as religious topics.

The total number of organizations covered by the present investigation is 212,230, as reported by 186 denominations. For purposes of presentation, as already explained, 154 of these bodies are arranged under 27 family heads, while 32 bodies are not so grouped but are listed separately in alphabetical order. The distribution of religious organizations by principal families and separate denominations in 1906 (those reporting 50,000 or more communicants or members), in comparison with similar figures for 1890, is given in the table on page 22.

Of the 212,230 organizations in 1906, shown by the following table, 195,618, or 92.2 per cent, are reported by the 164 Protestant bodies; 12,482, or 5.9 per cent, by the Roman Catholic Church; and 4,130, or about 2 per cent, by the remaining bodies, including Jewish congregations, Latter-day Saints, Eastern Orthodox Churches, and 14 minor bodies. The report for 1890 showed for continental United States a total of 165,151 organizations, of which 153,054, or 92.7 per cent, were reported by Protestant bodies; 10,239, or 6.2 per cent, by the Roman Catholic Church; and 1,858, or a little more than 1 per cent, by all the remaining bodies. According to these figures, between 1890 and 1906 the total number of religious organizations in the United States increased 47,079, or 28.5 per cent. For Protestant bodies the increase was 42,564, or 27.8 per cent; for the Roman Catholic Church 2,243, or 21.9 per cent; for Jewish congregations 1,236, or 231.9 per cent; and for Latter-day Saints, 328, or 38.3 per cent. The Eastern Orthodox Churches have practically come into existence since 1890, and this is also true with respect to several of the smaller denominations which are included under "All other bodies."

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

DENOMINATION.	Number of bodies: 1906.	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.					
		Number.		Per cent distribution.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.	
		1906	1890	1906	1890	Number.	Per cent.
All denominations.....	186	212,230	<sup>1</sup> 165,151	100.0	100.0	47,079	28.5
Protestant bodies.....	164	195,618	153,054	92.2	92.7	42,564	27.8
Adventist bodies.....	7	2,551	1,757	1.2	1.1	704	45.2
Baptist bodies.....	14	54,880	43,009	25.9	26.0	11,971	27.9
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1	1,379	1,424	0.6	0.9	45	3.2
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	1	638	221	0.3	0.1	417	188.7
Congregationalists.....	1	5,713	4,868	2.7	2.9	845	17.4
Disciples or Christians.....	2	10,942	7,246	5.2	4.4	3,696	51.0
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	4	1,097	980	0.5	0.6	108	10.9
Evangelical bodies.....	2	2,738	2,310	1.3	1.4	428	18.5
Friends.....	4	1,147	1,050	0.5	0.6	97	8.6
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1	1,205	870	0.6	0.5	335	38.5
Independent churches.....	1	1,079	155	0.5	0.1	924	596.1
Lutheran bodies.....	24	12,703	8,595	6.0	5.2	4,108	47.8
Mennonite bodies.....	14	604	550	0.3	0.3	54	9.8
Methodist bodies.....	15	64,701	51,489	30.5	31.2	13,212	25.7
Presbyterian bodies.....	12	15,506	13,471	7.3	8.2	2,035	15.1
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	1	6,845	5,018	3.2	3.0	1,827	36.4
Reformed bodies.....	4	2,585	2,181	1.2	1.3	404	18.5
Unitarians.....	1	461	421	0.2	0.3	40	9.5
United Brethren bodies.....	2	4,304	4,526	2.0	2.7	222	4.9
Universalists.....	1	846	956	0.4	0.6	110	11.5
Other Protestant bodies.....	52	3,694	2,042	1.7	1.2	1,652	80.9
Roman Catholic Church.....	1	12,482	10,239	5.9	6.2	2,243	21.9
Jewish congregations.....	1	1,769	533	0.8	0.3	1,236	231.9
Latter-day Saints.....	2	1,184	850	0.6	0.5	334	38.3
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	4	411	2	0.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	409	( <sup>2</sup> )
All other bodies.....	14	766	407	0.4	0.3	359	64.0

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of 26 organizations in Alaska.  
<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.  
<sup>4</sup> Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

The general order or rank of the principal religious bodies in 1906 with respect to organizations is presented in the following summary:

DENOMINATION.	Number of organizations.	Rank in number of organizations.
Methodist bodies.....	64,701	1
Baptist bodies.....	54,880	2
Presbyterian bodies.....	15,506	3
Lutheran bodies.....	12,703	4
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,482	5
Disciples or Christians.....	10,942	6
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6,845	7
Congregationalists.....	5,713	8
United Brethren bodies.....	4,304	9
Evangelical bodies.....	2,738	10
Reformed bodies.....	2,585	11
Adventist bodies.....	2,551	12
Jewish congregations.....	1,769	13
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,379	14
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,205	15
Latter-day Saints.....	1,184	16
Friends.....	1,147	17
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	1,097	18

The Methodist bodies rank first in number of organizations, in 1906, reporting 64,701, or 30.5 per cent of the entire number in the United States. The Baptist bodies rank second, with 54,880 organizations, or 25.9 per cent of the whole number. As compared with 1890, the Methodist bodies show an increase in the number of organizations of 13,212,<sup>1</sup> or 25.7 per cent, and the Baptist bodies an increase of 11,971, or 27.9 per cent. These two families embrace considerably more than one-half (56.4 per cent) of the whole number of organizations, and also show more than

<sup>1</sup> Some of this increase is only apparent; see explanatory statement on page 23 concerning the returns for the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

one-half of the entire increase between 1890 and 1906, or 25,183 out of a total increase for all bodies of 47,079.

Six other Protestant families, or denominations, comprise from 2 to more than 7 per cent of all the organizations in 1906, namely, Presbyterian bodies with 15,506 organizations, or 7.3 per cent of the total number; Lutheran bodies with 12,703, or 6 per cent; Disciples or Christians with 10,942, or 5.2 per cent; Protestant Episcopal Church with 6,845, or 3.2 per cent; Congregationalists with 5,713, or 2.7 per cent; and United Brethren bodies with 4,304, or 2 per cent. These 6, together with the Methodist and Baptist families, comprise 71 bodies, which represent substantially nine-tenths of the Protestant organizations, and 82.8 per cent of all the religious organizations in the United States.

The differences in the per cent distribution of organizations in 1906 as compared with 1890 are in general small and indicate that the relative importance of the several families and denominations has not changed essentially since the former report, so far as organizations are concerned.

Of the larger Protestant bodies only 3 show a decline in the number of organizations. These are the Christians (Christian Connection), which had 1,379 organizations in 1906 as against 1,424 in 1890, a loss of 45, or 3.2 per cent; United Brethren bodies, which had 4,304 organizations in 1906 as against 4,526 in 1890, a loss of 222, or 4.9 per cent; and the Universalists, which had 846 organizations in 1906 as against

956 in 1890, a loss of 110, or 11.5 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the loss in the United Brethren bodies (see Table 8, page 514) is confined entirely to one body, Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), the other body having substantially the same number of organizations in 1906 as in 1890.

The Jewish congregations, with 1,769 organizations in 1906 as compared with 533 in 1890, show a gain of 1,236 organizations, or 231.9 per cent. For the Latter-day Saints, comprising 2 bodies, the number of organizations has risen from 856 in 1890 to 1,184 in 1906, representing a gain of 328, or 38.3 per cent. The Eastern Orthodox Churches, which had only 2 organizations in 1890—Greek Orthodox and Russian Orthodox, 1 each—are now represented by 4 bodies comprising 411 organizations, of which 334 are Greek Orthodox churches.

The more detailed presentation in Table 8 (page 514) throws considerable light on the preceding statements for the principal families and denominations.

It shows, for example, that among the Adventist bodies the gain in organizations is contributed wholly by the Seventh-day branch, for which 1,889 organizations were reported in 1906 as against 995 in 1890. Each of the other 6 branches shows a slight loss in number of organizations.

The Baptist bodies show a gain between 1890 and 1906 of 11,971 organizations, but most of this gain is to be credited to 2 branches of the Baptist denomination, namely, the Southern Baptist Convention, with an increase of 4,866 organizations, and the National Baptist Convention (Colored), with an increase of 6,001. The 2 bodies of Primitive Baptists show an increase of 612 organizations; the Freewill Baptists, an increase of 441; and the Northern Baptist Convention, an increase of 370. Many of the remaining branches, however, show a loss, especially the Free Baptists, whose organizations decreased in number from 1,586 in 1890 to 1,346 in 1906, and the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists, whose organizations decreased from 473 in 1890 to 55 in 1906. Evidently some readjustment of organizations has taken place, because certain churches reported in 1890 as affiliated with one body are now reported as connected with another.

The Church of Christ, Scientist, as indicated by the foregoing table, has experienced a rapid growth. The number of organizations increased from 221 in 1890 to 638 in 1906—a gain of 417, or 188.7 per cent.

The growth in the number of "Independent churches," has also been phenomenal. In 1890 the number of independent congregations reported was 155. The number given for 1906 is 1,079, indicating a gain of 924, or 596.1 per cent. There are included under this title in 1906 four classes of churches: (1) Churches which call themselves absolutely independent, owning no ecclesiastical association or affilia-

tion; (2) churches using a denominational name but declining any ecclesiastical connection with a denominational body; (3) union churches, representing combinations of two or more denominations, but not ecclesiastically identified with any; (4) churches which, while generally agreeing in doctrine and frequently loosely associated so far as their ministers are concerned, yet have no general organization. A tendency is already manifest within them for more or less organization and consolidation, and whether their distinctive independency will continue is thus a matter of doubt.

The Lutheran bodies have increased in number of organizations from 8,595 to 12,703, a gain of 4,108, or 47.8 per cent. Each of the principal bodies shows a considerable gain in number of organizations. The largest numerical increase in any single body is that for the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America, whose organizations rose in number from 1,934 in 1890 to 3,301 in 1906, a gain of 1,367, or 70.7 per cent.

Each of the Methodist bodies in existence in 1906 shows a gain in number of organizations since 1890. The principal gains, out of a total increase of 13,212 organizations for all Methodist bodies, were 4,082, or 15.8 per cent, for the Methodist Episcopal Church; and 2,814, or 18.7 per cent, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The gain of 4,166, or 167.9 per cent, for the African Methodist Episcopal Church is largely apparent, because for that body circuits containing 2, 3, and 4 churches were counted as single organizations in 1890, whereas in 1906 each of these churches was counted separately.

The increase of 2,035 organizations among the Presbyterian bodies was mainly contributed by two denominations—the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, which reported an increase of 1,223 organizations, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which reported an increase of 713. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, taken, as near as may be, as it existed at the close of the ecclesiastical year in March, 1906, shows a gain since 1890 of only 59 organizations, or 2.1 per cent, while all but 3 of the 9 remaining Presbyterian bodies show a decrease.

At the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870 inquiry was made concerning churches, as already explained. The results of the inquiries for these three censuses, although the completeness of the returns is somewhat doubtful, are given by denominations in Table 15 (page 565), from which it appears that the number of "churches" reported was 38,061 in 1850 and 54,009 in 1860; and further, that at the census of 1870, under the division of the inquiries, the number of church organizations reported was 72,459 and the number of church edifices, 63,082. On the face of the returns, therefore, the number of churches increased 15,948, or 41.9 per cent, from 1850 to 1860. A comparison of the num-

ber of churches in 1860 with the number of church organizations in 1870 shows an increase of 18,450, or 34.2 per cent. These percentages may be regarded as indicating roughly the probable growth of religious bodies during the two decades in question. For the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, the basis of comparison is positive, and the figures show that the number of church organizations more than doubled, increasing from 72,459 in 1870 to 165,151 in 1890, a gain of 92,692, or 127.9 per cent, but part of this increase is due to the fact that the canvass was more thorough in 1890 than in 1870. As previously stated, the increase from 1890 to 1906 is 47,079, or 28.5 per cent.

#### COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.

The term "communicants or members" includes, as in the report for 1890, all persons who are entitled or privileged to participate in the ordinance of communion, or the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in denominations which observe it, and all members in other denominations.

Comparison between the different denominations in regard to their membership, to be valuable, must take into consideration the conditions of membership, particularly with respect to the age limits involved.

In all Protestant bodies, and in many of the other bodies, especially those on the society basis, membership implies definite action both by the applicant and by the official representatives of the denomination. It is therefore practically adult membership, although it may include those as young as 12 or 15 years.

In the Armenian, Eastern Orthodox, Polish National, and Roman Catholic churches all baptized persons, including infants, are regarded and returned as members. In the Armenian and Eastern Orthodox churches all are communicants, but the number of adult males without families is so large that the figures may be taken as fairly comparable with those of other bodies. In the Roman Catholic Church, as just stated, a report was made including as members all baptized persons, but, in accordance with the course pursued in 1890, 15 per cent of this number was deducted to cover those under 9 years of age, as this is the age at which the first communion is usually taken. The conditions in the Polish National Church are similar to those in the Roman Catholic Church, but no deduction has been made because of the small number involved.

In the Jewish congregations only heads of families, in some instances including females, are reported as members, but there is no basis for even an estimate as to the size of families or the proportion of children represented. In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints all, including children, are considered members, although in reporting membership an age limit of 8 years was adopted.

*Total number.*—The number of communicants or members is given for 1890 and 1906 by denominations

in detail in Table 8 (page 514). The table on page 25 shows the situation in regard to membership in the principal denominational families and separate denominations, and gives, first, the number of organizations reporting membership in 1906 and the percentage which they form of the total number of organizations in the body; second, the total number of communicants or members reported by these organizations in 1906 as compared with the number reported in 1890; third, the per cent distribution of membership in 1890 and 1906; and, fourth, the actual and relative increase in membership during the sixteen years from 1890 to 1906.

Little difference exists between the various bodies with regard to the proportion of organizations making a report as to membership. Three bodies made a full report, while the majority made a report for from 99.2 to 99.9 per cent of the total number of organizations. The bodies which were most inadequately returned, and the percentage which the organizations reporting membership formed of the total number, are as follows: Universalists, 95.9; Unitarians, 94.4; "all other bodies," 91.6; and Jewish congregations, 65.1. The comparatively low percentage reported for "all other bodies" results from the fact that under this head are included the Chinese Temples and the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, for which no statistics of membership can be given.

Because of the small proportion of Jewish congregations for which a report of members was secured and because of the additional fact that the membership of these congregations, when reported, is limited to a statement of the number of heads of families, the returns of the Jewish membership for 1906 can not be compared with the corresponding returns for other bodies. The basis of reporting the members of Jewish congregations, moreover, was not the same in 1890 as it was in 1906, and hence no comparisons between the two periods are possible for the body itself.

The whole number of communicants or members reported by all the religious bodies in 1906 was 32,936,445, of which 20,287,742, or 61.6 per cent, were returned by the 164 Protestant bodies; 12,079,142, or 36.7 per cent, by the Roman Catholic Church; and 569,561, or 1.7 per cent, by 21 other bodies. Of the 20,597,954 communicants or members given in the report for 1890, the Protestant bodies contributed 14,007,187, or 68 per cent; the Roman Catholic Church 6,241,708, or 30.3 per cent; and all the remaining bodies 349,059, or 1.7 per cent.

In considering these figures showing the relative importance of the different bodies with respect to the number of communicants or members, it should be borne constantly in mind that among the Jewish congregations, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Protestant bodies, differences in the requirements for membership exist which prevent statistics based on membership from being an accurate index of the

religious affiliations of the population of the United States. The Jewish congregations include as members only the heads of families. The Roman Catholic Church includes as members all persons baptized into the church, and it requires that all children of members shall be baptized as soon as possible, thereby themselves becoming members. The Protestant bodies, as a rule, admit as members only those who, after reaching fairly mature age, declare their desire to join the church. The difference in respect to age at membership between the Protestant bodies and the Roman Catholic Church has been in part eliminated, as explained on page 24, but this correction, even, does not make the figures an accurate index of the religious affiliations of the population. The membership of the Roman Catholic Church includes practically all persons who regard

themselves as affiliated with that church. The rules of the Protestant bodies, on the other hand, are such that many persons who regard themselves as affiliated with these bodies are not included because they have not seen fit to fulfill the requirements of membership; and there is, furthermore, no reliable basis for determining the number of actual adherents of the various Protestant denominations. As an index of religious affiliation of the population, therefore, the statistics of membership here presented are misleading, for while giving practically the true number of Roman Catholics in the population at least 10 years of age, they largely understate the number of Hebrews, and, to a less degree, the number of Protestants. For this reason such figures should not be used, without reservation, to determine the religious affiliation of the population.

DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.		COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.					
			Number.		Per cent distribu- tion.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	1906	1890	1906	1890	Number.	Per cent.
All denominations.....	210,418	99.1	32,936,445	120,597,954	100.0	100.0	*12,367,530	*60.4
Protestant bodies.....	194,497	99.4	20,287,742	14,007,187	61.6	68.0	6,280,555	44.8
Adventist bodies.....	2,537	99.5	92,735	60,491	0.3	0.3	32,244	53.3
Baptist bodies.....	54,707	99.7	5,662,234	3,712,408	17.2	18.0	1,949,766	52.5
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,354	98.2	110,117	103,722	0.3	0.5	6,395	6.2
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	635	99.5	85,717	8,724	0.3	(*)	76,993	882.5
Congregationalists.....	5,700	99.8	700,480	512,771	2.1	2.5	187,709	36.6
Disciples or Christians.....	10,909	99.7	1,132,359	641,051	3.5	3.1	501,308	78.2
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	1,080	99.4	97,144	73,795	0.3	0.4	23,349	31.6
Evangelical bodies.....	2,730	99.7	174,780	133,313	0.5	0.6	41,467	31.1
Friends.....	1,141	99.5	113,772	107,208	0.3	0.5	6,564	6.1
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,198	99.4	293,137	187,432	0.9	0.9	105,705	56.4
Independent churches.....	1,065	98.7	73,673	13,360	0.2	0.1	60,313	451.4
Lutheran bodies.....	12,642	99.5	2,112,494	1,231,072	6.4	6.0	881,422	71.0
Mennonite bodies.....	604	100.0	54,798	41,541	0.2	0.2	13,257	31.9
Methodist bodies.....	64,255	99.3	5,749,838	4,580,284	17.5	22.3	1,169,554	25.3
Presbyterian bodies.....	15,471	99.8	1,830,555	1,277,851	5.6	6.2	552,704	43.3
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6,725	98.2	880,942	532,048	2.7	2.6	354,894	66.7
Reformed bodies.....	2,583	99.0	449,514	309,458	1.4	1.5	140,056	45.3
Unitarians.....	435	94.4	70,542	67,749	0.2	0.3	2,793	4.1
United Brethren bodies.....	4,208	99.2	290,050	225,281	0.9	1.1	70,769	31.4
Universalists.....	811	95.9	64,158	49,194	0.2	0.2	14,964	30.4
Other Protestant bodies.....	3,637	98.5	225,703	129,374	0.7	0.6	97,329	75.2
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,472	99.9	12,070,142	6,241,708	36.7	30.3	5,837,434	93.5
Jewish congregations.....	1,152	65.1	410,457	410,496	0.3	0.6	(*)	(*)
Latter-day Saints.....	1,184	100.0	256,647	166,125	0.8	0.8	90,522	54.5
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	411	100.0	129,606	600	0.4	(*)	129,006	21,501.0
All other bodies.....	792	91.6	81,851	51,838	0.2	0.3	30,013	57.9

\* Exclusive of 14,852 communicants or members reported for 26 organizations in Alaska.

† Exclusive of Jewish congregations.

‡ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

§ In 1906, heads of families only. In 1890, members as well as heads of families included.

¶ As the figures for the two censuses are not comparable, the increase can not be shown.

Since the basis of determining membership in the Roman Catholic Church and in the Protestant bodies has not changed essentially between the two censuses, the figures for membership can be used to determine the relative growth of the two bodies. This is indicated by the figures given in the foregoing table, and is also presented graphically in Diagram 1. The membership of the Protestant bodies has increased 6,280,555, or 44.8 per cent, while the membership of the Roman Catholic Church has increased 5,837,434, or 93.5 per cent. In view of the great

volume of immigration to this country since 1890,<sup>1</sup> the increase of 93.5 per cent for the Roman Catholic Church does not seem to be greater than would naturally be expected.

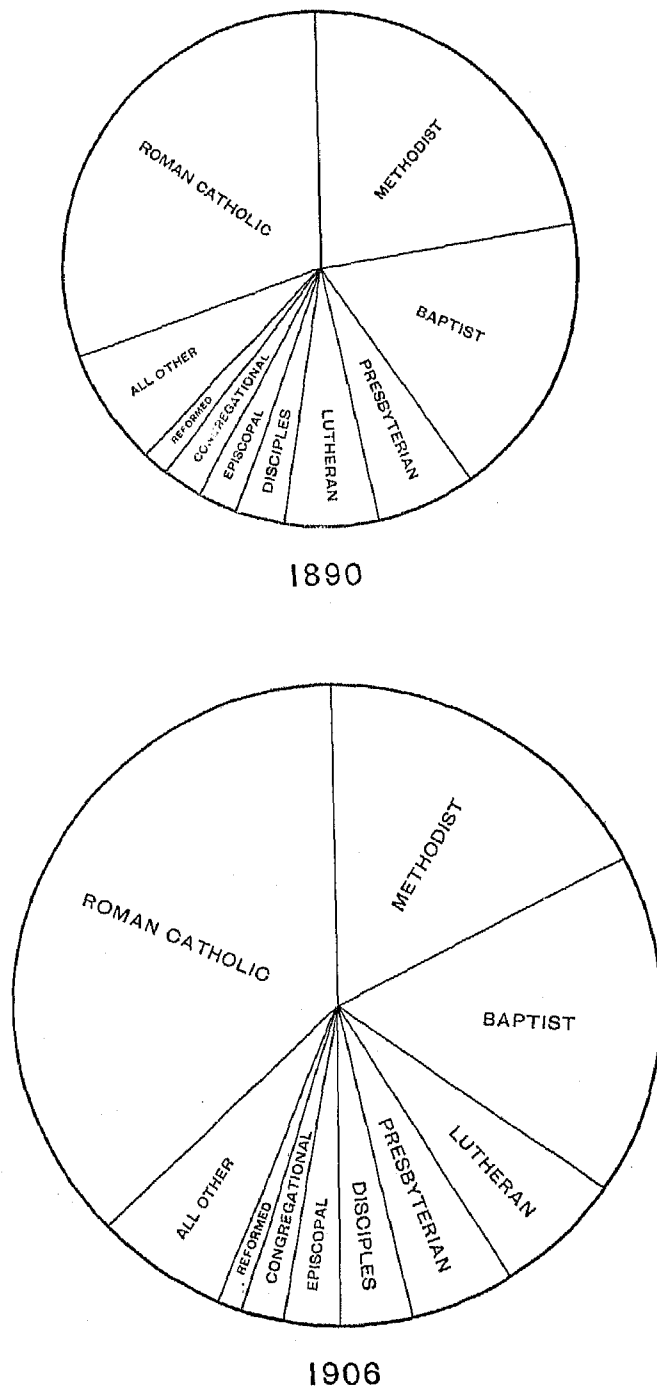
Among the Protestant bodies, the Methodist bodies rank first in number of members, with 5,749,838, or 17.5 per cent of the total number, and the Baptist bodies come next, with 5,662,234 members, or 17.2 per cent. These 2 families constitute somewhat more

<sup>1</sup> The number of immigrants from July 1, 1890, to December 31, 1906, was 9,162,772.



than one-third of the entire Protestant membership of the country. If to these be added the Lutheran bodies, with 2,112,494 members, the Presbyterian bodies, with 1,830,555 members, the Disciples or Christians, with 1,142,359 members—each comprising more than a million members—the 5 bodies combined include 16,497,480 members, or fully one-half (50.2 per cent) of the membership of all religious bodies in the United States and more than four-fifths (81.3 per cent) of all the members of Protestant bodies.

DIAGRAM 1.—Distribution of communicants or members, by principal families or denominations, for continental United States: 1890 and 1906.



As compared with the returns for 1890, each of these families shows an increase. In respect to the actual

increase in numbers the Baptist bodies lead with 1,949,766, and are followed by the Methodist bodies with 1,160,554, the Lutheran bodies with 881,422, the Presbyterian bodies with 552,704, and the Disciples or Christians with 501,308.

The rank of these 5 Protestant families in the percentage of increase shows, however, some notable variations from the rank as based on actual numbers. The Disciples or Christians lead with 78.2 per cent; then come the Lutheran bodies with 71.6 per cent, the Baptist bodies with 52.5 per cent, the Presbyterian bodies with 43.3 per cent, and the Methodist bodies with 25.3 per cent.

With respect to the membership reported for the Church of Christ, Scientist—85,717 in 1906—it should be noted that, in accordance with the policy and practice of this body, many are counted as members of the central organization in Boston, called the "Mother Church," who are also members of branch churches throughout the world. It is probable, as learned from an authoritative source, that the duplication of membership thus occasioned amounts to nearly, if not quite, one-half of the membership of the Mother Church (41,309). No deduction has been made on this account from the number of members reported for the body.

The summary on page 27 gives for the families, or denominations, having at least 50,000 members in 1906, the rank in number of members, in actual increase in membership, and in relative increase in membership.

Taking the figures given in this summary for the 5 leading denominational families, in conjunction with those for the membership as reported in detail for each denomination in Table 8 (page 514), it appears that of the 5,749,838 members reported for all Methodist bodies in 1906, fully four-fifths are contained in two denominations, namely, the Methodist Episcopal Church, with 2,986,154 members, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with 1,638,480 members. In 1890 the Methodist Episcopal Church had 2,240,354 members, so that the figures for 1906 represent a gain for that church of 745,800, or 33.3 per cent. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South had 1,209,976 members in 1890, so that the gain for that church was 428,504, or 35.4 per cent. The membership of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the next largest body, shows a gain of 42,052, or 9.3 per cent, having advanced from 452,725 in 1890 to 494,777 in 1906. Considerable gains are also noted for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (33.7 per cent) and for the Methodist Protestant Church (25.7 per cent).

The figures reported for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, on the other hand, indicate a very decided loss in membership. According to the report for 1890, this denomination then had 349,788 members, but the number returned for 1906 is only 184,542, a loss of 165,246, or 47.2 per cent. The method of securing the statistics of this denomination for 1906 has been such as to preclude the prob-

ability of any great error with respect to either the number of communicants or any of the other items of inquiry. The statistics, in all cases, were obtained direct, from either the pastors or the presiding elders, and the greater part of them were secured by a personal canvass made by agents sent out from the Census Bureau. Furthermore, the figures have been subjected to a most careful scrutiny and verification from authoritative sources and are believed to be substantially correct; it is quite evident, therefore, that the number of communicants given in the report for 1890 was too high. This seems all the more probable, too, when it is considered that the statistics for 1906, as compared with those given in the report for 1890, show that, although the present number of communicants is not much more than one-half the former number, there have been substantial increases in the number of organizations (29.3 per cent) and in the number of church edifices (34.3 per cent) and a very material increase (78.1 per cent) in the value of church property.

The 3 conventions of the Baptist denomination have 5,323,183 members, out of a total of 5,662,234 for all Baptist bodies in 1906, and each shows a very considerable gain as compared with 1890. The Northern Baptist Convention, with 1,052,105 members in 1906, shows an increase since 1890 of 252,080, or 31.5 per cent; the Southern Baptist Convention, with 2,009,471 members in 1906, an increase of 729,405, or 57 per cent; and the National Baptist Convention (Colored), with 2,261,607 members in 1906, an increase of 912,618, or 67.7 per cent. It should be noted in this connection that churches belonging to colored Baptist associations in Northern states, which

were included in the statistics for the Northern Baptist Convention in 1890, are now given in connection with the statistics for the National Baptist Convention, and that for this reason the figures for the 2 bodies for 1906 are not entirely comparable with those for 1890. It was the judgment of the Bureau of the Census, and it was concurred in by representatives of the 2 conventions, that Baptist associations composed exclusively of colored organizations, in whatever part of the country, should properly be included in the National Baptist Convention, since they appear to be claimed by that convention, and particularly in view of the fact, also, that such inclusion would not affect the totals for the Baptist denomination as a whole, including the 3 conventions. The 2 Primitive Baptist bodies show a gain since 1890 of 21,116, or 18.2 per cent, while of the smaller Baptist bodies, 4 show an increase, 5 a decrease, and 2 were not reported in 1890.

Of the 2,112,494 members reported for the 24 Lutheran bodies in 1906, fully nine-tenths are contained in 7 bodies, each comprising over 100,000 members, namely, Synodical Conference, 648,529 members; General Council, 462,177 members; General Synod, 270,221 members; United Norwegian Church, 185,027 members; Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States, 123,408 members; Synod of Iowa and Other States, 110,254 members; and Norwegian Synod, 107,712 members. As compared with 1890, each of these 7 bodies shows a very material increase in membership, the lowest being 54.2 per cent, for the United Norwegian Church, and the highest, 128 per cent, for the Synod of Iowa and Other States.

DENOMINATION.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.					
	Number.	Increase over 1890.		Rank of denomination according to—		
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Increase over 1890.	
					Number.	Per cent.
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,079,142	5,837,434	93.5	1	1	4
Methodist bodies.....	5,740,838	1,100,554	25.3	2	3	20
Baptist bodies.....	5,662,234	1,049,760	52.5	3	2	11
Lutheran bodies.....	2,112,494	881,422	71.6	4	4	0
Presbyterian bodies.....	1,830,555	552,704	43.3	5	5	13
Disciples or Christians.....	1,142,359	501,308	78.2	6	6	5
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	886,042	354,894	60.7	7	7	7
Congregationalists.....	700,480	187,709	30.6	8	8	14
Reformed bodies.....	449,514	140,055	45.3	9	9	12
United Brethren bodies.....	290,050	70,769	31.4	10	14	17
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	293,137	105,705	56.4	11	11	8
Latter-day Saints.....	250,047	90,522	54.5	12	12	9
Evangelical bodies.....	174,780	41,467	31.1	13	16	18
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	129,606	129,000	21,501.0	14	10	1
Friends.....	113,772	6,564	6.1	15	21	22
Christians (Christian Connection).....	110,117	6,395	6.2	16	22	21
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	97,144	23,340	31.0	17	18	10
Adventist bodies.....	92,735	32,244	63.3	18	17	10
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	85,717	70,093	882.5	19	13	2
Independent churches.....	73,673	60,313	451.4	20	15	3
Unitarians.....	70,642	2,793	4.1	21	23	23
Universalists.....	64,158	14,964	30.4	22	19	19
Mennonite bodies.....	54,798	13,257	31.0	23	20	15

Among the Presbyterian bodies the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is much the largest body and, with 1,179,566 members in 1906,

comprises very nearly two-thirds of the entire membership reported for these bodies as a whole; it had 787,743 members in 1890, showing a gain of 391,823,

or 49.7 per cent. The Presbyterian Church in the United States, although a much smaller body, shows a substantially similar gain (48.2 per cent), having 266,345 members in 1906, as against 179,721 in 1890. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with 195,770 members, shows a gain since 1890 of 18.7 per cent, and the United Presbyterian Church of North America, with 130,342 members in 1906, a gain of 38.1 per cent. It should here be stated that, in view of the fact that the union between the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was not fully consummated at the close of the year 1906, but was in a state of transition, no attempt is made to give the statistics for the united body. On account, also, of this unsettled condition, the statistics here given separately for each of the 2 bodies represent as near as may be the condition at the close of the ecclesiastical year, March, 1906, before the union had taken place, instead of at the close of the calendar year, as in the case of the other denominations.

The Disciples or Christians, returned as a single body in 1890, show a large gain in membership, but the number of communicants or members reported for 1906 is very unevenly divided between the 2 bodies, the Disciples of Christ showing 982,701, or 86 per cent, and the Churches of Christ, 159,658, or 14 per cent.

In this general increase immigration has had a large share, especially in the Lutheran bodies, the German Evangelical Synod, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Eastern Orthodox Churches. That other influences have also been effective is apparent from the increase in several bodies not materially affected by immigration—for example, the Disciples or Christians, which show an increase of 78.2 per cent, and the Protestant Episcopal Church, which shows an increase of 66.7 per cent.

The figures thus far presented concerning communicants or members have dealt with the total number reported. The following table shows, for each of the principal families or denominations, the average number of communicants or members per organization in 1906.

The Roman Catholic Church reported the highest number of communicants or members per organization, 969. The Eastern Orthodox Churches, which ranked second in this respect, reported 315; while the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the Protestant body ranking highest as to membership per organization, reported 245. For the Protestant bodies as a whole the average number of members per organization was 104, less than one-ninth the average number for the Roman Catholic Church.

The average size of the organizations is, of course, the result of many factors. Denominations which are largely centered in urban communities naturally have much larger organizations than those which are scattered through rural districts. The concentration of the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the

states of the North Atlantic division, which have a large proportion of urban population, doubtless accounts in part for the large average size of the organizations of that body. The form of government of the denominations also plays an important part. Those in which ecclesiastical authority is highly centralized can develop large organizations more readily than those in which each congregation is highly independent. Then, too, the general policy of the denominations enters into the question; and as a result of these factors it is not surprising to find a variation in the average number of members per organization from 37 in the case of the Adventist bodies to 969 in the case of the Roman Catholic Church.

DENOMINATION.	Organizations reporting communicants or members.	Communicants or members.	Average number of communicants or members per organization.
All denominations.....	210,418	32,036,445	157
Protestant bodies.....	194,497	20,287,742	104
Adventist bodies.....	2,537	92,735	37
Baptist bodies.....	54,707	5,602,234	100
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,354	110,117	81
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	635	85,717	135
Congregationalists.....	5,700	700,480	124
Disciples or Christians.....	10,009	1,132,379	106
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	1,090	97,144	89
Evangelical bodies.....	2,730	174,780	64
Friends.....	1,141	113,772	100
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,198	293,137	245
Independent churches.....	1,065	73,673	69
Lutheran bodies.....	12,642	2,112,494	167
Mennonite bodies.....	604	54,798	91
Methodist bodies.....	64,255	5,749,898	89
Presbyterian bodies.....	15,471	1,840,555	118
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6,725	886,942	132
Reformed bodies.....	2,583	449,514	174
Unitarians.....	435	70,542	162
United Brethren bodies.....	4,268	206,050	48
Universalists.....	811	64,158	79
Other Protestant bodies.....	3,637	220,703	62
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,472	12,079,142	969
Jewish congregations.....	1,152	1,101,457	958
Latter-day Saints.....	1,184	256,047	217
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	411	129,006	315
All other bodies.....	702	81,851	117

<sup>1</sup> Heads of families only.

*Distribution by sex.*—An inquiry was made in 1890 and again in 1906 as to the total number of communicants or members, but at the latter investigation the inquiry was extended to include the number of males and females as well. Statistics are here presented for the first time, therefore, giving substantially the sex distribution of the members of all the religious bodies in the United States. The returns, although secured for the individual church organizations, had to be based in some cases upon estimates rather than upon an exact enumeration, but a comparison of these estimates with the returns in which the report of sex is complete shows such agreement that the figures presented may be considered to represent accurately the general situation in this regard.

The table on page 30 shows for each family or separate denomination comprising more than 25,000 members, first, the number and per cent of organizations reporting sex; second, the total number of communi-

cants or members and the number and per cent for whom sex is reported; and third, the number and per cent of each sex so reported.

A full report in regard to the sex of communicants or members was made by a few bodies only, the Mennonites and some smaller bodies. For the Congregationalists, the report was substantially complete, as 99.2 per cent of the total number of organizations returned the sex of members. Other religious families and separate denominations furnishing approximately complete returns in regard to sex, with the percentage of organizations reporting in each case, are as follows: Spiritualists, 98.9; Swedish Evangelical bodies, 97.8; Friends, 97.7; Latter-day Saints, 97.3; and Dunkers, 96.6. In some families substantially complete returns were received for certain branches, but the percentage of organizations reporting for the family as a whole was reduced by the markedly incomplete returns for other branches. Thus, for example, the percentage for the Baptist bodies as a whole (92.9) is reduced somewhat by the small proportion of the organizations making a report among the Colored Primitive Baptists in America (40.8 per cent), the Primitive Baptists (73.2 per cent), the Free Baptists (83.9 per cent), and the 8 smaller Baptist bodies (61.7 per cent). Again, among the Lutheran bodies the percentage of organizations reporting for the body as a whole is made low by the small proportion reported for Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod (71.3 per cent) and the United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America (76.5 per cent).

The sex of communicants is reported for the Unitarians by only 73.1 per cent of its organizations; for the Universalists, by 77.1 per cent; for the Protestant Episcopal Church, by 84.3 per cent; and for the Roman Catholic Church, by 88.4 per cent. For the Eastern Orthodox Churches, also, there is a report of sex for only 25.1 per cent, but this is wholly due to the very incomplete report for the Greek Orthodox Church. In spite of the very low percentage of organizations in this church reporting sex (7.8), the number of members for whom the sex is reported constitutes, as shown in the fourth column of the table, more than one-half (54 per cent) of all the members reported for this body. No distribution by sex is given for the membership of the Jewish congregations, since their membership comprises largely male heads of families.

For some of the smaller bodies, or members of certain of the denominational families, as shown by Table 1 (page 148), a full report of sex has been made, the more notable being the Armenian Church, the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Polish National Church, the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, and the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.

The percentages showing the proportion of members for whom sex is reported, also given in the table on page 30, are not essentially different from those for organizations, although as a rule they are somewhat larger. The more notable exceptions to this rule are found in the cases of "other Dunkers," the Christian Reformed Church, the German Evangelical Protestant bodies, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the German Evangelical Synod of North America, the Independent churches, and the Lutheran bodies.

The figures indicating the distribution by sex show that, of the total number of communicants or members for which these data were returned, 43.1 per cent are males and 56.9 per cent females. For the Protestant bodies as a whole the difference is greater, for in these bodies 39.3 per cent of the members are males and 60.7 per cent females. For the Roman Catholic Church the percentages are more nearly even, being 49.3 for males and 50.7 for females. For the Eastern Orthodox Churches and for "all other bodies," on the other hand, the percentages of males are very much larger than those for females.

The largest percentage of males shown for any single body is that for the Greek Orthodox Church (93.9) and the next largest is that for the Hungarian Reformed Church in America (68.7). The 3 other bodies of Eastern Orthodox Churches together show 74.3 per cent males, but the percentages for the individual bodies, based upon the figures given in Table 1 (page 148), differ widely. In the Servian Orthodox Church the males form 85.8 per cent of all communicants; in the Russian Orthodox Church, 67.6 per cent; and in the Syrian Orthodox Church, 60.5 per cent. Similarly, the percentage shown for "all other bodies" as a whole (63.7) is not indicative of the conditions existing in the numerous small bodies included thereunder, the percentages for the particular bodies ranging from 75.6 for the Armenian Church to as low as 21.3 for the United Society of Believers (Shakers).

In the Roman Catholic Church the communicants are, as already stated, about equally divided in respect to sex, and this is also true of a number of other bodies, especially among the Lutherans. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, also, shows 48.6 per cent of males and the Christian Reformed Church, 47.9 per cent.

The Methodist and Baptist bodies, collectively, show the same percentages—38.5 per cent males and 61.5 per cent females. The proportion of organizations reporting sex is nearly the same in each, but it should be noted that in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South only 86.6 per cent of the organizations are included. The colored churches of both families are well represented, though in many cases the figures, as before stated, represent estimates rather than an exact enumeration.

DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SEX: 1906.		COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.						
			Aggregate number.	Reported by sex.					
	Number.	Per cent of total.		Total.		Male.		Female.	
				Number.	Per cent of aggregate number.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
All denominations.....	193,229	91.0	32,936,445	29,616,971	89.9	12,767,406	43.1	16,849,565	56.9
Protestant bodies.....	180,251	92.1	20,287,742	18,691,885	92.1	7,345,805	39.3	11,346,080	60.7
Adventist bodies.....	2,374	93.1	92,735	87,369	94.1	32,088	36.8	55,281	63.2
Advent Christian Church.....	497	90.4	23,799	24,987	93.2	10,187	40.8	14,800	60.2
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	1,772	93.8	62,211	58,923	94.7	20,508	34.8	38,415	65.2
Other Adventists (5 bodies).....	105	93.8	3,725	3,399	91.2	1,393	41.0	2,006	56.0
Baptist bodies.....	50,982	92.9	5,662,234	5,344,885	94.4	2,055,558	38.5	3,289,327	61.5
Baptists.....	45,838	95.7	5,323,183	5,079,794	95.4	1,953,538	38.5	3,126,256	61.5
Northern Baptist Convention.....	7,652	92.5	1,052,405	979,132	93.1	357,749	38.5	621,383	63.5
Southern Baptist Convention.....	20,152	95.5	2,000,471	1,899,113	94.5	773,627	40.7	1,125,486	59.3
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	18,034	97.3	2,261,607	2,201,549	97.3	822,162	37.3	1,379,387	62.7
Free Baptists.....	1,129	83.9	81,350	69,825	85.8	26,051	37.3	43,774	62.7
Freewill Baptists.....	574	64.4	40,280	38,185	94.8	15,702	41.1	22,483	58.9
General Baptists.....	497	65.9	30,097	28,150	93.5	11,577	41.1	16,573	58.9
Primitive Baptists.....	2,138	73.2	102,311	78,614	76.8	28,581	36.4	50,033	63.6
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	325	40.8	35,076	17,779	50.7	6,341	35.7	11,438	64.3
Other Baptists (3 bodies).....	481	61.7	49,028	32,538	66.2	13,768	42.3	18,770	57.7
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,221	88.5	110,117	100,762	91.5	40,740	40.4	60,022	59.6
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	604	94.7	85,717	82,332	96.1	22,733	27.6	59,596	72.4
Congregationalists.....	5,060	99.2	700,480	694,553	99.2	236,968	34.1	457,615	65.9
Disciples or Christians.....	10,441	95.4	1,142,350	1,082,821	94.8	432,682	40.0	650,139	60.0
Disciples of Christ.....	7,790	94.0	982,701	923,698	94.0	366,681	39.7	557,017	60.3
Churches of Christ.....	2,642	90.7	159,658	159,123	99.7	66,001	41.5	93,122	58.5
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	1,060	96.6	97,144	93,604	96.4	39,928	42.7	53,676	57.3
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).....	802	97.6	76,547	75,417	98.5	32,232	42.7	43,185	57.3
Other Dunkers (3 bodies).....	258	93.8	20,597	18,187	88.3	7,696	42.3	10,491	57.7
Evangelical bodies.....	2,627	95.9	174,780	168,420	96.4	67,448	40.0	100,972	60.0
Evangelical Association.....	1,677	95.3	104,898	100,540	95.9	41,641	41.4	58,905	58.6
United Evangelical Church.....	950	97.1	69,882	67,874	97.1	25,807	38.0	42,067	62.0
Friends.....	1,121	97.7	113,772	111,952	98.4	51,708	46.2	60,244	53.8
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	855	97.9	91,161	89,778	98.5	41,468	46.2	48,310	53.8
Other Friends (3 bodies).....	266	97.1	22,611	22,174	98.1	10,240	46.2	11,934	53.8
German Evangelical Protestant bodies.....	61	92.4	34,704	30,554	88.0	12,830	42.0	17,724	58.0
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,073	89.0	293,137	250,115	85.3	111,681	44.7	138,434	55.3
Independent churches.....	988	91.4	73,673	64,907	88.1	26,895	41.4	38,012	58.6
Lutheran bodies.....	11,329	89.2	2,112,404	1,851,348	87.6	853,339	46.1	998,009	53.9
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	1,615	93.1	270,221	252,443	93.4	102,544	40.6	149,899	59.4
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	407	90.6	47,747	41,669	87.3	18,555	44.5	23,114	55.5
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	1,894	88.3	462,177	403,252	87.3	180,112	44.7	223,140	55.3
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	2,907	90.8	642,529	575,079	89.7	270,718	47.1	304,361	52.9
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	900	70.5	185,027	139,683	75.5	68,767	49.2	70,916	50.8
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	702	90.9	123,408	107,978	87.5	49,290	45.6	58,688	54.4
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	194	71.3	33,268	23,493	70.6	11,314	48.2	12,179	51.8
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	797	66.3	110,254	105,515	95.7	51,078	48.4	54,437	51.6
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	813	87.7	107,712	93,119	86.5	45,740	49.1	47,379	50.9
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	296	92.5	26,328	22,971	85.3	10,924	47.6	12,047	52.4
Other Lutherans (14 bodies).....	714	91.9	97,228	80,140	88.6	44,297	51.4	41,849	48.6
Mennonite bodies.....	604	100.0	54,798	54,798	100.0	26,063	45.7	29,745	54.3
Methodist bodies.....	69,592	92.1	5,749,838	5,311,377	92.4	2,042,713	38.5	3,268,664	61.5
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	27,500	92.8	2,986,154	2,789,696	93.3	1,042,830	37.4	1,746,836	62.6
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,673	94.0	178,544	168,795	94.5	68,960	40.5	100,345	56.5
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	15,446	86.6	1,638,480	1,434,355	87.5	587,324	43.9	847,031	59.1
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,488	95.8	32,838	31,560	96.1	11,228	35.6	20,332	64.4
African Methodists.....	11,188	97.4	869,710	848,722	97.6	316,591	37.3	532,131	62.7
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,489	97.6	494,777	481,997	97.4	177,837	36.9	304,160	63.1
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,156	97.8	184,542	180,501	97.8	67,096	37.2	113,405	62.8
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,309	97.0	172,993	169,252	97.8	64,988	38.4	104,264	61.6
Other African Methodists (4 bodies).....	237	95.2	17,395	16,972	97.6	6,670	39.3	10,302	60.7
Other Methodists (4 bodies).....	997	96.0	44,112	41,869	94.8	16,380	39.6	24,989	60.4
Presbyterian bodies.....	14,014	90.4	1,830,555	1,470,795	91.3	633,595	37.9	1,037,107	62.1
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,340	92.5	1,179,563	1,075,774	91.2	392,692	36.5	683,082	63.5
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,310	81.1	195,770	165,950	84.8	69,691	42.0	96,259	58.0
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	940	97.1	130,342	127,261	97.6	50,834	39.9	76,427	61.1
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	2,789	86.9	266,345	245,099	92.0	95,474	39.0	149,625	61.0
Other Presbyterians (8 bodies).....	635	97.8	58,532	59,711	90.9	24,907	43.0	31,804	53.1

DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SEX: 1906.		COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.						
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Aggregate number.	Reported by sex.					
				Total.		Male.		Female.	
				Number.	Per cent of aggregate number.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Protestant bodies—Continued.									
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	5,767	84.3	886,942	709,034	79.9	251,869	35.5	457,165	64.5
Reformed bodies.....	2,445	94.6	449,514	423,161	94.1	181,619	42.0	241,542	57.1
Reformed Church in America.....	632	95.9	124,938	117,059	93.7	44,673	38.2	72,386	61.8
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,632	94.0	292,654	276,911	94.6	121,925	44.0	154,986	56.0
Christian Reformed Church.....	166	95.4	26,669	24,238	90.9	11,617	47.9	12,621	52.1
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	15	93.8	5,253	4,953	94.3	3,404	68.7	1,549	31.3
Swedish Evangelical bodies.....	399	97.8	27,712	26,798	96.7	11,977	44.7	14,821	55.3
Unitarians.....	337	73.1	70,542	56,683	78.9	21,817	30.2	33,866	60.8
United Brethren bodies.....	3,810	88.5	296,050	267,992	90.5	107,369	40.1	160,623	59.9
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	3,249	87.1	274,640	247,145	90.0	99,176	40.1	147,969	59.0
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	561	98.1	21,401	20,847	97.4	8,193	39.3	12,654	60.7
Universalists.....	652	77.1	64,158	51,625	80.5	18,270	35.4	33,346	64.6
Other Protestant bodies.....	3,087	95.9	164,287	157,030	95.6	66,910	42.6	90,120	57.4
Roman Catholic Church.....	11,028	88.4	12,079,142	10,510,100	87.0	5,184,922	49.3	5,325,178	50.7
Jewish congregations.....			101,467						
Latter-day Saints.....	1,152	97.3	259,047	245,802	95.8	117,026	47.6	128,776	52.4
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	606	97.5	215,796	206,304	95.6	100,217	48.6	106,087	51.4
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	486	97.0	40,851	39,498	96.7	16,809	42.6	22,689	57.4
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	103	25.1	120,606	87,842	67.8	74,867	85.2	12,975	14.8
Greek Orthodox Church.....	26	7.8	90,751	48,987	54.0	46,005	93.0	2,982	6.1
Other Eastern Orthodox Churches (3 bodies).....	77	100.0	38,855	38,855	100.0	28,862	74.3	9,993	25.7
Spiritualists.....	450	98.9	35,056	34,687	98.9	15,135	43.6	19,552	56.4
All other bodies.....	245	78.8	46,795	46,655	99.7	29,711	63.7	16,944	36.3

1 Heads of families only.

Among the Presbyterian bodies the smallest percentage of males shown (36.5) is for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the highest percentage (42) for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; for some of the 8 other Presbyterian bodies, however, as indicated by the figures in Table 1 (page 148), the percentages of males are considerably higher, as is the case in the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 46.5; in the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, 44.8; and in the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, 44.4.

The smallest percentage of males shown (27.6) is that for the Church of Christ, Scientist, which is considerably less than that for the Congregationalists (34.1) or for the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination (34.8).

Probably the most important single factor in determining the proportion of the sexes in any denomination is the extent to which the membership of that denomination is composed of immigrants. At the census of 1900 males formed 54.4 per cent of the foreign born population, as contrasted with 50.5 per cent of the native population. The percentage formed by the males, moreover, has been far greater in recent immigration than it was in the foreign born population of 1900. The distribution, by sex, of the immigrants entering this country during the year ending June 30, 1907, is shown in the table on page 32, the figures for

which were taken from the annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Of the bodies not directly affected by immigration, those represented chiefly in the Southern states show a higher percentage of males than those in the Northern states. Thus the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reports 40.9 per cent of males; the Southern Baptist Convention, 40.7 per cent; the Presbyterian Church in the United States, 39 per cent; and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 42 per cent; while the Methodist Episcopal Church reports 37.4 per cent of males; the Northern Baptist Convention, 36.5 per cent; and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 36.5 per cent.

The Churches of Christ, mostly in the Southern states, show 41.5 per cent of male membership, while the Disciples of Christ, chiefly in the Northern states, report 39.7 per cent. The Adventist bodies, Congregationalists, Protestant Episcopal Church, Unitarians, and Universalists, which are strongest in the Northern and Western states, and are not affected to any extent by immigration, all rank below 40 per cent, while others, as the Evangelical and United Brethren bodies, chiefly in the Northern states, but also moderately affected by immigration, hold medium rank at about 40 per cent.



RACE OR PEOPLE.	IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1907.				
	Total.	Male.		Female.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	1,285,349	929,976	72.4	355,373	27.6
African (black).....	5,235	3,332	63.6	1,903	36.4
Armenian.....	2,644	1,874	70.9	770	29.1
Bohemian and Moravian.....	13,554	8,142	60.1	5,412	39.9
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	27,174	26,423	97.2	751	2.8
Chinese.....	770	706	91.7	64	8.3
Croatian and Slovenian.....	47,826	40,538	84.8	7,288	15.2
Cuban.....	5,475	3,747	68.4	1,728	31.6
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	7,393	7,061	95.5	332	4.5
Dutch and Flemish.....	12,467	8,362	67.1	4,105	32.9
East Indian.....	1,072	1,056	98.5	16	1.5
English.....	51,126	33,100	64.7	18,026	35.3
Finnish.....	14,860	10,326	69.5	4,534	30.5
French.....	9,392	5,425	57.8	3,967	42.2
German.....	92,936	56,170	60.4	36,766	39.6
Greek.....	46,283	44,647	96.5	1,636	3.5
Hebrew.....	149,182	80,530	54.0	68,652	46.0
Irish.....	38,706	21,871	56.5	16,835	43.5
Italian (north).....	51,564	40,949	79.4	10,615	20.6
Italian (south).....	242,497	190,905	78.7	51,592	21.3
Japanese.....	30,824	27,815	90.3	2,979	9.7
Korean.....	39	36	(1)	3	(1)
Lithuanian.....	25,881	18,716	72.3	7,168	27.7
Magyar.....	60,071	44,804	74.6	15,267	25.4
Mexican.....	91	74	(1)	17	(1)
Pacific Islander.....	3	2	(1)	1	(1)
Polish.....	138,033	100,700	73.0	37,333	27.0
Portuguese.....	9,648	5,812	60.2	3,836	39.8
Romanian.....	19,200	17,779	92.6	1,421	7.4
Russian.....	16,807	15,096	89.8	1,712	10.2
Ruthenian (Rusnaks).....	24,081	18,451	76.6	5,630	23.4
Scandinavian.....	53,425	34,161	63.9	19,264	36.1
Scottish.....	20,516	13,666	66.6	6,850	33.4
Slovak.....	42,041	28,951	68.9	13,090	31.1
Spanish.....	9,495	7,268	76.5	2,227	23.5
Spanish-American.....	1,060	734	69.2	326	30.8
Syrian.....	5,880	4,276	72.7	1,604	27.3
Turkish.....	1,902	1,855	97.5	47	2.5
Welsh.....	2,754	1,852	67.2	902	32.8
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,381	778	56.3	603	43.7
All other peoples.....	2,058	1,054	51.2	1,004	48.8

<sup>1</sup> Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

#### PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Under the head of "places of worship" are included church edifices, halls, schoolhouses, private houses, and

other buildings in which religious services or meetings are held.

The term "church edifice" covers those buildings owned in whole or in part by the organizations using them. The building may be consecrated or unconsecrated, a principal building, a chapel, or a mission; if it is a separate building, used for services, and owned in whole or in part by the organization using it, it is classed as a church edifice. In some cases two or more organizations use the same building; if the ownership is divided, each organization is credited with an edifice; if the ownership is with one body and it is rented or used by another body, it is included, in the latter case, under the head of "halls, etc." In a number of cases an organization reports more than one church edifice.

Under the head of "halls, etc.," are included those buildings which are rented by the organizations using them, or which they are permitted by the owners to use for the purposes of their service. Such are church edifices owned by other denominations, college chapels, halls, schoolhouses, private houses, public edifices, etc.

*Number of church edifices, halls, etc.*—The following table, derived from Table 8 (page 514), shows for the principal families and separate denominations, first, the number of organizations reporting places of worship in 1906; second, the number and the per cent distribution of church edifices reported in 1890 and 1906, with the increase from 1890 to 1906; and third, the number and the per cent distribution of halls, etc., in 1890 and 1906.

DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING PLACES OF WORSHIP: 1906.		CHURCH EDIFICES REPORTED.						HALLS, ETC., REPORTED.			
			Number.		Per cent distribution.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.		Number.		Per cent distribution.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	1906	1890	1906	1890	Number.	Per cent.	1906	1890	1906	1890
All denominations.....	199,831	94.2	192,795	142,487	100.0	100.0	50,308	35.3	14,791	23,332	100.0	100.0
Protestant bodies.....	185,397	94.8	178,850	132,891	92.8	93.3	45,950	34.6	12,994	20,842	87.0	89.3
Adventist bodies.....	2,121	83.1	1,473	774	0.8	0.5	699	90.3	666	957	4.5	4.1
Baptist bodies.....	52,338	95.4	50,092	37,671	26.0	26.4	12,421	33.0	3,250	5,539	22.0	23.7
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,323	95.9	1,253	1,098	0.6	0.8	155	14.1	85	226	0.6	1.0
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	573	80.8	253	7	0.1	(1)	246	(2)	322	213	2.2	0.9
Congregationalists.....	5,507	96.4	5,792	4,736	3.0	3.3	1,056	22.3	164	456	1.1	2.0
Disciples or Christians.....	9,803	89.6	9,040	5,324	4.7	3.7	3,716	69.8	907	1,141	0.1	4.9
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	1,040	94.8	1,442	1,016	0.7	0.7	426	41.9	59	280	0.4	1.2
Evangelical bodies.....	2,061	97.2	2,537	1,899	1.3	1.3	638	33.6	152	425	1.0	1.8
Friends.....	1,134	98.9	1,097	905	0.6	0.7	102	10.3	39	99	0.3	0.4
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,178	97.8	1,258	785	0.7	0.6	473	60.3	42	83	0.3	0.4
Independent churches.....	1,015	94.1	812	112	0.4	0.1	700	625.0	229	54	1.5	0.2
Lutheran bodies.....	11,892	93.6	11,194	6,701	5.8	4.7	4,403	67.0	1,197	1,314	8.1	5.6
Mennonite bodies.....	585	96.9	509	406	0.3	0.3	103	25.4	87	103	0.6	0.4
Methodist bodies.....	62,076	95.9	59,990	46,188	31.1	32.4	13,852	30.0	3,193	6,057	21.6	28.0
Presbyterian bodies.....	14,488	93.4	15,311	12,405	7.9	8.7	2,846	22.8	406	1,352	2.7	5.8
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6,255	91.4	6,922	5,018	3.6	3.5	1,904	37.9	257	312	1.7	1.3
Reformed bodies.....	2,542	98.3	2,706	2,080	1.4	1.5	626	30.1	62	73	0.4	0.3
Unitarians.....	430	93.3	403	424	0.2	0.3	39	9.2	23	55	0.2	0.2
United Brethren bodies.....	4,109	95.5	3,990	3,415	2.0	2.4	485	14.2	255	980	1.7	4.2
Universalists.....	801	94.7	776	832	0.4	0.6	556	66.7	33	61	0.2	0.3
Other Protestant bodies.....	3,526	95.5	2,030	995	1.1	0.7	1,035	104.0	1,566	1,053	10.6	4.5
Roman Catholic Church.....	11,273	90.3	11,881	8,784	6.2	6.2	3,097	35.3	518	1,469	3.5	0.3
Jewish congregations.....	983	55.6	821	301	0.4	0.2	520	172.8	230	231	1.6	1.0
Latter-day Saints.....	1,059	89.4	933	388	0.5	0.3	545	140.5	214	432	1.4	1.6
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	410	99.8	85	2	(1)	(1)	83	(2)	326	-----	2.2	-----
All other bodies.....	709	92.7	225	121	0.1	0.1	104	86.0	509	358	3.4	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

From this table it appears that, with two exceptions, a report as to places of worship has been made by all the denominational families and separate denominations for substantially 90 per cent or more of their organizations. The exceptions are the Jewish congregations, for which the report is very incomplete, covering only 55.6 per cent of the congregations, and the Adventist bodies, for which there is a report for 83.1 per cent of their organizations.

Out of a total of 212,230 organizations 199,831, or 94.2 per cent, made a report as to places of worship. In other words, 12,399 organizations furnished no specific information showing whether they owned a church edifice in whole or in part, or whether they held their services in a rented building, although of course every organization must have had some place of worship.

In number of church edifices the Methodist bodies lead with 59,990, and are followed by the Baptist bodies with 50,092; the Presbyterian bodies with 15,311; the Roman Catholic Church with 11,881; and the Lutheran bodies with 11,194. In regard to the number of halls, etc., the order is somewhat different. In this respect the Baptist bodies lead with 3,250; and are followed by the Methodist bodies with 3,193; the Lutheran bodies with 1,197; the Disciples or Christians with 907; the Adventist bodies with 666; the Roman Catholic Church with 518; and the Presbyterian bodies with 406.

The per cent distribution of church edifices shows that the Methodist bodies and Baptist bodies together own 57.1 per cent, or considerably more than one-half, of all the church edifices reported in 1906. Next to them in order come the Presbyterian bodies with 7.9 per cent; the Roman Catholic Church with 6.2 per cent; the Lutheran bodies with 5.8 per cent; the Disciples or Christians with 4.7 per cent; the Protestant Episcopal Church with 3.6 per cent; and the Congregationalists with 3 per cent.

The denominational families and separate denominations leading in the per cent distribution of halls, etc., are the Baptist bodies, 22 per cent; the Methodist bodies, 21.6 per cent; the Lutheran bodies, 8.1 per cent; the Disciples or Christians, 6.1 per cent; the Adventist bodies, 4.5 per cent; and the Roman Catholic Church, 3.5 per cent.

A comparison with the figures for 1890 shows an increase in the number of church edifices in the different bodies as follows: Methodist bodies, 13,852; Baptist bodies, 12,421; Lutheran bodies, 4,493; Disciples or Christians, 3,716; Roman Catholic Church, 3,097; Presbyterian bodies, 2,846; Protestant Episcopal Church, 1,904; and Congregationalists, 1,056.

In the percentage of increase in the number of church edifices the rank is naturally different. Aside from the Eastern Orthodox Churches and the Church of Christ, Scientist, which are virtually new bodies, and the Independent churches and Jewish congrega-

tions, where the conditions are such as scarcely to permit comparison, the order is as follows: Latter-day Saints, 140.5 per cent; Adventist bodies, 90.3 per cent; Disciples or Christians, 69.8 per cent; Lutheran bodies, 67 per cent; German Evangelical Synod of North America, 60.3 per cent; Dunkers, 41.9 per cent; Protestant Episcopal Church, 37.9 per cent; Roman Catholic Church, 35.3 per cent; Evangelical bodies, 33.6 per cent; Baptist bodies, 33 per cent; Reformed bodies, 30.1 per cent; and Methodist bodies, 30 per cent.

In the number of halls, etc., there has been a considerable decrease, accompanied by a general increase in the number of church edifices, showing that church edifices have taken the place of halls and the like. Thus in 1890 the Dunkers reported 1,016 church edifices and 280 halls, or a total of 1,296 places of worship. In 1906 they reported 1,442 church edifices and 59 halls, or a total of 1,501 places of worship, an increase of 205, or 15.8 per cent, in the places of worship, although in church edifices they showed an increase of 41.9 per cent. Similar conditions are found in other bodies. The Presbyterian bodies show an increase in church edifices of 2,846, a decrease in halls, etc., of 946, or a net increase in places of worship of 1,900. The United Brethren bodies show an increase of 485 in the number of church edifices and a decrease of 734 in halls, etc., or a net decrease of 249 in the total number of places of worship. This decrease is due largely to a decrease in the total number of organizations in 1906 as compared with 1890. The only bodies showing an increase in the number of halls, etc., used for worship are the Church of Christ, Scientist, Eastern Orthodox Churches, Independent churches, "other Protestant bodies," and "all other bodies." In regard to all of these the increase in this particular is due probably to comparatively recent organization, rapid growth and extension, and the formation of a considerable number of new organizations which are not strong enough to own church edifices.

*Seating capacity of church edifices.*—The term "seating capacity" signifies the total number of persons an edifice is arranged to seat. In this report, church edifices alone are taken into consideration, partly because they bear a closer and more significant relation to the church organization than do halls, schoolhouses, etc., and partly because returns for them are more complete. Two things are to be kept in mind: (1) That the figures are almost entirely estimates, since comparatively few church organizations are able to give exact reports; and (2) that in some instances, notably in the case of the Roman Catholic Church, the same edifice is used repeatedly, and by varying congregations.

The following table gives for the principal families and separate denominations, first, the total number of organizations making a report as to seating capacity and the percentage which that number bears to the

total organizations reporting church edifices; and, second, the seating capacity of church edifices reported in 1890 and 1906, the per cent distribution at each period, and the increase from 1890 to 1906:

DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCH EDIFICES: 1906.		SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCH EDIFICES REPORTED.					
	Number.	Per cent of total reporting church edifices.	Amount.		Per cent distribution.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.	
			1906	1890	1906	1890	Amount.	Percent.
All denominations.....	179,954	97.3	58,536,830	43,560,063	100.0	100.0	14,976,767	34.4
Protestant bodies.....	167,884	97.4	53,282,445	39,896,330	91.0	91.6	13,386,115	33.6
Adventist bodies.....	1,431	98.4	287,064	190,748	0.5	0.4	97,216	51.0
Baptist bodies.....	48,042	97.9	15,702,712	11,568,019	26.8	26.6	4,134,693	35.7
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,221	98.6	383,803	347,697	0.7	0.8	36,106	10.4
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	245	97.6	81,823	1,500	0.1	(1)	80,323	5,351.9
Congregationalists.....	5,244	98.1	1,794,997	1,553,080	3.1	3.6	241,917	15.6
Disciples or Christians.....	8,702	97.8	2,776,044	1,000,452	4.7	3.7	1,100,592	72.5
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	960	98.8	508,374	414,036	0.9	1.0	94,338	22.8
Evangelical bodies.....	2,461	98.1	650,301	479,335	1.1	1.1	180,966	37.6
Friends.....	1,088	99.4	304,204	302,218	0.5	0.7	1,986	0.7
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,131	99.6	380,465	245,781	0.6	0.6	134,684	51.8
Independent churches.....	741	91.3	213,096	39,345	0.4	0.1	173,751	411.6
Lutheran bodies.....	10,493	98.1	3,344,654	2,205,635	5.7	5.1	1,139,019	51.6
Mennonite bodies.....	497	99.8	171,381	129,340	0.3	0.3	42,041	32.5
Methodist bodies.....	56,577	96.1	17,053,392	12,863,178	29.1	29.5	4,190,214	32.6
Presbyterian bodies.....	13,042	99.0	4,892,819	4,037,550	8.4	9.3	855,269	21.2
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	5,060	99.4	1,675,750	1,336,762	2.9	3.1	338,988	25.4
Reformed bodies.....	2,472	99.7	990,654	825,931	1.7	1.9	164,723	19.9
Unitarians.....	401	98.5	150,917	165,090	0.3	0.4	15,173	13.1
United Brethren bodies.....	3,637	91.4	1,060,560	991,138	1.8	2.3	69,422	7.0
Universalists.....	718	93.5	220,222	244,615	0.4	0.6	24,393	10.0
Other Protestant bodies.....	1,912	97.6	620,133	345,890	1.1	0.8	274,243	70.3
Roman Catholic Church.....	10,303	95.8	4,494,377	3,370,482	7.7	7.7	1,123,895	33.3
Jewish congregations.....	717	95.2	364,701	139,234	0.6	0.3	225,467	161.9
Latter-day Saints.....	837	99.1	280,747	122,892	0.5	0.3	157,855	128.5
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	75	89.3	38,995	325	0.1	(1)	38,670	11,898.5
All other bodies.....	138	69.0	75,565	30,800	0.1	0.1	44,765	145.3

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

The seating capacity of church edifices in 1906 is very fully reported, the only apparent exception being, as shown by the preceding table, that for "all other bodies." The low percentage there reported is due, in a measure, to the inclusion of the 62 Chinese Temples, for which no report of seating capacity, consistent with the facts, can be made.

The total seating capacity of church edifices in 1906, for all denominations, as reported by 179,954 organizations, was 58,536,830; for the Protestant bodies, as reported by 167,884 organizations, 53,282,445; for the Roman Catholic Church, as reported by 10,303 organizations, 4,494,377; and for the remaining bodies, as reported by 1,767 organizations, 760,008. Thus the average per organization for all denominations is 325; for the Protestant bodies, 317; for the Roman Catholic Church, 436; and for the remaining bodies, 430.

It should be stated that where two or more organizations use the same edifice the seating capacity is reported by each organization separately, and therefore some duplication may result where figures for different denominations are combined. The amount of duplication thus resulting in the grand total for all denominations has not been ascertained for 1906, but for 1890 it was said to be approximately 2,800,000 out of a total seating capacity for church edifices of 43,560,063.

A comparison between the figures for 1890 and those for 1906, if no allowance be made for duplications, indicates that the total seating capacity of church edifices increased in the sixteen years 14,976,767, or 34.4 per cent. The Protestant bodies furnished 89.4 per cent of this increase and the Roman Catholic Church 7.5 per cent. The rate of increase in seating capacity was practically the same in each case—33.6 for the Protestant bodies and 33.3 for the Roman Catholic Church.

Figures showing accommodations or sittings for the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870 are available and are presented in Table 15 (page 565). In round numbers, these figures show 14,000,000 seats in 1850, 19,000,000 in 1860, and 22,000,000 in 1870. It is rather interesting to note how this growth in the seating capacity of church edifices has kept pace with the growth of population, and therefore the following tabular statement has been prepared showing the ratio between population and seating capacity of church edifices at different censuses.

According to these figures, the seating capacity of church edifices, in proportion to population, was greater in 1906 than at any preceding census of religious bodies, although it was only slightly greater than in 1890. In 1906, as the summary indicates, the churches could have seated at one time 69.5 per cent of

the population. This figure, however, exaggerates the seating capacity because it does not allow for the unknown amount of duplication resulting from the fact that the seating capacity of churches used by two or more organizations was counted for each organization. If it be assumed that this duplication was the same, in proportion to the total seating capacity, as it was said to be in 1890, then the net seating capacity in 1906 was about 54,790,473, and the churches of the country could in that year have seated 65 per cent of the population.

YEAR.	Population.	SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCH EDIFICES.	
		Amount.	Per cent of population.
1906.....	1 84,246,252	58,536,830	69.5
1890.....	2 62,947,714	43,560,063	69.2
1880.....	50,155,783	(3)	(3)
1870.....	38,558,471	4 21,065,062	55.2
1860.....	31,433,321	5 10,128,751	60.8
1850.....	23,191,876	6 14,234,825	61.4

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>3</sup> Not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Reported as "sittings."

<sup>5</sup> Reported as "accommodations."

Perhaps more significant is the relation between the church membership and the seating capacity of the

church edifice. The figures for communicants or members given in this report were compiled from the returns of each organization without regard to the question whether the organization reported a church edifice, and if it reported one, whether it gave the seating capacity. As a result of this fact a direct comparison between seating capacity and membership would be somewhat misleading, as it would tend to overstate the number of members to be provided for in the church edifices. In the following table for 1906, therefore, the average membership per organization for all organizations reporting membership is compared with the average seating capacity per organization for all organizations reporting the seating capacity of church edifices.

With the single exception of the Roman Catholic Church, all the denominations show an average seating capacity considerably in excess of the average membership. For all the Protestant bodies combined, the average membership per organization reporting membership is 104, while the average seating capacity per organization reporting seating capacity is more than three times that number, or, to give the exact figure, 317. For the Roman Catholic Church the average membership, 969, is almost two and one-fourth times the average seating capacity.

DENOMINATION.	Organizations reporting communicants or members: 1906.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.		Organizations reporting seating capacity of church edifices: 1906.	SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCH EDIFICES: 1906.	
		Total number.	Average number per organization reporting.		Total amount.	Average amount per organization reporting.
All denominations.....	210,418	32,936,445	157	179,954	58,536,830	325
Protestant bodies.....	194,497	20,287,742	104	167,884	53,282,445	317
Adventist bodies.....	2,537	92,735	37	1,431	287,964	201
Baptist bodies.....	54,707	5,062,234	104	48,042	16,702,712	327
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,354	110,117	81	1,221	383,893	314
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	435	85,717	135	245	81,823	334
Congregationalists.....	5,700	700,480	123	5,244	1,794,997	342
Disciples or Christians.....	10,909	1,142,359	105	8,702	2,776,044	319
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	1,090	97,144	89	960	508,374	525
Evangelical bodies.....	2,730	174,780	64	2,461	659,391	268
Friends.....	1,141	113,772	100	1,088	304,204	280
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,198	203,137	245	1,131	380,405	336
Independent churches.....	1,065	73,073	69	741	213,090	298
Lutheran bodies.....	12,642	2,112,494	167	10,493	3,344,654	319
Mennonite bodies.....	604	54,708	91	497	171,381	345
Methodist bodies.....	64,255	5,749,838	89	56,577	17,053,392	301
Presbyterian bodies.....	16,471	1,830,555	118	13,942	4,892,849	351
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6,725	886,942	132	5,990	1,075,750	281
Reformed bodies.....	2,583	440,514	174	2,472	990,654	401
Unitarians.....	435	70,542	162	401	150,917	300
United Brethren bodies.....	4,208	295,050	69	3,637	1,060,560	292
Universalists.....	811	64,158	79	718	220,222	307
Other Protestant bodies.....	3,637	226,703	62	1,012	620,133	324
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,472	12,079,142	969	10,303	4,404,377	436
Jewish congregations.....	1,152	1101,457	388	717	364,701	509
Latter-day Saints.....	1,184	256,047	217	837	280,747	335
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	411	129,000	315	75	38,005	520
All other bodies.....	702	81,861	117	138	75,565	548

<sup>1</sup> Heads of families only.

Two factors probably combine to account in a large measure for this wide difference between the Protestant bodies and the Roman Catholic Church. Perhaps the more important is that the Roman Catholic Church conducts several services on Sunday morning, each

attended by a largely distinct congregation. The Protestant bodies, on the other hand, usually have but one service each Sunday morning. Increasing membership can thus be met to some extent in the Roman Catholic Church by increasing the number of services,

while in the Protestant bodies it is met either by increasing the seating capacity, when that in existence is exhausted, or by forming new organizations. The second factor is that the Protestant bodies have to provide for a relatively larger number of nonmembers than does the Roman Catholic Church. Practically all persons over 9 years of age who attend the Roman Catholic Church are included in these statistics as members of that church, but a large number of persons who attend the Protestant churches are not included in these statistics, as they have not become members of the churches.<sup>1</sup>

Another fact which must be borne in mind in using the averages given in the preceding table is, that for any denomination the average number of members per organization is not exactly equivalent to the average number of members per organization owning a church edifice. The average membership per organization owning a church is doubtless considerably larger than the average membership per organization, because the organizations which have not secured a church generally have few members. Thus their inclusion materially lowers the average, and tends to exaggerate the excess of seating capacity over membership, apparent for all bodies except the Roman Catholic Church.

*Seating capacity of halls, etc.*—Of the 14,791 organizations worshipping in "halls, etc.," in 1906, 9,817 organizations submitted a report on seating capacity, representing a total of 1,546,350, or an average per organization reporting of 158. These figures are not of much significance, however, because the buildings so included—for the most part halls and schoolhouses—were not specially built to meet the requirements of the church organizations using them, as is the case with respect to church edifices proper. The report for 1890 shows, exclusive of the returns for Alaska, a total seating capacity for halls, etc., of 2,450,518, as reported by 23,332 organizations, including, however, many private houses for which the seating capacity could not be given. For the reason stated, therefore, no figures indicating the seating capacity of halls, etc., are presented in the general tables.

#### VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Under the head of "value of church property" is included the estimated value in 1906 of the buildings

<sup>1</sup> For a statement of the difference between the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant bodies in respect to membership, see page 24.

owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of their sites, and of their furniture, organs, bells, etc. It does not include the value of rented buildings or halls, nor of parsonages, parochial school buildings, theological seminaries, monasteries, convents, or the like. In some cases the church edifice was combined with a parish house, a parsonage, or a school, while the site sometimes included a cemetery. When these were identified with the church edifice, so that practically no distinction could be made between them, their value is necessarily included in the value of the church property reported. In the case of monasteries or convents, the value of chapels is not reported except where they were separate and distinct buildings. When an organization worshipped in a rented building but at the same time owned a lot on which it expected to build, the value of the lot is included. Wherever two or more organizations shared the ownership of a church edifice, each is credited with its proper proportion of the value—one-half, one-third, etc., as the case may be.

The value of church property is given for 1890 and 1906 by denominations in detail in Table 8 (page 514). The next table gives, for principal families and separate denominations, first, the number of organizations reporting the value of church property owned by them and the percentage which they represent of the total number reporting; second, the value of church property reported in 1890 and in 1906 together with the per cent distribution of this property in each year; and, third, the amount and per cent of increase in value of church property from 1890 to 1906.

According to that table, reports as to the value of church property owned were made by 186,132 organizations, or 87.7 per cent of the total number. The organizations for which no statistics as to property owned are presented consist largely of organizations which were worshipping in rented halls, in other rented buildings, or in private houses, and consequently owned no property which could be reported, although it is undoubtedly true that some organizations which owned property failed to make any report concerning it. In regard to the number of organizations reporting, the rank of the different denominations is much the same as in respect to places of worship, the largest number being shown for Methodist bodies.

DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY: 1906.		VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY REPORTED.					
	Number.	Percent of total.	Amount.		Per cent distribution.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.	
			1906	1890	1906	1890	Amount.	Percent.
All denominations.....	186,132	87.7	\$1,257,575,867	\$679,426,489	100.0	100.0	\$578,149,378	85.1
Protestant bodies.....	173,902	88.9	935,942,578	549,695,707	74.4	80.9	386,246,871	70.3
Adventist bodies.....	1,492	58.5	2,425,209	1,236,345	0.2	0.2	1,188,864	96.2
Baptist bodies.....	49,339	80.9	139,842,656	82,328,123	14.1	12.1	57,514,533	60.9
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,239	88.8	2,740,322	1,775,202	0.2	0.3	965,120	54.4
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	401	62.9	8,806,441	40,666	0.7	(1)	8,765,775	21,555.5
Congregationalists.....	5,366	93.9	63,240,305	43,335,437	5.0	6.4	19,904,868	45.9
Disciples or Christians.....	8,906	81.4	29,995,316	12,206,038	2.4	1.8	17,789,278	145.7
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	974	88.8	2,802,532	1,362,631	0.2	0.2	1,439,901	105.7
Evangelical bodies.....	2,515	91.9	8,999,979	4,785,680	0.7	0.7	4,214,299	88.1
Friends.....	1,097	95.6	3,857,451	4,541,334	0.3	0.7	2,683,883	15.1
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,137	94.4	9,376,402	4,614,490	0.7	0.7	4,761,912	103.2
Independent churches.....	806	74.7	3,934,267	1,486,000	0.3	0.2	2,448,267	164.8
Lutheran bodies.....	10,779	84.9	74,826,389	35,060,354	6.0	5.2	39,766,035	113.4
Mennonite bodies.....	407	82.3	1,237,134	643,800	0.1	0.1	593,334	92.2
Methodist bodies.....	59,083	91.3	229,450,996	132,140,179	18.2	19.4	97,310,817	73.6
Presbyterian bodies.....	14,161	91.3	150,189,446	94,861,347	11.9	14.0	55,328,099	58.3
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6,067	88.5	125,040,498	81,219,117	9.9	12.0	43,821,381	54.0
Reformed bodies.....	2,477	95.8	30,648,247	18,744,242	2.4	2.8	11,904,005	63.5
Unitarians.....	406	88.1	14,263,277	10,335,100	1.1	1.5	3,928,177	38.0
United Brethren bodies.....	3,839	89.2	9,073,791	4,937,583	0.7	0.7	4,136,208	83.8
Universalists.....	779	92.1	10,575,656	8,054,333	0.8	1.2	2,521,323	31.3
Other Protestant bodies.....	2,552	60.1	14,616,264	5,987,706	1.2	0.9	8,628,558	144.1
Roman Catholic Church.....	10,293	82.5	292,638,787	118,123,346	23.3	17.4	174,515,441	147.7
Jewish congregations.....	747	42.2	23,198,925	9,754,275	1.8	1.4	13,444,650	137.8
Latter-day Saints.....	909	70.8	3,168,548	1,051,791	0.3	0.2	2,116,757	201.3
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	89	21.7	964,791	45,000	0.1	(1)	919,791	2,044.0
All other bodies.....	192	25.1	1,662,238	756,370	0.1	0.1	905,868	119.8

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

The total value of church property reported in 1906, for all denominations, was \$1,257,575,867, of which \$935,942,578 was reported for Protestant bodies, \$292,638,787 for the Roman Catholic Church, and \$28,994,502 for all the remaining bodies. The following statement shows the principal families and separate denominations arranged in the order of the value of church property as reported by them, together with the average value per organization reporting:

DENOMINATION.	TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY REPORTED: 1906.		AVERAGE VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY REPORTED PER ORGANIZATION REPORTING.	
	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.
Roman Catholic Church.....	\$292,638,787	1	\$28,431	3
Methodist bodies.....	229,450,996	2	3,884	14
Presbyterian bodies.....	150,189,446	3	10,606	10
Baptist bodies.....	139,842,656	4	2,834	20
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	125,040,498	5	20,644	5
Lutheran bodies.....	74,826,389	6	6,942	12
Congregationalists.....	63,240,305	7	11,785	8
Reformed bodies.....	30,648,247	8	12,373	7
Disciples or Christians.....	29,995,316	9	3,368	18
Jewish congregations.....	23,198,925	10	31,050	2
Unitarians.....	14,263,277	11	35,131	1
Universalists.....	10,575,656	12	13,570	6
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	9,376,402	13	8,247	11
United Brethren bodies.....	9,073,791	14	2,364	23
Evangelical bodies.....	8,999,979	15	3,570	15
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	8,806,441	16	21,901	4
Independent churches.....	3,934,267	17	4,881	13
Friends.....	3,857,451	18	3,510	10
Latter-day Saints.....	3,168,548	19	3,480	17
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	2,802,532	20	2,877	19
Christians (Christian Connection).....	2,740,322	21	2,212	23
Adventist bodies.....	2,425,209	22	1,625	24
Mennonite bodies.....	1,237,134	23	2,480	21
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	964,791	24	10,840	9

In the consideration of the foregoing statistics it must be kept in mind that some bodies are not very fully

represented. For example, for the Jewish congregations only 747 organizations, or considerably less than one-half the entire number, reported the value of church property owned by them, and, similarly, for the Church of Christ, Scientist, only 401 organizations, or not much more than three-fifths of the entire number, made a report. For the Roman Catholic Church, only a little more than four-fifths of the total number of organizations made any report of property owned, while the Eastern Orthodox Churches as a whole show a report for only about one-fifth of all their organizations. In these, and in other cases, there has not been, therefore, a full report of the value of church property, and the total amounts shown, even though large in themselves, do not, in all probability, represent the whole amount of property owned and used for worship by the several denominations.

The figures given for 1890, like those for 1906, probably represent the value of church property so far as reported, and, similarly, do not stand for the entire value of church property owned and used for worship at that period.

It should also be noted that under the head of "other Protestant bodies" are included some denominations, as the Plymouth Brethren and Christadelphians, which are averse to the use of special buildings for worship; and others, as some of the Evangelistic associations and the Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith, which are principally evangelistic in character, or are widely scattered in small communities and worship to a considerable extent in tents, school buildings, or private houses.



The statement would seem to indicate that those religious bodies which are largely concentrated in cities, or which usually have large congregations to provide for, reported the highest average value of church property owned, while many bodies which show a large number of organizations and of communicants or members, but are principally located in rural districts, show a comparatively small average value. Thus the two families which together reported more than one-half of the total number of church edifices returned in 1906, the Methodists and Baptists, represent less than one-third of the total value of church property reported and have a low rank in average value per organization reporting, while the Unitarians, Jewish congregations, and Roman Catholic Church, which are largely concentrated in or near cities, stand at the head in respect to average value. The Unitarians, with church property valued at \$14,263,277, as reported by 406 organizations, have a comparatively low rank in total value, but are first in point of average value, with an average of \$35,131 for each organization reporting. The Jewish congregations, with property valued at \$23,198,925, as reported by 747 organizations, rank just above the Unitarians in total value, but are second with respect to average value, with an average of \$31,056. The Roman Catholic Church, which is first in point of total value of church property reported, \$292,638,787, comes third in the average value per organization reporting, with \$28,431, and is followed by the Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Protestant Episcopal Church, with average values per organization of \$21,961 and \$20,644, respectively.

The conditions in regard to single denominations in the denominational families are in many cases quite different, as indicated by the figures in Table 1 (page 148). The Northern Baptist Convention, with 17.6 per cent of the total number of organizations in the three Baptist conventions which reported value of church property, has 55.8 per cent of the total value of church property reported, and an average value per organization reporting of \$9,573. On the other hand, the Southern Baptist Convention, with 42.1 per cent of the number of organizations reporting, has only 26 per cent of the total value of church property, and an average value per organization reporting of \$1,860.

The situation is similar in the Methodist bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church, with 47.2 per cent of the entire number of organizations in the family reporting value of church property, had 71.2 per cent of the total value of church property reported, and an average value per organization reporting of \$5,858; while the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with 26.8 per cent of the total number of organizations in the family reporting value of church property, shows 16.2 per cent of the total value of church property reported, and an average value per organization reporting of \$2,351.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with 52.3 per cent of the entire number of Presbyterian organizations reporting, has 76.5 per cent of the total value of church property reported, and shows an average value per organization reporting of \$15,514, as against an average value of \$11,411 for the United Presbyterian Church, and of \$5,665 for the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

It is also to be noted that those bodies which are numerically strongest in the Northern and Eastern states, as the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the Roman Catholic Church, show higher average values than those whose strength is chiefly in the Southern states, as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the Southern Baptist Convention. The relatively high rank in average values held by those bodies most affected by immigration, as the Lutheran bodies and the German Evangelical Synod, may be considered as indicative in general of their prosperous character.

Of the total value of church property (\$3,168,548) shown for the 2 bodies comprising the Latter-day Saints, \$2,645,363 was reported for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, more commonly known as the Utah branch. This sum represents the amount reported by the individual wards—equivalent to church organizations in other denominations—but is exclusive of the value of church property used for the purposes of the stakes and of the church in general, including the Temple, Tabernacle, and Assembly Hall at Salt Lake City, as well as other edifices, and representing an aggregate value of \$7,766,750.

The increase from 1890 to 1906 in the value of church property reported was \$578,149,378, of which \$386,246,871 represents the increase in the value of the property reported by Protestant bodies, and \$174,515,441 the increase in the value of the property reported by the Roman Catholic Church. The Methodist bodies reported the largest increase of any of the Protestant denominations, \$97,310,817, and were followed by the Baptist bodies with an increase of \$57,514,533, and the Presbyterian bodies with an increase of \$55,328,099. The decrease shown for the Friends is explained partly by a general decrease in the value of the property reported by the Hicksite organizations, but more particularly by the fact that, probably as a result of a clerical error in the schedules for the Orthodox Friends for 1890, a church edifice, with a reported value in 1906 of \$98,000, was given a value in 1890 of \$1,000,000 instead of the more probable value, \$100,000. If allowance is made for this, the 4 bodies of Friends would show a gain of over \$216,000, instead of an apparent loss of \$683,883, as shown in the table.

The percentage of increase shown for the different

families varies greatly. Leaving out of consideration the phenomenal increases shown for the Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Eastern Orthodox Churches, the property reported by the Latter-day Saints more than trebled in value, while the Independent churches, the Roman Catholic Church, the Disciples or Christians, the Jewish congregations, the Lutheran bodies, the Dunkers, and the German Evangelical Synod of North America, reported increases of more than 100 per cent. These large percentages of increase are explained partly by the change from the use of halls to the use of regular church edifices, and partly by the addition of new organizations as the result of immigration, notably in the Roman Catholic Church, the Lutheran bodies, the German Evangelical Synod of North America, and similar denominations.

The census reports for 1850, 1860, and 1870 also give the value of church property, the amounts being as shown in Table 15 (page 565). The following tabular statement shows the value of church property reported for each census at which such statistics were obtained, together with the percentage of increase between censuses:

YEAR.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY REPORTED.	
	Amount.	Per cent of increase over value at preceding census.
1906.....	\$1,257,575,867	85.1
1890.....	679,426,489	91.7
1870.....	354,483,581	100.8
1860.....	171,307,932	96.3
1850.....	87,328,801	.....

The figures shown for the earlier periods are undoubtedly subject to the same limitations as those already indicated in the case of the figures for 1906, but on their face show a very considerable advance from one census to another in the value of property held for purposes of worship. The per capita increase is shown in the following statement:

YEAR.	Population.	Per capita value of church property.
1906.....	184,246,252	\$14.93
1890.....	262,947,714	10.79
1870.....	38,558,371	9.19
1860.....	31,443,321	5.46
1850.....	23,191,876	3.77

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The value of church property reported for 1870 is probably on a currency basis rather than a gold basis, but the report on religious statistics at that census does not afford definite information on this point.

#### DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

The amount of debt on church property owned and used for worship was ascertained for the first time in

the present census investigation. A report was made on this point by 33,617 organizations out of a total of 186,132 organizations reporting value of church property—that is, less than one-fifth (18.1 per cent) of the organizations to which the inquiry was applicable report a debt. While there are probably some organizations which failed to make a report, it is to be presumed that the remaining 152,515 organizations for the most part held their church property free of debt. The total amount of debt reported, for all denominations, was \$108,050,946, representing 8.6 per cent of the total value of all church property reported as owned and used for worship in 1906. The distribution of this amount of debt and its relation to the value of church property reported is given by principal families and separate denominations in the table on page 40.

Of the total number of organizations reporting debt, as shown by this table, 28,797 belonged to Protestant bodies, 4,104 to the Roman Catholic Church, and 716 to the remaining bodies. Of the Jewish congregations that reported the value of church property, 60.1 per cent also reported debt; while the corresponding percentage for the Roman Catholic Church is 39.9 per cent; for the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 35 per cent; for the Independent churches, 28.5 per cent; for the Lutheran bodies, 27.6 per cent; and for the Reformed bodies, 26.4 per cent. On the other hand, a debt on church property was reported by only 5.5 per cent of the organizations of Friends that reported the value of church property, 6.2 per cent of those connected with Mennonite bodies, and 7.8 per cent of those belonging to the Christians (Christian Connection).

Of the total amount of debt, \$53,301,254 was reported by Protestant bodies, \$49,488,055 by the Roman Catholic Church, \$4,556,571 by the Jewish congregations, and \$705,066 by all the remaining bodies. Among the Protestant bodies, the largest amount of debt reported is \$12,272,463 for the Methodist bodies, while the Baptist bodies reported a debt of \$8,323,862; the Lutheran bodies, a debt of \$7,859,469; and the Presbyterian bodies, a debt of \$6,545,025.

The amount of debt reported represents, for all denominations, as before stated, 8.6 per cent of the total value of church property reported. For the Protestant bodies as a whole the proportion is 5.7 per cent and for the Roman Catholic Church, 16.9 per cent. The highest proportion, 30.1 per cent, is shown for the Eastern Orthodox Churches, followed by the Jewish congregations with 19.6 per cent; the German Evangelical Synod of North America with 12.4 per cent; the Independent churches with 12.2 per cent; and the Lutheran bodies with 10.5 per cent. The smallest proportions shown are seven-tenths of 1 per cent for the Mennonite bodies, 1.1 per cent for the Friends, 2.3 per cent for the Unitarians, 3 per cent for the Dunkers, and 3.5 per cent for the Latter-day Saints.

DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY: 1906.		Value of church property reported: 1906.	DEBT REPORTED: 1906.		
	Number.	Per cent of organizations reporting value of church property.		Amount.	Per cent of value of church property.	Average per organization reporting.
All denominations.....	33,617	18.1	\$1,257,575,867	\$108,050,946	8.6	\$3,214
Protestant bodies.....	28,797	16.6	935,942,578	53,301,254	5.7	1,851
Adventist bodies.....	183	12.3	2,425,209	167,812	6.9	917
Baptist bodies.....	6,199	12.6	139,842,656	8,323,862	6.0	1,343
Christians (Christian Connection).....	97	7.8	2,740,322	101,561	3.7	1,047
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	88	21.9	8,806,441	391,338	4.4	4,447
Congregationalists.....	1,206	22.5	63,240,305	2,708,025	4.3	2,245
Disciples or Christians.....	1,234	13.9	29,995,316	1,868,821	6.2	1,514
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	115	11.8	2,802,532	83,199	3.0	723
Evangelical bodies.....	412	16.4	8,999,979	606,973	7.4	1,619
Friends.....	60	5.5	3,857,451	41,496	1.1	692
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	308	35.0	9,376,402	1,161,776	12.4	2,919
Independent churches.....	230	28.5	3,634,267	478,425	12.2	2,080
Lutheran bodies.....	2,970	27.0	74,826,389	7,859,469	10.5	2,646
Mennonite bodies.....	31	6.2	1,237,134	9,082	0.7	293
Methodist bodies.....	10,430	17.7	229,450,996	12,272,463	5.3	1,177
Presbyterian bodies.....	2,102	14.8	150,189,446	6,545,025	4.4	3,114
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	1,011	16.7	125,040,408	4,930,914	3.9	4,877
Reformed bodies.....	654	26.4	30,648,247	2,377,014	7.8	3,635
Unitarians.....	85	20.9	14,263,277	332,330	2.3	3,919
United Brethren bodies.....	490	12.0	9,073,791	498,959	5.5	1,085
Universalists.....	132	16.9	10,575,656	464,755	4.4	3,521
Other Protestant bodies.....	700	27.4	14,616,264	2,017,955	13.8	2,883
Roman Catholic Church.....	4,104	39.9	292,638,787	49,488,055	16.9	12,058
Jewish congregations.....	449	60.1	23,198,025	4,556,571	19.6	10,148
Latter-day Saints.....	145	16.0	3,108,548	111,782	3.5	771
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	58	(1)	904,791	290,674	30.1	5,012
All other bodies.....	64	33.3	1,602,238	302,610	18.2	4,728

1 Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

In general a large number of organizations reporting debt, and a large amount of debt reported, indicate one of two conditions—rapid extension in the number of organizations to supply the demand of new communities, resulting largely from recent immigration, or enlargement in church accommodations to meet the congested conditions in cities. Certain of the smaller bodies (see Table 1, page 148), as the Plymouth Brethren, which as a rule do not own church edifices, report a small amount of property and very little debt. A few bodies make no report of debt, although in these cases it is not always clear whether they have failed to report, or whether they had no debt to report. The general presumption is, however, that they had no debt to report.

In some cases the smaller denominations report a greater debt than most of the larger bodies. Thus 9 out of the 11 organizations in the Hungarian Reformed Church reporting value of church property showed debts averaging \$7,883, and representing 57.4 per cent of the total value of their church property. In the Metropolitan Church Association 4 organizations reported value of church property, and of these, 3 reported debts amounting to \$74,000, or 62.6 per cent of the total value of church property reported, and averaging \$24,667. The colored bodies, as a rule, show a higher percentage of organizations reporting debt, and the debts represent a higher percentage of the total value of church property reported, but the average debt

per organization is lower than is the case in the white bodies. Thus in the African Methodist Episcopal Church 40.9 per cent of the organizations reporting value of church property showed debts amounting to 10.5 per cent of the total value given for the entire denomination, but averaging only \$463 per organization, while in the Methodist Episcopal Church the debt as stated by 16.7 per cent of the organizations reporting value of church property amounted to only 5.3 per cent of the total value, while the average debt per organization reporting was \$1,853. The situation in other colored churches is essentially the same as in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The average amount of debt per organization reporting varies from \$12,058, for the Roman Catholic Church, to \$293, for the Mennonite bodies. The highest averages after the Roman Catholic Church are: Jewish congregations, \$10,148; Eastern Orthodox Churches, \$5,012; Protestant Episcopal Church, \$4,877; and Church of Christ, Scientist, \$4,447. It thus appears that the heaviest debts are borne by those bodies largely represented in cities which aim to provide for large congregations and which erect elaborate edifices.

#### VALUE OF PARSONAGES.

In response to this inquiry, made for the first time in 1906, parsonages were reported by 54,214 organizations, constituting 25.5 per cent of all the organizations represented, as shown by the following table.

DENOMINATION.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING PARSONAGES: 1906.		VALUE OF PARSONAGES REPORTED: 1906.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Total.	Average per organization reporting.
All denominations.....	54,214	25.5	\$143,495,853	\$2,647
Protestant bodies.....	47,714	24.4	106,710,596	2,236
Adventist bodies.....	60	2.4	91,040	1,517
Baptist bodies.....	4,978	9.1	9,233,631	1,855
Christians (Christian Connection).....	160	11.6	256,350	1,602
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	4	0.6	57,300	14,325
Congregationalists.....	2,693	47.1	6,761,148	2,511
Disciples or Christians.....	617	5.6	1,129,225	1,830
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	54	4.9	99,200	1,837
Evangelical bodies.....	1,026	37.5	1,907,917	1,860
Friends.....	145	12.6	181,874	1,254
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	774	64.2	1,717,345	2,219
Independent churches.....	93	8.6	185,450	1,994
Lutheran bodies.....	4,994	39.3	11,521,988	2,307
Mennonite bodies.....	39	6.5	55,500	1,423
Methodist bodies.....	20,837	32.2	36,420,655	1,748
Presbyterian bodies.....	5,417	34.9	16,155,861	2,982
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	2,706	39.5	13,207,084	4,881
Reformed bodies.....	1,355	52.4	4,166,769	3,075
Unitarians.....	115	24.9	584,750	5,085
United Brethren bodies.....	1,106	25.7	1,507,932	1,363
Universalists.....	136	16.1	491,100	3,611
Other Protestant bodies.....	405	11.0	978,477	2,416
Roman Catholic Church.....	6,360	51.0	36,302,064	5,708
Jewish congregations.....	81	4.6	270,550	3,340
Latter-day Saints.....	8	0.7	7,800	975
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	29	7.1	117,143	4,039
All other bodies.....	22	2.9	87,700	3,986

The largest proportion of organizations reporting parsonages shown in the table is for the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 64.2 per cent of all the organizations for this denomination reporting that parsonages were owned by them. Other denominations showing a relatively large number of organizations reporting parsonages are the Reformed bodies, for which the proportion is 52.4 per cent; the Roman Catholic Church, for which it is 51 per cent; and the Congregationalists, for which it is 47.1 per cent; while for the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Lutheran bodies, the Evangelical bodies, the Presbyterian bodies, and the Methodist bodies, it exceeded 30 per cent in each case. In many instances members of the same denominational family show wide variations. Thus, as indicated by the figures in Table 1 (page 148), 31.2 per cent of the organizations connected with the Northern Baptist Convention reported parsonages, as compared with 6 per cent for the Southern Baptist Convention and 3.8 per cent for the National Baptist Convention (Colored). Similarly, 40.8 per cent of the organizations reported for the Methodist Episcopal Church reported parsonages, against 22.4 per cent for the African Methodists as a whole.

Among the Reformed bodies the Christian Reformed Church and the Reformed Church in America lead, with percentages of 78.2 and 74.2, respectively, and these are the highest percentages reported by any denomination, exceeding considerably that already noted for the German Evangelical Synod (64.2). The Reformed Church in the United States, on the other hand, shows but 41.7 per cent. The Lutheran bodies, as a whole, show 39.3 per cent, but parsonages are reported by 54.9 per cent of the organizations in the Synodical Conference and 49 per cent of those in each of the Synods of Iowa and Ohio. It is noticeable that in general the highest percentages are reported by denominations of European origin, while those of British or distinctively American origin show much lower percentages.

The 54,214 parsonages thus reported are valued, in the aggregate, at \$143,495,853, and are distributed as follows: Protestant bodies, 47,714 parsonages, valued at \$106,710,596; Roman Catholic Church, 6,360 parsonages, valued at \$36,302,064; and the remaining bodies, 140 parsonages, valued at \$483,193. Among the Protestant denominations, the Methodist bodies lead with 20,837 parsonages, valued at \$36,420,655, followed by the Presbyterian bodies, with 5,417 parsonages, valued at \$16,155,861; the Protestant Episcopal Church, with 2,706 parsonages, valued at \$13,207,084; and the Lutheran bodies, with 4,994 parsonages, valued at \$11,521,988.

In average value of parsonages the Church of Christ, Scientist, leads with an average of \$14,325, but this is based upon a report as to parsonages for less than 1 per cent of all the organizations in that denomination. The Roman Catholic Church is second, with an average of \$5,708; and is followed by the Unitarians, with an average of \$5,085; and by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with an average of \$4,881. In a number of cases, especially in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches, parsonages are frequently combined with parish houses, which partially explains their high average values. In the Hungarian Reformed Church and the Eastern Orthodox Churches, only a few parsonages are reported, but the average value is high, \$4,417 and \$4,039, respectively.

The parsonages reported for Congregationalists, the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist bodies, and to a certain extent also for the Lutheran bodies, are very largely in towns or country districts, and this accounts, in general, for the low averages.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The statistics of religious bodies are presented in detail by states and territories in Tables 2, 3, and 9 of the general tables. Table 2 (page 154) gives a summary of the statistics for 1906 for all denominations; Table 3 (page 156) shows the distribution of the communicants or members reported for 1906 by denominations in detail; and Table 9 (page 520) presents a comparative statement of the population, number of church organizations, number of communicants or members, places of worship, and value of church property reported for 1890 and 1906, respectively.

## GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1906.

The following table shows for each state and territory the estimated population in 1906, the number of

organizations and of communicants or members, the value of church property reported, and the amount of debt reported on church property, together with the proportion of the total for continental United States reported by each state and territory, and the rank of each. The states and territories are arranged under each head according to their rank.

It will be observed from the table that the several percentages for each particular state are approximately uniform and that with few exceptions no one state shows a marked variation. Thus Illinois has 6.4 per cent of the total population, 4.4 per cent of the number of organizations, 6.3 per cent of the number of communicants or members, 5.3 per cent of the value of church property, and 5.8 per cent of the

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1906						
	Population. <sup>1</sup>			Total organizations.			
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Rank.	State or territory.	Number reported.	Per cent distribution.	Rank.
Continental United States.....	81,246,262	100.0	.....	Continental United States.....	212,230	100.0	.....
New York.....	8,226,000	9.8	1	Pennsylvania.....	12,841	6.0	1
Pennsylvania.....	6,928,515	8.2	2	Texas.....	12,354	5.8	2
Illinois.....	5,418,670	6.4	3	Georgia.....	10,097	4.8	3
Ohio.....	4,448,677	5.3	4	Ohio.....	9,880	4.7	4
Texas.....	3,536,618	4.2	5	New York.....	9,639	4.5	5
Missouri.....	3,363,153	4.0	6	Illinois.....	9,374	4.4	6
Massachusetts.....	3,043,346	3.6	7	Missouri.....	9,206	4.3	7
Indiana.....	2,710,898	3.2	8	Alabama.....	8,891	4.2	8
Michigan.....	2,581,533	3.1	9	North Carolina.....	8,592	4.0	9
Georgia.....	2,443,719	2.9	10	Tennessee.....	8,021	3.8	10
Kentucky.....	2,320,208	2.8	11	Mississippi.....	7,306	3.5	11
Wisconsin.....	2,200,930	2.7	12	Indiana.....	6,863	3.2	12
Iowa.....	2,205,600	2.6	13	Virginia.....	6,630	3.1	13
New Jersey.....	2,100,237	2.6	14	Kentucky.....	6,553	3.1	14
Tennessee.....	2,172,470	2.6	15	Iowa.....	6,293	3.0	15
North Carolina.....	2,059,326	2.4	16	Arkansas.....	6,208	2.9	16
Minnesota.....	2,025,615	2.4	17	Michigan.....	5,635	2.7	17
Alabama.....	2,017,877	2.4	18	South Carolina.....	5,385	2.5	18
Virginia.....	1,973,104	2.3	19	Kansas.....	4,994	2.4	19
Mississippi.....	1,708,272	2.0	20	Wisconsin.....	4,902	2.3	20
California.....	1,648,046	2.0	21	Minnesota.....	4,750	2.2	21
Kansas.....	1,612,471	1.9	22	Oklahoma <sup>2</sup> .....	4,497	2.1	22
Louisiana.....	1,530,449	1.8	23	West Virginia.....	4,042	1.9	23
South Carolina.....	1,453,818	1.7	24	Louisiana.....	3,855	1.8	24
Arkansas.....	1,421,574	1.7	25	Florida.....	3,370	1.6	25
Oklahoma <sup>2</sup> .....	*1,414,177	1.7	26	Nebraska.....	3,313	1.6	26
Maryland.....	1,275,431	1.5	27	Massachusetts.....	3,088	1.5	27
West Virginia.....	1,076,406	1.3	28	California.....	2,897	1.4	28
Nebraska.....	1,068,481	1.3	29	New Jersey.....	2,802	1.3	29
Connecticut.....	1,005,716	1.2	30	Maryland.....	2,773	1.3	30
Maine.....	714,494	0.8	31	North Dakota.....	1,993	0.9	31
Florida.....	629,341	0.7	32	South Dakota.....	1,801	0.8	32
Colorado.....	615,570	0.7	33	Washington.....	1,771	0.8	33
Washington.....	614,625	0.7	34	Maine.....	1,559	0.7	34
Rhode Island.....	490,387	0.6	35	Connecticut.....	1,384	0.7	35
Oregon.....	474,738	0.6	36	Oregon.....	1,304	0.6	36
South Dakota.....	465,008	0.6	37	Colorado.....	1,268	0.6	37
North Dakota.....	463,784	0.6	38	Vermont.....	909	0.4	38
New Hampshire.....	432,624	0.5	39	New Hampshire.....	856	0.4	39
Vermont.....	350,373	0.4	40	Idaho.....	676	0.3	40
Utah.....	310,331	0.4	41	New Mexico.....	625	0.3	41
District of Columbia.....	307,716	0.4	42	Montana.....	546	0.3	42
Montana.....	303,575	0.4	43	Utah.....	542	0.3	43
New Mexico.....	216,328	0.3	44	Rhode Island.....	521	0.2	44
Idaho.....	205,704	0.2	45	Delaware.....	468	0.2	45
Delaware.....	194,479	0.2	46	District of Columbia.....	289	0.1	46
Arizona.....	143,745	0.2	47	Arizona.....	237	0.1	47
Wyoming.....	103,673	0.1	48	Wyoming.....	228	0.1	48
Nevada.....	42,336	0.1	49	Nevada.....	88	( <sup>1</sup> )	49

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

<sup>3</sup> Special census, 1907.

<sup>4</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

amount of debt on church property. Ohio reports 5.3 per cent of the population, 4.7 per cent of the number of organizations, 5.3 per cent of the number of communicants or members, 5.9 per cent of the value of church property, and 4.8 per cent of the amount of debt. Among the states of small population, Washington reports seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the population, eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the number of organizations, six-tenths of 1 per cent of the number of communicants or members, six-tenths of 1 per cent of the value of church property, and eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the amount of debt. Greater variations, however, may be noted in respect to the value of church property and the amount of debt on church property. Although New York has only 9.8 per cent of the total

population and Pennsylvania only 8.2 per cent, New York reports 20.3 per cent of the entire amount of church property in the country and Pennsylvania 13.8 per cent; while in respect to debt, New York reports 26.3 per cent of the entire amount and Pennsylvania 14.4 per cent.

With regard to the relative rank of the states under the several heads, however, there is considerable variation. Thus New York ranks first in population, in number of communicants or members, in value of church property, and in amount of debt on church property, but fifth in number of organizations. Pennsylvania ranks first in number of organizations and second in every other particular. Ohio ranks fourth in every particular except in debt on church prop-

## 1906--Continued.

Communicants or members.				Value of church property.				Debt on church property.			
State or territory.	Number reported.	Per cent distribution.	Rank.	State or territory.	Amount reported.	Per cent distribution.	Rank.	State or territory.	Amount reported.	Per cent distribution.	Rank.
Continental United States.	32,936,445	100.0	.....	Continental United States.	\$1,257,575,867	100.0	.....	Continental United States.	\$108,050,916	100.0	.....
New York.....	3,501,974	10.9	1	New York.....	255,160,284	20.3	1	New York.....	28,382,866	26.3	1
Pennsylvania.....	2,977,022	9.0	2	Pennsylvania.....	173,035,141	13.8	2	Pennsylvania.....	15,562,196	14.4	2
Illinois.....	2,077,197	6.3	3	Massachusetts.....	84,720,445	6.7	3	Massachusetts.....	8,203,412	7.6	3
Ohio.....	1,742,873	5.3	4	Ohio.....	74,070,705	5.9	4	New Jersey.....	6,780,368	6.3	4
Massachusetts.....	1,562,021	4.7	5	Illinois.....	60,222,514	5.3	5	Illinois.....	6,317,019	5.8	5
Texas.....	1,226,000	3.7	6	New Jersey.....	50,007,123	4.0	6	Ohio.....	5,202,205	4.8	6
Missouri.....	1,190,239	3.6	7	Missouri.....	38,039,233	3.0	7	Missouri.....	3,257,740	3.0	7
Georgia.....	1,020,037	3.1	8	Indiana.....	31,081,500	2.5	8	Wisconsin.....	2,845,247	2.7	8
Wisconsin.....	1,000,903	3.0	9	Iowa.....	30,404,860	2.4	9	Connecticut.....	2,770,588	2.6	9
Michigan.....	982,470	3.0	10	Connecticut.....	29,106,128	2.3	10	California.....	2,541,148	2.4	10
Indiana.....	938,405	2.8	11	California.....	28,005,261	2.2	11	Maryland.....	2,095,293	1.9	11
Kentucky.....	858,324	2.6	12	Wisconsin.....	27,277,837	2.2	12	Minnesota.....	2,060,096	1.9	12
New Jersey.....	857,548	2.6	13	Michigan.....	27,144,250	2.2	13	Michigan.....	1,729,078	1.6	13
Minnesota.....	834,442	2.5	14	Minnesota.....	26,053,150	2.1	14	Indiana.....	1,723,109	1.6	14
North Carolina.....	824,385	2.5	15	Maryland.....	23,705,172	1.9	15	District of Columbia.....	1,570,600	1.5	15
Alabama.....	824,209	2.5	16	Texas.....	22,040,070	1.8	16	Iowa.....	1,517,092	1.4	16
Virginia.....	793,540	2.4	17	Virginia.....	19,660,014	1.6	17	Rhode Island.....	1,004,432	1.0	17
Iowa.....	788,667	2.4	18	Kentucky.....	18,044,389	1.4	18	Virginia.....	990,367	0.9	18
Louisiana.....	778,901	2.4	19	Georgia.....	17,929,183	1.4	19	Texas.....	944,057	0.9	19
Tennessee.....	697,570	2.1	20	Tennessee.....	14,469,012	1.2	20	Kentucky.....	802,093	0.8	20
South Carolina.....	665,933	2.0	21	North Carolina.....	14,053,606	1.1	21	Georgia.....	848,770	0.8	21
Mississippi.....	657,381	2.0	22	Kansas.....	14,053,454	1.1	22	Washington.....	833,258	0.8	22
California.....	611,404	1.9	23	Alabama.....	13,314,003	1.1	23	Louisiana.....	680,072	0.6	23
Connecticut.....	592,500	1.8	24	Nebraska.....	12,114,817	1.0	24	New Hampshire.....	625,807	0.6	24
Maryland.....	473,257	1.4	25	Louisiana.....	10,450,146	0.8	25	Colorado.....	610,367	0.6	25
Kansas.....	458,190	1.4	26	South Carolina.....	10,209,043	0.8	26	Maine.....	614,108	0.6	26
Arkansas.....	426,179	1.3	27	District of Columbia.....	10,025,122	0.8	27	Kansas.....	567,254	0.5	27
Nebraska.....	435,803	1.0	28	Maine.....	9,955,363	0.8	28	Nebraska.....	531,042	0.5	28
West Virginia.....	301,565	0.9	29	West Virginia.....	9,733,585	0.8	29	Alabama.....	527,479	0.5	29
Rhode Island.....	264,712	0.8	30	Rhode Island.....	9,533,548	0.8	30	West Virginia.....	512,412	0.5	30
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	257,100	0.8	31	Mississippi.....	9,482,220	0.8	31	North Carolina.....	498,043	0.5	31
Florida.....	221,318	0.7	32	Washington.....	8,082,980	0.6	32	Vermont.....	470,995	0.4	32
Maine.....	212,988	0.6	33	New Hampshire.....	7,804,091	0.6	33	North Dakota.....	403,890	0.4	33
Colorado.....	205,660	0.6	34	Colorado.....	7,723,200	0.6	34	Tennessee.....	445,709	0.4	34
Washington.....	191,976	0.6	35	Arkansas.....	6,733,376	0.5	35	Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	436,569	0.4	35
New Hampshire.....	190,298	0.6	36	Vermont.....	5,939,492	0.5	36	Florida.....	430,351	0.4	36
Utah.....	172,814	0.5	37	Florida.....	5,795,850	0.5	37	Arkansas.....	361,011	0.3	37
South Dakota.....	161,961	0.5	38	Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	4,933,843	0.4	38	South Carolina.....	350,527	0.3	38
North Dakota.....	159,053	0.5	39	Oregon.....	4,620,793	0.4	39	Mississippi.....	345,304	0.3	39
Vermont.....	147,223	0.4	40	North Dakota.....	4,576,157	0.4	40	Oregon.....	257,815	0.2	40
New Mexico.....	137,009	0.4	41	South Dakota.....	4,538,013	0.4	41	Delaware.....	248,720	0.2	41
District of Columbia.....	136,759	0.4	42	Utah.....	3,612,422	0.3	42	South Dakota.....	232,123	0.2	42
Oregon.....	120,229	0.4	43	Delaware.....	3,250,106	0.3	43	Montana.....	195,122	0.2	43
Montana.....	98,984	0.3	44	Montana.....	2,809,779	0.2	44	Utah.....	152,131	0.1	44
Idaho.....	74,578	0.2	45	Idaho.....	1,726,734	0.1	45	Idaho.....	119,677	0.1	45
Delaware.....	71,251	0.2	46	New Mexico.....	950,605	0.1	46	Arizona.....	71,441	0.1	46
Arizona.....	45,057	0.1	47	Arizona.....	708,975	0.1	47	New Mexico.....	53,535	( <sup>2</sup> )	47
Wyoming.....	23,045	0.1	48	Wyoming.....	778,142	0.1	48	Wyoming.....	45,394	( <sup>2</sup> )	48
Nevada.....	14,944	( <sup>2</sup> )	49	Nevada.....	402,350	( <sup>2</sup> )	49	Nevada.....	19,305	( <sup>2</sup> )	49

<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.



erty, in which respect it occupies the sixth place. Texas ranks fifth in population, second in number of organizations, sixth in number of communicants or members, sixteenth in value of church property, and nineteenth in amount of debt on church property. Rhode Island ranks thirty-fifth in population, forty-fourth in number of organizations, thirtieth in number of communicants or members and in value of church property, but seventeenth in amount of debt on church property. The only 2 states which hold the same rank in every particular are the lowest on the list—Wyoming and Nevada.

The 10 leading states in respect to population include 50.7 per cent, more than one-half, of the entire population of the country, but only 41.9 per cent of the total number of organizations reported. On the other hand, they contain 52.4 per cent of the total communicants or members, 62.9 per cent of the value of church property reported, and 66.8 per cent of the total amount of debt reported on church property. Of the 10 states ranking highest in population, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Michigan are superseded, though not in the same order, by Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee, when the 10 ranking highest in respect to number of organizations are considered; similarly Texas, Michigan, and Georgia are superseded, in value of church property, by New Jersey, Iowa, and Connecticut; and Texas, Indiana, Michigan, and Georgia, in amount of debt on church property, by New Jersey, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and California.

In regard to the number of communicants or members, Wisconsin, which ranks ninth in respect to church membership, stands twelfth in population; while Indiana, which ranks eighth in population, is eleventh in respect to church membership. The relative rank of the states depends largely on the relative number of Roman Catholic inhabitants. Where there is a large representation of members of this church the state ranks relatively high in communicants, value of church property, and debt on church property. This explains why Wisconsin, with a Roman Catholic membership constituting 50.5 per cent of the total church membership of the state, stands three places higher in respect to church membership than in respect to population; and why Indiana, with a Roman Catholic membership constituting only 18.6 per cent of the total, stands three places lower in respect to church membership than in respect to population.

*Average per organization.*—A comparison of the number of communicants or members, the value of church property, and the amount of debt on church property, with the number of organizations reported for the different states, shows a considerable difference in the

average per organization under these heads, as is set forth in the following table, in which the states and territories are arranged in the order of the number of communicants or members:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1906		
	Communicants or members, average per organization reporting.	Value of church property, average per organization reporting.	Debt, average per organization reporting.
Continental United States.....	157	\$6,756	\$3,214
New York.....	389	30,581	12,400
Pennsylvania.....	234	14,564	4,036
Illinois.....	224	8,135	4,237
Ohio.....	178	8,102	3,764
Massachusetts.....	516	30,500	8,008
Texas.....	100	2,413	716
Missouri.....	131	4,778	3,132
Georgia.....	109	1,901	649
Wisconsin.....	205	6,225	2,753
Michigan.....	175	6,773	1,603
Indiana.....	137	8,843	1,793
Kentucky.....	132	3,138	1,385
New Jersey.....	312	10,686	6,313
Minnesota.....	177	6,347	2,042
North Carolina.....	96	1,742	659
Alabama.....	93	1,660	483
Virginia.....	120	1,209	1,226
Iowa.....	126	3,307	1,757
Louisiana.....	204	2,046	939
Tennessee.....	88	1,008	640
South Carolina.....	124	1,066	437
Mississippi.....	60	1,377	325
California.....	215	11,427	4,322
Connecticut.....	308	22,845	7,020
Maryland.....	172	9,112	3,180
Kansas.....	92	3,450	960
Arkansas.....	69	1,309	519
Nebraska.....	105	4,333	1,234
West Virginia.....	75	2,919	1,362
Rhode Island.....	522	20,502	7,144
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	58	1,830	628
Florida.....	66	1,018	1,013
Maine.....	130	7,081	2,650
Colorado.....	163	8,079	2,017
Washington.....	109	5,712	2,187
New Hampshire.....	220	10,006	4,376
Utah.....	322	7,342	1,700
South Dakota.....	80	3,107	1,005
North Dakota.....	81	3,485	1,180
Vermont.....	163	7,012	3,535
New Mexico.....	220	2,053	901
District of Columbia.....	475	41,256	10,983
Oregon.....	93	4,392	1,276
Montana.....	180	7,180	2,243
Idaho.....	111	7,209	2,042
Delaware.....	153	3,306	1,777
Arizona.....	101	4,592	1,031
Wyoming.....	106	4,804	1,586
Nevada.....	174	5,748	1,207

<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

From this table it appears that the highest average church membership per organization is reported by Rhode Island, 522. It is followed by Massachusetts with 516, the District of Columbia with 475, and New York with 389. The smallest averages reported are by Oklahoma, 58; Florida, 66; Arkansas, 69; and West Virginia, 75. An average membership of less than 100 is reported by 12 states; of 100 or over but less than 200, by 23 states; of 200 or over but less than 300, by 7 states; and of 300 or over, by 7 states.

In respect to the value of church property, an average per organization of \$10,000 or over is reported by 9 states; of over \$5,000 but less than \$10,000, by 15 states; of over \$2,000 but less than \$5,000, by 16 states; and of less than \$2,000, by 9 states. The



highest average reported is for the District of Columbia, \$41,256; the second highest, for New York, \$30,581; and the third, for Massachusetts, \$30,500. The lowest averages are those reported by Arkansas, \$1,309, and Mississippi, \$1,377. In regard to the amount of debt, an average per organization of \$10,000 or over is reported by 2 states; of over \$5,000 but less than \$10,000, by 4 states; of \$1,000 or over but less than \$5,000, by 30 states; and of less than \$1,000, by 13 states. The highest average is reported by New York, \$12,400, and the lowest by Mississippi, \$325.

The high averages under each head are reported in most instances by states in which a large proportion of the church membership belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, which, as has been shown previously (see pages 28 and 40), reported the largest average membership, and the largest average amount of debt, per organization, of any of the more important religious bodies. The relative proportions of urban and rural population in the different states also have an influence upon the figures. Thus the average size of the organization will naturally be much smaller in states where the population is distributed to a large extent through small rural communities than where it is concentrated in cities or large towns, and similarly the average value of property, and the average amount of debt, will be relatively high in states which are largely urban in character, and low in states where the population is mainly rural.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS BY PRINCIPAL FAMILIES AND DENOMINATIONS.

The next two tables give the number and per cent distribution, by principal families and separate denominations, of the total church membership reported for the several states and territories in 1890 and 1906. The distribution of communicants or members, by principal families or denominations, as set forth in these tables, is also illustrated in Diagram 2.

From the table showing the communicants or members for 1906 it appears that a majority of the communicants or members reported in 29 states belonged to Protestant bodies; in 16 states, to the Roman Catholic Church; and in 1 state, to the Latter-day Saints.

In 1890 a majority of the communicants or members in 34 states belonged to Protestant bodies; in 12 states, to the Roman Catholic Church; and in 2 states, to the Latter-day Saints; while in 1 state the Roman Catholic Church had a plurality. The changes from 1890

to 1906 are as follows: 6 states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Michigan, and Wisconsin—formerly showing a majority for Protestant bodies, are now in the Roman Catholic column; 1 state—Minnesota—formerly Roman Catholic, is now Protestant; 2 states—Colorado and Wyoming—which showed a Roman Catholic majority in 1890, now show Roman Catholic pluralities; 1 state—Connecticut—has changed its Roman Catholic plurality to a majority; and 1 state—Idaho—which in 1890 showed a majority for the Latter-day Saints, now shows a plurality for that body. In the three changes from majorities to pluralities the principal gain was reported for the Protestant bodies in Colorado and Idaho, and for the Latter-day Saints in Wyoming.

In addition to the foregoing, there have been other notable changes in many states, although not sufficient to call for a different classification. Thus in Pennsylvania the percentage of communicants or members in Protestant bodies in 1890 was 66.8, and in 1906 it was only 57.7, nearly all the difference going to the Roman Catholic Church. Iowa, on the other hand, shows an increase in the percentage of Protestant membership, from 68.6 per cent in 1890 to 72.2 per cent in 1906.

A comparison of the percentages for continental United States shows that the Protestant bodies have fallen off from 68 per cent of the total membership in 1890 to 61.6 per cent in 1906; that the Roman Catholic Church has increased from 30.3 per cent in 1890 to 36.7 per cent in 1906; while the Latter-day Saints maintain the same proportion, eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

Comparing the geographic divisions it appears that the greatest change has been in the North Atlantic division, where the proportion represented by the Protestant bodies decreased from 50.9 per cent to 41.7 per cent, and the Roman Catholic Church advanced from 47.6 per cent to 56.6 per cent. The South Atlantic division shows virtually the same percentages for both 1890 and 1906. The North Central and South Central divisions show practically the same changes as are shown for the country as a whole; the Protestant bodies losing in the one case 4.7 per cent and in the other 6.6 per cent, while the Roman Catholic Church shows a corresponding gain. In the Western division, on the other hand, the percentage for the Protestant bodies advanced from 30.2 in 1890 to 36.6 in 1906; the percentage for the Roman Catholic Church fell from 50.7 in 1890 to 49.2 in 1906; and the percentage for the Latter-day Saints fell from 17.5 in 1890 to 12.1 in 1906.

COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.																	
STATE OR TERRITORY.	Protestant bodies.																
	Total.	Total.		Baptist bodies.		Congregation- alists.		Disciples or Christians.		German Evan- gelical Synod of North America.		Lutheran bodies.		Methodist bodies.		Presbyterian bodies.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States...	32,036,445	20,287,742	61.6	5,662,234	17.2	700,480	2.1	1,142,359	3.5	293,137	0.9	2,112,404	6.4	5,749,838	17.5	1,830,555	5.6
North Atlantic division.	10,306,046	4,266,706	41.7	571,346	5.5	337,502	3.3	39,771	0.4	35,359	0.3	522,606	5.1	958,008	9.3	617,944	6.0
Maine.....	212,088	96,341	45.2	32,851	15.4	21,003	9.9	397	0.2	.....	.....	1,045	0.5	20,112	9.4	361	0.2
New Hampshire.....	190,298	64,264	33.8	16,974	8.4	19,070	10.0	4	(1)	.....	.....	1,070	0.6	12,520	6.6	842	0.4
Vermont.....	137,223	63,805	43.4	9,951	6.8	22,100	15.0	316	0.2	.....	.....	408	0.3	17,671	12.0	1,630	1.1
Massachusetts.....	1,562,621	449,358	28.8	80,894	5.2	119,196	7.6	1,627	0.1	.....	.....	13,063	0.8	65,498	4.2	8,559	0.5
Rhode Island.....	204,712	64,141	24.2	19,878	7.5	9,858	3.7	79	(1)	.....	.....	2,873	1.1	7,892	3.0	1,741	0.7
Connecticut.....	502,560	190,248	30.0	27,872	5.5	65,554	13.0	866	0.2	.....	.....	19,713	3.9	34,663	6.9	2,425	0.5
New York.....	3,591,974	1,237,002	34.5	176,981	4.9	67,351	1.6	9,168	0.3	26,183	0.7	124,644	3.5	313,680	8.7	199,023	5.6
New Jersey.....	857,548	407,430	47.5	65,248	7.6	8,460	1.0	227	(1)	2,305	0.3	24,147	2.8	122,511	14.3	79,912	9.3
Pennsylvania.....	2,977,022	1,717,037	57.7	141,694	4.8	14,811	0.5	27,187	0.9	6,871	0.2	335,613	11.3	363,443	12.2	322,512	10.8
South Atlantic division..	4,517,051	4,142,451	91.7	1,084,710	43.9	15,685	0.3	77,820	1.7	9,582	0.2	91,951	2.0	1,464,023	32.4	213,488	4.7
Delaware.....	71,251	40,779	65.7	2,021	4.1	.....	.....	75	0.1	.....	.....	731	1.0	32,402	45.5	5,209	7.3
Maryland.....	473,257	302,393	63.9	30,928	6.5	812	0.2	3,343	0.7	8,384	1.8	32,216	6.8	137,150	29.0	17,895	3.8
District of Columbia.	136,760	91,474	66.9	37,024	27.1	2,954	2.2	2,170	1.6	350	0.3	3,104	2.3	20,077	14.7	8,636	6.3
Virginia.....	793,546	761,096	96.0	415,987	52.4	238	(1)	26,248	3.3	561	0.1	15,010	1.9	200,771	25.3	39,628	5.0
West Virginia.....	301,505	250,804	83.2	67,044	22.2	228	0.1	13,323	4.4	95	(1)	6,506	2.2	115,825	38.4	19,668	6.5
North Carolina.....	824,385	819,069	99.4	401,043	48.6	2,609	0.3	13,637	1.7	.....	.....	17,740	2.2	277,282	33.6	55,837	6.8
South Carolina.....	665,933	653,843	98.2	341,456	51.3	450	0.1	2,021	0.3	.....	.....	12,652	1.9	249,169	37.4	35,533	5.3
Georgia.....	1,029,037	1,007,205	97.9	596,319	57.9	5,581	0.5	13,749	1.3	189	(1)	3,233	0.3	349,079	33.9	21,010	2.3
Florida.....	221,318	199,858	90.3	91,088	41.6	2,687	1.2	3,254	1.5	.....	.....	729	0.3	82,262	37.2	7,651	3.2
North Central division...	10,689,212	6,632,820	62.1	771,320	7.2	278,087	2.6	616,578	5.8	220,090	2.1	1,405,788	13.2	1,676,275	15.7	609,739	5.7
Ohio.....	1,742,873	1,171,084	67.2	92,112	5.3	43,555	2.5	88,787	5.1	35,138	2.0	132,439	7.6	355,444	20.4	138,768	8.0
Indiana.....	938,405	757,843	80.8	92,705	9.9	5,405	0.6	118,447	12.6	21,024	2.3	56,708	5.9	233,443	24.9	58,633	6.2
Illinois.....	2,077,107	1,100,701	53.4	152,870	7.4	64,875	2.6	105,068	5.1	59,973	2.9	202,660	9.8	263,344	12.7	115,602	5.6
Michigan.....	882,479	481,000	49.1	50,136	5.1	32,553	3.3	10,629	1.1	20,436	2.1	105,803	10.8	128,675	13.1	37,900	3.9
Wisconsin.....	1,000,903	490,871	49.0	21,710	2.2	26,163	2.6	1,715	0.2	10,801	2.0	284,286	28.4	57,473	5.7	21,473	2.1
Minnesota.....	834,442	450,434	54.0	24,309	2.9	22,204	2.7	3,660	0.4	9,183	1.1	207,322	32.0	47,637	5.7	27,560	3.3
Iowa.....	788,667	500,734	63.5	44,000	5.6	37,001	4.7	57,425	7.3	11,681	1.5	117,608	14.9	164,320	20.8	60,081	7.6
Missouri.....	1,100,230	802,116	66.9	218,363	18.2	11,046	0.9	166,137	13.9	32,715	2.7	40,868	3.9	214,004	17.8	71,699	6.0
North Dakota.....	169,053	97,361	61.2	4,500	2.9	5,200	3.3	147	0.1	1,655	1.0	50,923	37.7	10,223	6.4	6,727	4.2
South Dakota.....	161,961	100,625	62.1	6,198	3.8	8,509	5.3	1,478	0.9	325	0.2	45,018	27.8	16,143	10.0	6,960	4.3
Nebraska.....	345,863	240,516	69.6	17,939	5.2	16,029	4.8	19,613	5.7	3,882	1.1	59,485	17.2	64,352	18.6	23,862	6.9
Kansas.....	458,190	360,476	78.7	46,299	10.1	15,247	3.3	43,572	9.5	3,617	0.8	28,642	6.3	121,208	26.5	40,765	8.9
South Central division...	5,726,570	4,595,464	80.2	2,262,933	39.5	10,062	0.3	340,944	6.1	25,877	0.5	49,586	0.9	1,479,745	25.8	287,919	5.0
Kentucky.....	853,324	680,326	80.3	311,583	36.3	906	0.1	136,110	15.9	12,189	1.4	4,940	0.6	150,007	18.2	47,822	5.6
Tennessee.....	697,570	677,947	97.2	277,170	39.7	2,426	0.3	66,315	8.1	.....	.....	3,225	0.5	241,306	34.6	70,437	11.4
Alabama.....	824,269	777,125	94.3	452,559	64.9	5,395	0.7	17,070	2.2	710	0.1	1,111	0.1	254,373	30.0	30,722	3.7
Mississippi.....	657,381	626,845	95.4	371,518	56.5	595	0.1	9,864	1.5	.....	.....	970	0.1	212,105	32.3	22,471	3.4
Louisiana.....	778,901	208,946	26.8	185,554	23.8	1,773	0.2	2,548	0.3	4,353	0.6	5,793	0.7	79,464	10.2	8,359	1.1
Arkansas.....	426,179	392,571	92.1	193,244	45.3	344	0.1	21,275	5.0	250	0.1	2,080	0.5	142,569	33.5	21,156	5.0
Oklahoma.....	257,160	218,787	85.1	60,585	27.1	2,677	1.0	32,306	12.6	630	0.2	4,030	1.6	76,336	29.7	10,001	3.9
Texas.....	1,226,906	913,917	74.5	401,720	32.7	1,856	0.2	73,550	6.0	7,745	0.6	27,437	2.2	317,495	25.9	62,690	5.1
Western division.....	1,606,666	620,301	38.6	71,916	4.2	52,544	3.1	58,240	3.4	2,220	0.1	42,563	2.5	171,787	10.1	101,435	6.0
Montana.....	98,084	24,150	24.4	2,029	2.0	954	1.0	2,008	2.0	.....	.....	3,059	3.1	7,022	7.1	4,096	4.1
Idaho.....	74,578	22,796	30.6	2,374	3.2	1,487	2.0	3,252	4.4	.....	.....	1,968	2.6	5,884	7.9	3,770	5.1
Wyoming.....	23,945	7,502	31.3	838	3.5	833	3.5	292	1.2	125	0.5	908	3.8	1,657	6.9	484	4.1
Colorado.....	205,666	98,878	48.1	13,011	6.3	8,951	4.4	8,635	4.2	833	0.4	5,053	2.5	27,867	13.5	18,957	9.2
New Mexico.....	137,000	14,503	10.7	2,403	1.8	270	0.2	1,092	0.8	.....	.....	100	0.1	6,560	4.8	2,035	2.1
Arizona.....	45,057	9,052	20.1	1,034	2.3	405	0.6	536	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,667	5.9	2,884	6.4
Utah.....	172,814	8,103	4.7	987	0.6	1,174	0.7	250	0.1	50	(1)	453	0.3	1,567	0.9	1,020	1.1
Nevada.....	14,944	3,190	21.4	316	2.1	180	1.2	100	0.7	.....	.....	148	1.0	618	4.1	592	3.5
Washington.....	101,976	114,070	59.4	12,807	6.7	10,025	5.2	10,628	5.5	.....	.....	13,404	7.0	31,700	16.5	16,758	8.7
Oregon.....	120,229	81,855	68.1	11,316	9.4	4,675	3.8	10,420	8.7	.....	.....	6,039	5.0	21,717	18.1	10,947	9.1
California.....	611,464	236,007	38.6	24,801	4.1	23,690	3.9	21,033	3.4	1,221	0.2	11,371	1.9	64,528	10.0	37,682	6.2

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1900—continued.													
	Protestant bodies—Continued.								Roman Catholic Church.		Latter-day Saints.		All other bodies.	
	Protestant Epi-s-copal Church.		Reformed bodies.		United Breth-ren bodies.		Other Protes-tant bodies.		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.						
Continental United States.....	886,042	2.7	449,514	1.4	296,050	0.9	1,164,130	3.5	12,070,142	36.7	256,647	0.8	312,914	1.0
North Atlantic division.....	467,067	4.5	290,131	2.8	57,081	0.6	369,801	3.0	5,833,658	56.6	2,911	(1)	173,071	1.7
Maine.....	5,520	2.6					14,956	7.0	113,419	53.3	507	0.2	2,721	1.3
New Hampshire.....	4,892	2.6					9,883	5.2	119,863	63.0			6,171	3.2
Vermont.....	5,278	3.6					6,526	4.4	82,272	55.9			1,656	0.7
Massachusetts.....	51,636	3.3	393	(1)			108,592	6.9	1,080,706	63.2	679	(1)	31,878	2.0
Rhode Island.....	15,443	5.8					6,377	2.4	195,951	74.0	306	0.1	4,314	1.6
Connecticut.....	37,466	7.5	1,262	0.3			6,427	1.3	290,513	50.6	44	(1)	6,755	1.3
New York.....	193,890	5.4	69,828	1.9	1,507	(1)	64,828	1.8	2,285,768	63.6	388	(1)	67,826	1.0
New Jersey.....	53,921	6.3	37,298	4.3			13,461	1.6	441,432	51.5			8,686	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	99,021	3.3	181,350	6.1	55,574	1.9	168,901	5.7	1,214,734	40.8	987	(1)	44,264	1.5
South Atlantic division.....	126,982	2.8	22,273	0.5	34,377	0.8	101,560	2.2	351,736	7.9	6,686	0.1	13,178	0.3
Delaware.....	3,796	5.3					1,654	2.3	24,228	34.0			244	0.3
Maryland.....	31,965	7.4	13,461	2.8	6,541	1.4	10,062	3.5	195,941	35.3	115	(1)	3,808	0.8
District of Columbia.....	13,692	10.0	580	0.4	260	0.2	2,597	1.9	43,778	32.0			1,607	1.1
Virginia.....	28,487	3.6	2,488	0.3	7,021	0.9	25,554	3.2	28,700	3.6	1,021	0.1	1,829	0.2
West Virginia.....	5,230	1.7	886	0.3	10,903	6.6	11,003	3.6	40,011	13.3	1,385	0.5	365	0.1
North Carolina.....	13,890	1.7	4,718	0.6			32,253	3.9	3,081	0.5	970	0.1	329	(1)
South Carolina.....	8,557	1.3	140	(1)			3,859	0.6	10,317	1.5	1,101	0.2	672	0.1
Georgia.....	9,790	1.0			521	0.1	4,704	0.5	10,273	1.9	380	(1)	2,173	0.2
Florida.....	8,575	3.9			41	(1)	3,271	1.5	17,567	7.9	1,702	0.8	2,251	1.0
North Central division.....	183,107	1.7	132,643	1.2	191,777	1.8	546,807	5.1	3,046,752	36.9	31,047	0.3	77,693	0.7
Ohio.....	32,399	1.9	51,328	2.0	71,338	4.1	129,776	7.4	557,650	32.0	1,507	0.1	12,632	0.7
Indiana.....	7,653	0.8	9,216	1.0	52,700	5.6	102,240	10.9	174,849	18.6	1,080	0.1	4,623	0.5
Illinois.....	36,364	1.8	9,946	0.5	19,701	0.9	80,455	4.3	932,081	44.9	2,960	0.1	32,389	1.0
Michigan.....	26,439	2.7	28,345	2.9	7,383	0.8	33,697	3.4	402,136	50.1	4,335	0.4	4,013	0.4
Wisconsin.....	16,627	1.7	11,459	1.1	2,180	0.2	28,248	2.8	505,264	50.5	1,184	0.1	3,684	0.4
Minnesota.....	18,763	2.2	2,255	0.3	1,282	0.2	26,290	3.2	378,288	45.3	522	0.1	6,198	0.6
Iowa.....	8,990	1.1	11,617	1.5	11,236	1.4	45,650	5.8	207,007	20.3	8,328	1.1	2,998	0.4
Missouri.....	13,328	1.1	1,284	0.1	3,616	0.3	23,164	1.9	382,632	31.9	8,042	0.7	6,439	0.5
North Dakota.....	2,227	1.4	1,059	0.7			5,611	3.5	61,261	38.5	242	0.2	189	0.1
South Dakota.....	7,055	4.4	2,711	1.7	257	0.2	6,851	3.6	61,014	37.7	85	0.1	237	0.1
Nebraska.....	6,903	2.0	2,108	0.6	6,086	1.8	19,657	5.7	100,703	20.1	1,508	0.5	2,956	0.9
Kansas.....	6,459	1.4	1,415	0.3	15,998	3.5	37,251	8.1	93,195	20.3	2,081	0.5	2,435	0.5
South Central division.....	60,285	1.1	3,142	0.1	7,233	0.1	52,708	0.9	1,100,096	10.4	9,547	0.2	12,463	0.2
Kentucky.....	8,091	0.9	2,101	0.2	963	0.1	8,431	1.0	165,908	10.3	1,407	0.2	1,683	0.2
Tennessee.....	7,874	1.1	234	(1)	2,875	0.4	7,095	1.0	17,252	2.5	1,013	0.1	1,358	0.2
Alabama.....	8,961	1.1			30	(1)	5,294	0.6	42,285	6.1	2,124	0.3	2,075	0.3
Mississippi.....	5,704	0.9					3,618	0.6	28,676	4.3	1,214	0.2	746	0.1
Louisiana.....	9,070	1.2			361	(1)	1,680	0.2	477,774	61.3	455	0.1	1,726	0.2
Arkansas.....	4,315	1.0	60	(1)			7,278	1.7	32,307	7.6	538	0.1	673	0.2
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	2,021	0.8	747	0.3	2,074	1.2	11,477	4.5	36,548	14.2	1,206	0.5	469	0.2
Texas.....	14,246	1.2					7,772	0.6	308,356	25.1	1,500	0.1	3,133	0.3
Western division.....	49,501	2.0	1,325	0.1	5,582	0.3	63,173	3.7	834,900	40.2	205,556	12.1	35,000	2.1
Montana.....	3,290	3.3	135	0.1			1,563	1.6	72,350	73.1	510	0.5	1,059	2.0
Idaho.....	1,840	2.5			310	0.4	1,905	2.6	18,057	24.2	32,425	43.5	1,300	1.7
Wyoming.....	1,741	7.3					124	0.5	10,204	42.9	5,211	21.8	908	4.0
Colorado.....	6,832	3.3	111	0.1	720	0.4	7,098	3.8	99,820	48.5	2,755	1.3	4,213	2.0
New Mexico.....	869	0.6	70	0.1			294	0.2	121,558	88.7	739	0.5	120	0.1
Arizona.....	1,059	2.4					467	1.9	20,810	60.2	6,175	13.7	20	(1)
Utah.....	977	0.6					833	0.5	8,356	4.8	151,525	87.7	4,740	2.7
Nevada.....	1,210	8.1					107	0.7	9,070	60.7	1,165	7.4	4,670	4.5
Washington.....	6,780	3.5	379	0.2	1,079	0.6	10,450	5.4	74,981	30.1	461	0.2	2,464	1.3
Oregon.....	3,580	3.9	612	0.4	2,129	1.8	10,620	8.8	35,317	29.4	1,817	1.5	1,240	1.0
California.....	21,317	3.5	118	(1)	1,344	0.2	28,992	4.7	351,408	58.0	2,834	0.5	18,215	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Protestant bodies.																
	Total.	Total.		Baptist bodies.		Congregation- alists.		Disciples or Christians.		German Evan- gelical Synod of North Amerien.		Lutheran bodies.		Methodist bodies.		Presbyterian bodies.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States....	20,507,054	14,007,187	68.0	3,712,468	18.0	512,771	2.5	641,051	3.1	187,432	0.9	1,231,072	6.0	4,580,284	22.3	1,277,851	6.2
North Atlantic division..	6,176,015	3,142,031	50.9	435,043	7.0	200,352	4.7	18,132	0.3	24,592	0.4	333,736	5.4	774,544	12.5	454,520	7.4
Maine.....	150,846	90,194	62.1	35,038	21.9	21,523	13.5	293	0.2	.....	.....	904	0.6	23,041	14.4	224	0.1
New Hampshire.....	102,941	62,000	60.3	16,772	16.3	10,712	19.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	0.5	12,351	12.0	950	0.9
Vermont.....	106,315	61,405	57.8	11,258	10.6	20,465	19.2	262	0.2	.....	.....	174	0.2	17,527	16.5	1,267	1.2
Massachusetts.....	942,751	317,405	33.7	62,966	6.7	101,890	10.8	777	0.1	.....	.....	4,137	0.4	61,138	6.5	5,105	0.5
Rhode Island.....	148,008	49,500	33.5	17,293	11.7	7,102	4.9	35	(*)	.....	.....	590	0.4	7,353	5.0	828	0.6
Connecticut.....	309,341	152,300	49.2	22,600	7.3	50,154	19.1	337	0.1	.....	.....	5,762	1.9	30,815	10.0	1,894	0.6
New York.....	2,171,822	965,034	44.4	142,736	6.6	45,686	2.1	4,316	0.2	17,409	0.8	80,046	4.1	265,551	12.2	188,564	7.8
New Jersey.....	508,351	280,680	55.2	39,700	7.8	4,012	1.0	105	(*)	1,800	0.4	12,878	2.5	96,377	10.0	50,464	11.7
Pennsylvania.....	1,726,640	1,154,234	66.8	86,020	5.0	9,818	0.6	12,007	0.7	5,293	0.3	219,725	12.7	260,388	15.1	216,248	12.5
South Atlantic division..	3,295,916	3,028,046	91.9	1,207,371	39.4	8,460	0.3	43,775	1.3	5,219	0.2	67,721	2.1	1,270,623	38.8	192,263	4.3
Delaware.....	48,079	36,903	75.8	2,000	4.1	.....	.....	95	0.2	.....	.....	296	0.6	25,786	53.0	4,622	9.5
Maryland.....	379,418	233,688	61.0	16,238	4.3	.....	.....	1,774	0.5	4,405	1.2	24,648	6.5	123,618	32.6	12,483	3.3
District of Columbia.....	94,263	55,150	58.5	10,372	20.0	1,399	1.5	700	0.7	.....	.....	2,987	3.2	16,360	17.4	5,128	5.4
Virginia.....	569,235	555,509	97.6	303,134	53.3	156	(*)	14,100	2.5	700	0.1	12,220	2.1	154,693	27.2	27,746	4.9
West Virginia.....	180,017	173,443	96.3	42,854	22.6	136	0.1	5,807	3.1	114	0.1	4,176	2.2	85,102	44.8	10,952	5.8
North Carolina.....	685,104	682,060	99.5	310,920	45.4	1,002	0.1	12,437	1.8	.....	.....	12,326	1.8	276,336	40.3	36,102	5.3
South Carolina.....	508,485	502,102	98.7	203,950	40.1	376	0.1	2,880	0.6	.....	.....	8,757	1.7	251,477	49.5	20,118	4.1
Georgia.....	679,051	665,393	98.0	357,241	52.6	3,880	0.6	4,076	0.7	.....	.....	1,932	0.3	275,784	40.6	14,538	2.1
Florida.....	141,734	124,308	87.8	41,647	29.4	1,184	0.8	1,306	0.9	.....	.....	369	0.3	70,458	49.7	4,574	3.2
North Central division ..	6,738,980	4,490,795	66.8	568,662	8.4	185,350	2.8	365,442	5.4	149,145	2.2	703,807	11.8	1,200,402	18.7	427,629	6.3
Ohio.....	1,215,409	867,090	71.3	68,033	5.6	32,281	2.7	54,425	4.5	31,617	2.6	89,569	7.4	272,737	22.4	103,607	8.5
Indiana.....	693,860	570,043	82.2	70,380	10.1	3,081	0.4	78,042	11.4	15,274	2.2	41,832	6.0	179,613	25.9	43,351	6.2
Illinois.....	1,202,588	713,467	59.3	109,640	9.1	35,830	3.0	60,867	5.1	37,138	3.1	110,807	9.7	189,358	16.7	77,213	6.4
Michigan.....	569,504	339,437	59.6	30,580	6.9	24,582	4.3	5,788	1.0	10,926	1.9	62,807	11.0	101,051	17.9	25,931	4.6
Wisconsin.....	550,355	304,591	54.7	10,913	3.0	15,841	2.8	1,317	0.2	11,410	2.1	160,019	28.0	43,696	7.9	14,154	2.5
Minnesota.....	532,590	258,069	48.6	16,441	3.1	13,624	2.6	1,917	0.4	5,567	1.0	145,907	27.4	32,190	6.0	15,055	2.8
Iowa.....	550,817	382,173	69.4	33,062	6.0	23,733	4.3	30,988	5.6	6,902	1.2	63,725	11.4	122,607	22.0	40,528	7.3
Missouri.....	735,839	564,295	76.7	150,371	21.7	7,617	1.0	97,773	13.3	25,676	3.5	27,099	3.7	162,514	22.1	53,510	7.3
North Dakota.....	69,406	33,030	55.5	2,298	3.9	1,616	2.7	20	(*)	440	0.7	18,200	30.7	4,880	8.2	3,044	5.1
South Dakota.....	85,490	50,682	59.4	4,052	4.7	5,164	6.0	490	0.6	.....	.....	23,314	27.3	12,116	14.2	4,778	5.6
Nebraska.....	194,466	140,512	72.3	13,481	6.9	10,045	5.2	7,715	4.0	2,142	1.1	27,297	14.0	42,941	22.1	15,065	7.7
Kansas.....	336,576	260,704	79.3	34,511	10.3	11,045	3.5	25,200	7.5	2,053	0.6	10,262	4.8	95,781	28.5	31,393	9.3
South Central division...	3,555,324	3,085,283	86.8	1,382,992	38.0	6,040	0.2	192,390	5.4	8,026	0.2	25,587	0.7	1,103,379	33.6	213,113	6.0
Kentucky.....	606,307	512,018	84.4	229,524	37.0	449	0.1	77,047	12.8	4,012	0.8	2,394	0.4	141,521	23.3	40,680	6.7
Tennessee.....	551,673	530,090	96.2	185,189	33.6	1,429	0.3	41,125	7.5	.....	.....	2,075	0.5	223,116	40.4	66,573	12.1
Alabama.....	559,171	542,181	97.0	258,405	46.2	1,683	0.3	9,201	1.6	.....	.....	701	0.1	242,624	43.4	21,502	3.8
Mississippi.....	430,657	417,042	97.0	224,612	52.2	210	(*)	5,720	1.3	.....	.....	533	0.1	104,580	38.2	18,250	4.2
Louisiana.....	399,001	184,024	46.2	98,552	24.6	1,057	0.3	202	0.1	1,250	0.3	2,952	0.7	65,093	16.4	5,864	1.5
Arkansas.....	290,208	201,534	69.4	128,724	43.5	669	0.2	14,385	4.9	.....	.....	1,386	0.5	123,316	41.6	18,022	6.1
Oklahoma*.....	34,170	31,594	92.4	9,403	27.7	297	0.0	2,242	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,630	39.9	4,211	12.3
Texas.....	677,151	675,000	99.8	248,623	36.7	840	0.1	41,850	6.2	1,864	0.3	14,556	2.1	218,800	32.3	37,811	5.6
Western division.....	831,710	251,432	30.2	28,400	3.4	21,051	2.6	21,312	2.6	450	0.1	10,131	1.2	81,336	9.8	40,326	4.8
Montana.....	32,478	7,047	21.7	683	2.1	345	1.1	785	2.4	.....	.....	394	1.2	2,425	7.5	1,232	3.8
Idaho.....	24,036	4,255	17.7	745	3.1	105	0.4	350	1.5	.....	.....	401	1.7	1,162	4.8	815	3.4
Wyoming.....	11,705	3,134	26.8	262	2.2	339	2.9	48	0.4	.....	.....	721	6.2	912	7.8	304	3.1
Colorado.....	86,837	36,627	42.2	4,644	5.7	3,217	3.7	2,400	2.8	135	0.2	1,208	1.4	10,850	12.5	6,908	8.0
New Mexico.....	105,749	4,067	4.4	355	0.3	175	0.2	65	0.1	.....	.....	64	0.1	2,300	2.2	1,275	1.2
Arizona.....	26,072	1,472	5.5	197	0.7	162	0.6	78	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	2.4	188	0.7
Utah.....	128,115	3,776	2.9	327	0.3	460	0.4	270	0.2	.....	.....	84	0.1	1,055	0.8	688	0.5
Nevada.....	5,877	1,397	23.8	63	1.1	60	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	7.1	275	4.7
Washington.....	58,798	37,192	63.3	3,941	6.7	3,154	5.4	5,816	9.9	.....	.....	1,012	3.3	12,097	21.6	4,343	7.4
Oregon.....	70,524	38,267	54.3	5,500	7.8	2,037	2.9	4,067	5.8	.....	.....	1,080	1.5	11,927	16.9	5,244	7.4
California.....	280,619	113,598	40.5	11,383	4.1	11,907	4.2	7,433	2.6	315	0.1	4,267	1.5	36,874	13.1	18,034	6.7

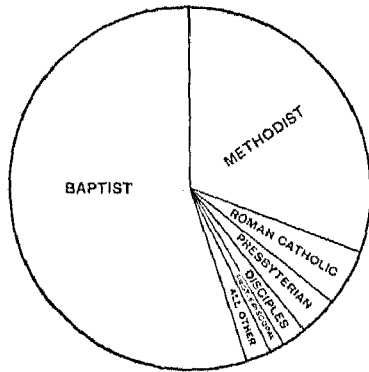
\* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

\* Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

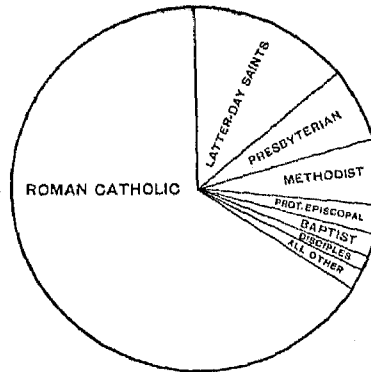
STATE OR TERRITORY.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1890 - continued.													
	Protestant bodies - Continued.								Roman Catholic Church.	Latter-day Saints.	All other bodies.			
	Protestant Episcopal Church.		Reformed bodies.		United Brethren bodies.		Other Protestant bodies.							
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States.....	532,048	2.6	309,458	1.5	225,281	1.1	788,471	3.8	6,241,708	30.3	166,125	0.8	182,031	0.9
North Atlantic division.....	285,543	4.6	207,095	3.4	34,904	0.6	283,570	4.0	2,939,086	47.6	1,736	(1)	92,262	1.5
Maine.....	3,291	2.1					14,880	9.3	57,548	36.0	442	0.3	2,662	1.7
New Hampshire.....	2,911	2.8					8,874	8.6	39,920	38.8			922	0.9
Vermont.....	4,335	4.1					6,207	5.8	42,810	40.3			2,010	1.9
Massachusetts.....	26,855	2.8	62	(1)			5,775	5.8	614,627	65.2	457	(1)	10,262	1.1
Rhode Island.....	9,458	6.4					6,841	4.6	96,755	65.4	233	0.2	1,430	1.0
Connecticut.....	26,652	8.6	150	(1)			4,960	1.6	152,945	49.4	8	(1)	4,088	1.3
New York.....	127,218	5.9	55,973	2.6	953	(1)	47,582	2.2	1,153,130	53.1	158	(1)	53,500	2.5
New Jersey.....	30,103	5.9	20,210	5.2			8,981	1.8	223,274	43.9	21	(1)	4,376	0.9
Pennsylvania.....	54,720	3.2	124,700	7.2	33,951	2.0	130,704	7.6	558,977	32.4	417	(1)	13,012	0.8
South Atlantic division.....	81,078	2.5	16,627	0.5	22,284	0.7	64,216	1.0	254,883	7.7	1,395	(1)	10,992	0.3
Delaware.....	2,719	5.6	60	0.1			1,310	2.7	11,776	24.2				
Maryland.....	23,938	6.3	10,741	2.8	4,736	1.2	10,771	2.8	141,410	37.3	75	(1)	4,245	1.1
District of Columbia.....	7,476	7.9	301	0.3			1,408	1.5	37,593	39.9			1,460	1.5
Virginia.....	20,371	3.6	1,819	0.3	5,306	0.9	15,264	2.7	12,356	2.2	171	(1)	1,190	0.2
West Virginia.....	2,906	1.5	794	0.4	12,232	6.4	8,360	4.4	15,653	8.2	406	0.2	415	0.2
North Carolina.....	8,186	1.2	2,903	0.4			21,848	3.2	2,640	0.4	108	(1)	386	0.1
South Carolina.....	5,742	1.1					2,793	0.5	5,360	1.1	203	(1)	820	0.2
Georgia.....	5,515	0.8					1,827	0.3	11,228	1.7	175	(1)	2,255	0.3
Florida.....	4,225	3.0					635	0.4	16,867	11.0	257	0.2	212	0.1
North Central division.....	107,850	1.6	83,582	1.2	162,198	2.4	365,629	5.9	2,172,330	32.2	15,816	0.2	51,048	0.8
Ohio.....	17,454	1.4	36,255	3.0	53,500	4.4	107,621	8.0	336,114	27.7	678	0.1	11,518	0.9
Indiana.....	5,185	0.7	6,761	1.0	42,697	0.2	82,027	12.0	119,100	17.2	380	0.1	4,337	0.6
Illinois.....	19,099	1.6	5,385	0.4	16,622	1.4	45,508	3.8	475,324	39.5	1,909	0.2	11,888	1.0
Michigan.....	18,034	3.2	15,404	2.7	10,803	1.9	23,541	3.1	222,261	39.0	1,540	0.3	6,266	1.1
Wisconsin.....	10,457	1.9	7,765	1.4	1,750	0.3	20,369	3.7	249,164	44.8	341	0.1	2,259	0.4
Minnesota.....	11,142	2.1	968	0.2	803	0.2	15,040	2.8	271,760	51.0	224	(1)	1,934	0.4
Iowa.....	6,481	1.2	5,741	1.0	10,673	1.9	36,833	6.6	164,522	29.5	5,303	1.0	4,819	0.9
Missouri.....	8,828	1.2	586	0.1	4,361	0.6	16,960	2.3	162,864	23.1	3,189	0.4	5,491	0.7
North Dakota.....	892	1.5	287	0.5			1,234	2.2	26,427	44.4			39	0.1
South Dakota.....	2,649	3.1	1,883	2.2	602	0.7	4,634	5.4	25,720	39.1	88	0.1		
Nebraska.....	4,036	2.1	1,408	0.7	6,031	3.1	10,351	5.3	51,503	26.5	1,058	0.5	1,393	0.7
Kansas.....	3,593	1.1	1,139	0.3	14,356	4.3	30,561	9.1	67,562	29.1	1,106	0.3	1,113	0.3
South Central division.....	37,222	1.0	1,586	(1)	1,768	(1)	22,640	0.6	452,841	12.7	1,779	0.1	15,421	0.4
Kentucky.....	7,161	1.2	1,350	0.2	567	0.1	5,613	0.9	92,504	15.3	249	(1)	1,623	0.3
Tennessee.....	5,671	1.0	236	(1)	1,141	0.2	3,235	0.6	17,950	3.3	198	(1)	2,835	0.5
Alabama.....	6,085	1.1					1,800	0.3	13,230	2.4	592	0.1	3,168	0.6
Mississippi.....	3,560	0.8					159	(1)	11,348	2.6	197	(1)	1,379	0.3
Louisiana.....	5,162	1.3					3,892	1.0	211,763	52.0			3,604	0.9
Arkansas.....	2,381	0.8					2,651	0.9	3,845	1.3	60	(1)	760	0.3
Oklahoma <sup>2</sup> .....	105	0.3					1,646	4.8	2,510	7.3	46	0.1	26	0.1
Texas.....	7,097	1.0					3,554	0.5	99,691	14.7	437	0.1	2,023	0.3
Western division.....	20,355	2.4	568	0.1	4,187	0.5	22,416	2.7	421,068	50.7	145,390	17.5	13,211	1.0
Montana.....	1,104	3.4					79	0.2	25,149	77.4	122	0.4	160	0.5
Idaho.....	364	1.5			100	0.4	213	0.9	4,800	20.0	14,972	62.3		
Wyoming.....	467	4.0					21	0.2	7,185	61.4	1,336	11.4	50	0.4
Colorado.....	3,814	4.4	35	(1)	585	0.7	2,471	2.8	47,111	54.3	1,762	2.0	1,337	1.5
New Mexico.....	373	0.4							100,576	95.1	456	0.4	50	(1)
Arizona.....	179	0.7					12	(1)	19,000	70.4	6,500	24.1		
Utah.....	751	0.6					141	0.1	5,958	4.7	118,201	92.3	190	0.1
Nevada.....	535	9.1					56	1.0	3,055	67.3	525	8.9		
Washington.....	1,698	2.9	167	0.3	1,100	1.9	2,364	4.0	20,848	35.5	34	0.1	724	1.2
Oregon.....	1,849	2.6	298	0.4	1,696	2.4	4,569	6.5	30,231	42.9	95	0.1	1,931	2.7
California.....	9,221	3.3	68	(1)	706	0.3	12,490	4.5	156,846	55.9	1,396	0.5	8,779	3.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

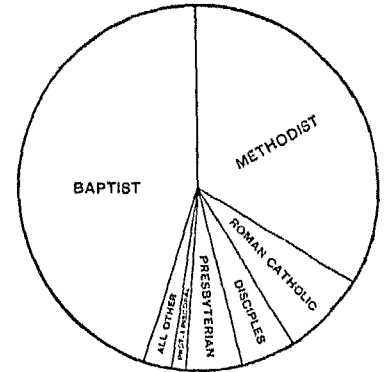
DIAGRAM 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, BY PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906.



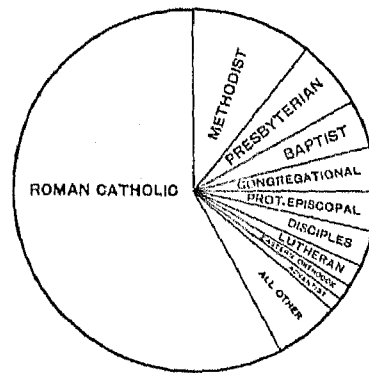
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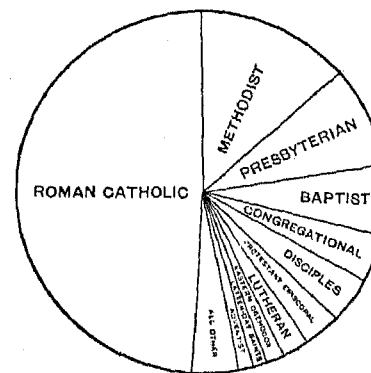
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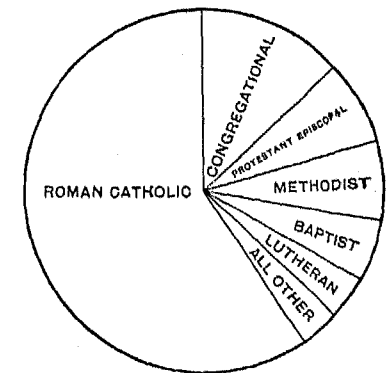
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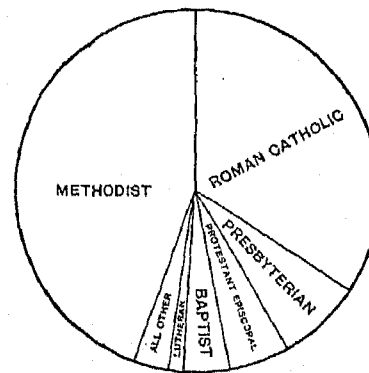
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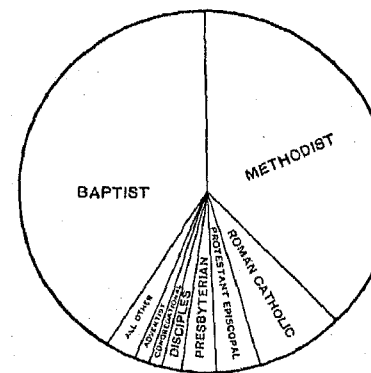
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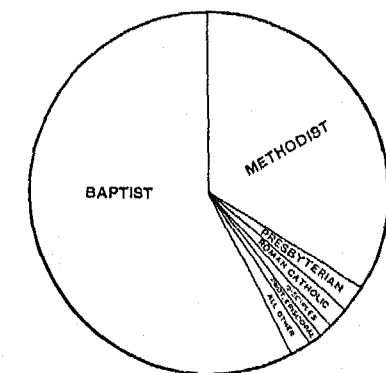
CONNECTICUT



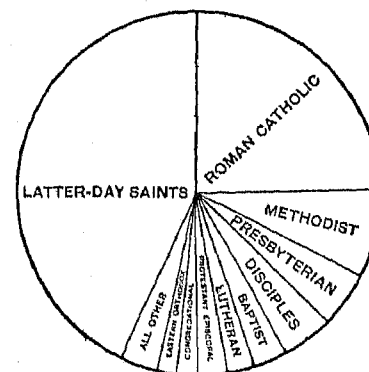
DELAWARE



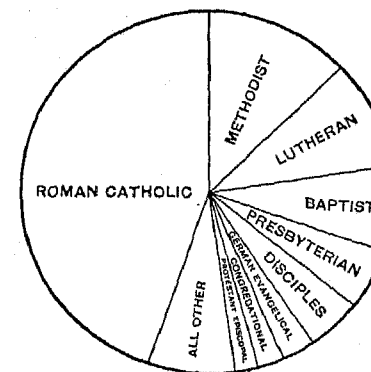
FLORIDA



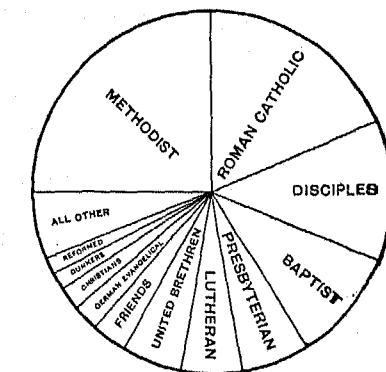
GEORGIA



IDAHO

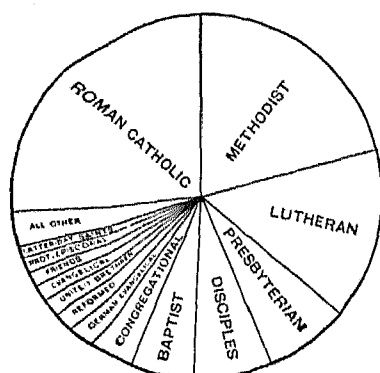


ILLINOIS

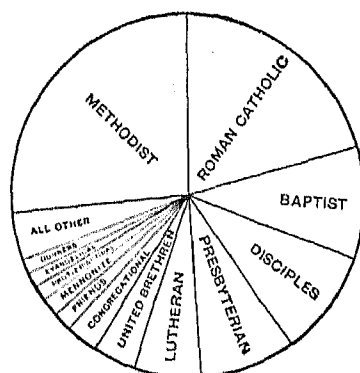


INDIANA

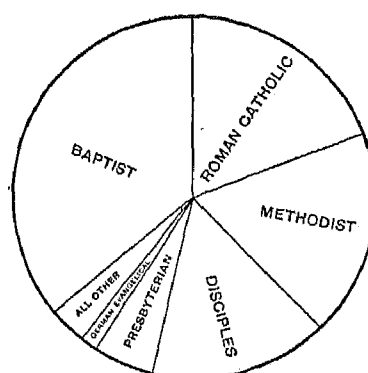
DIAGRAM 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, BY PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906—Continued.



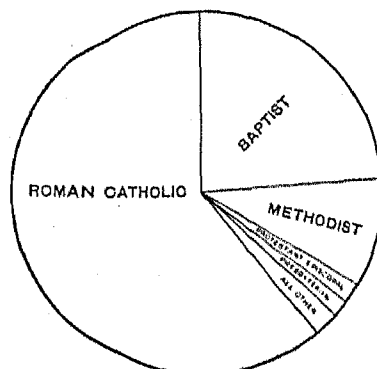
IOWA



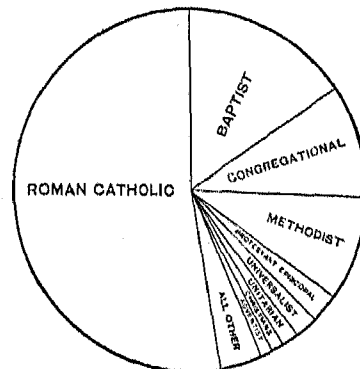
KANSAS



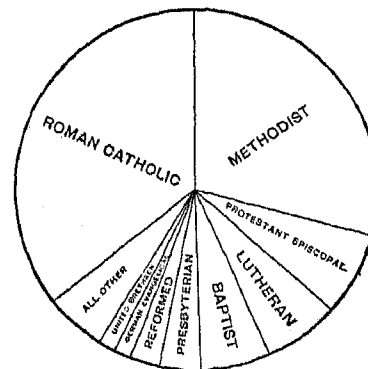
KENTUCKY



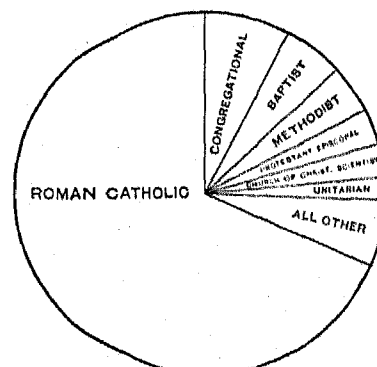
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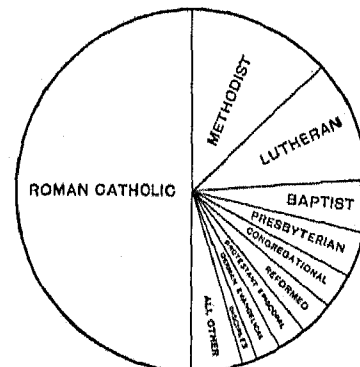
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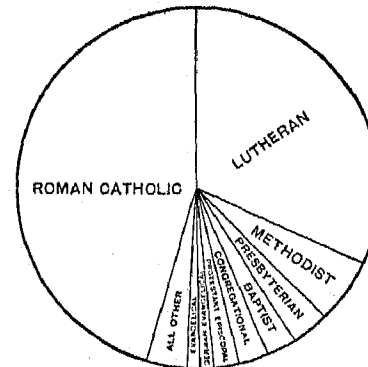
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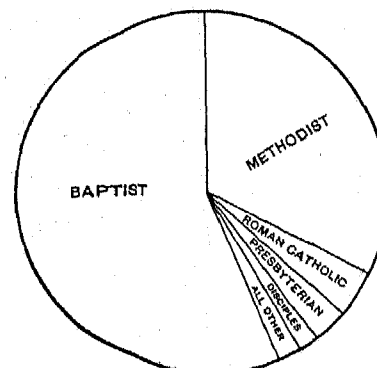
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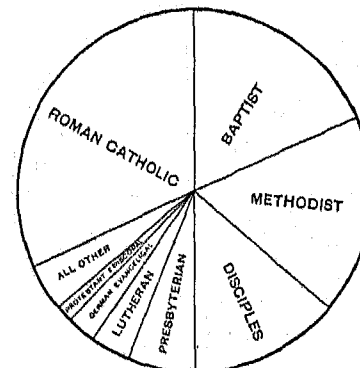
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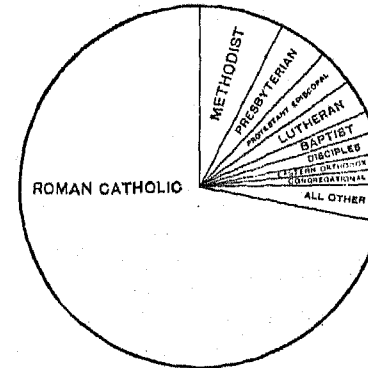
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MISSISSIPPI



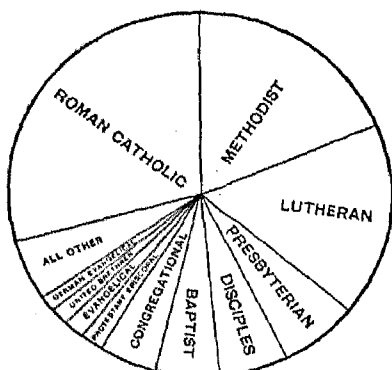
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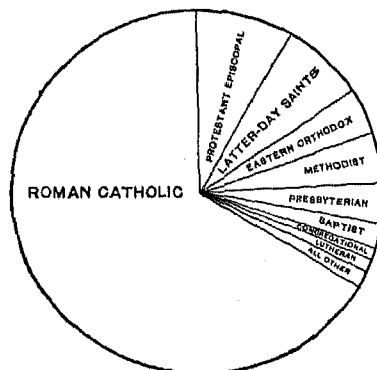
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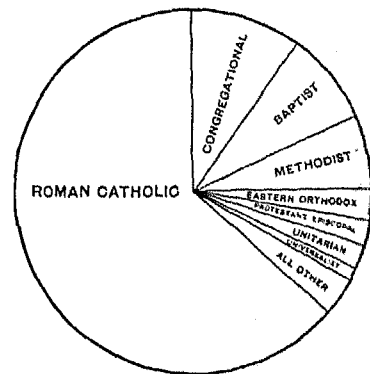
DIAGRAM 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, BY PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906—Continued.



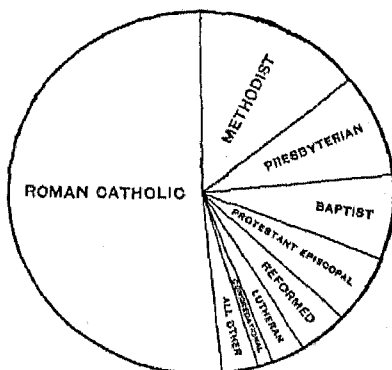
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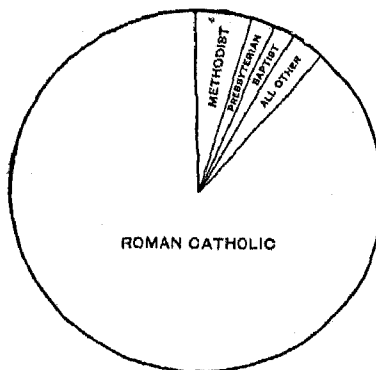
NEVADA



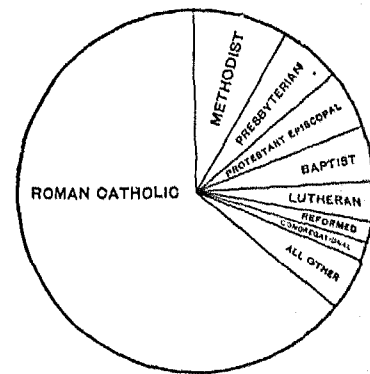
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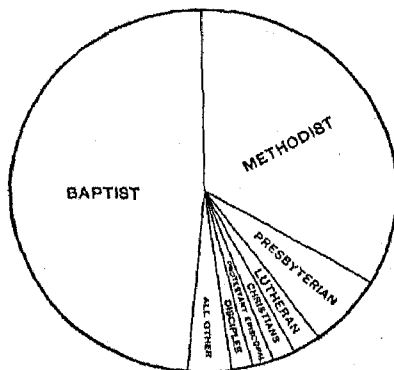
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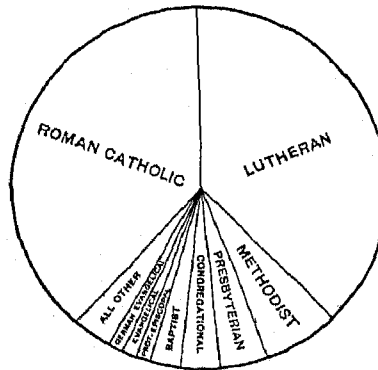
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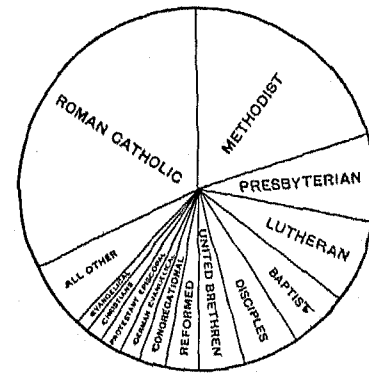
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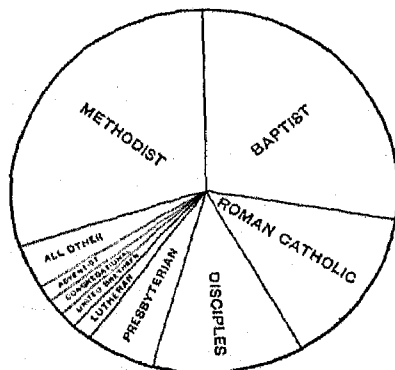
NORTH CAROLINA



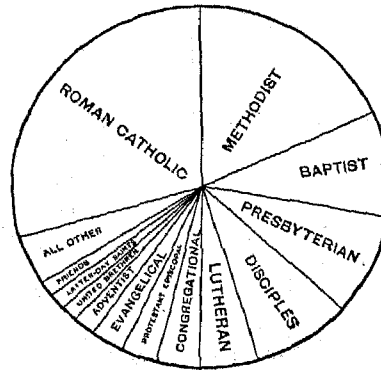
NORTH DAKOTA



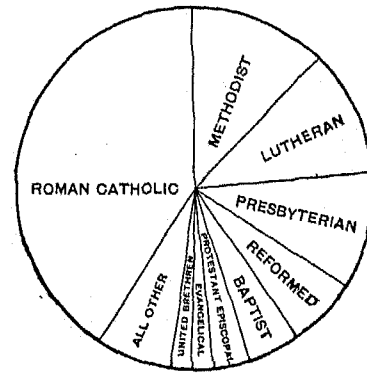
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OKLAHOMA

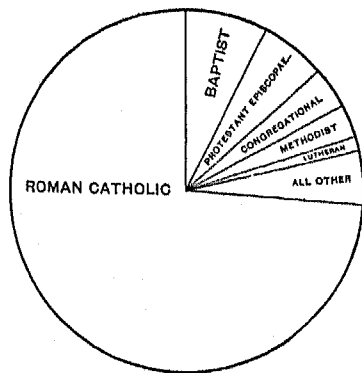


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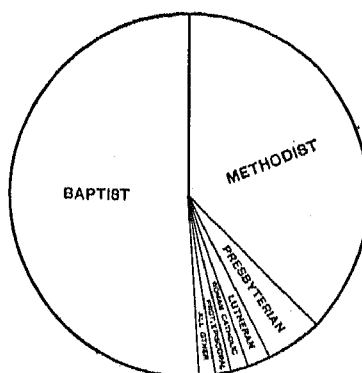


PENNSYLVANIA

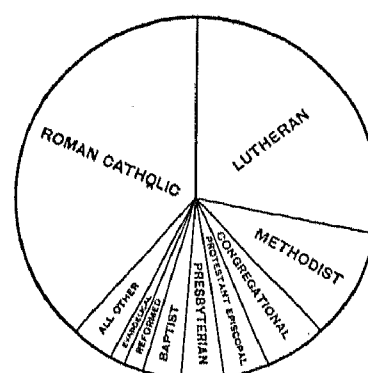
DIAGRAM 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, BY PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906—Continued.



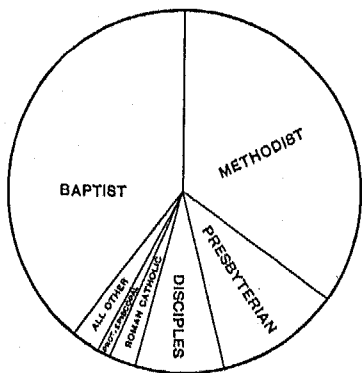
RHODE ISLAND



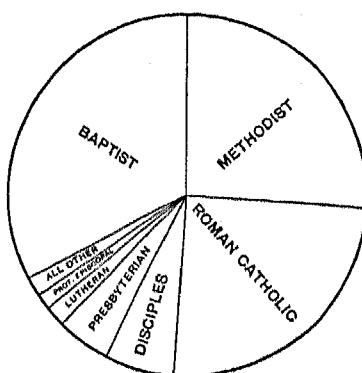
SOUTH CAROLINA



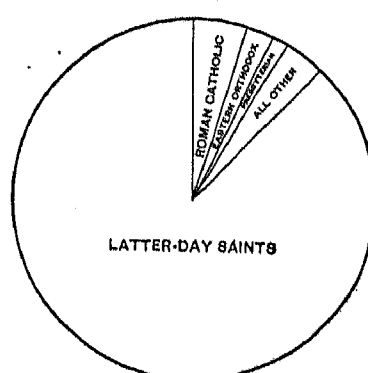
SOUTH DAKOTA



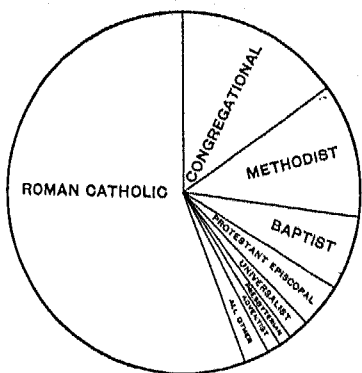
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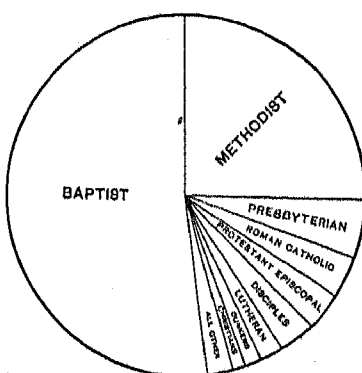
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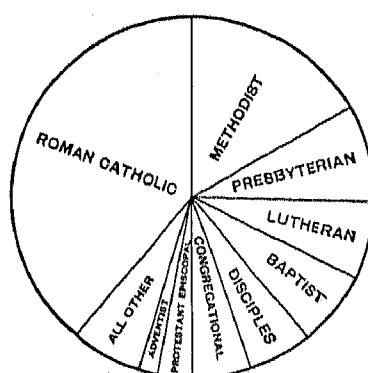
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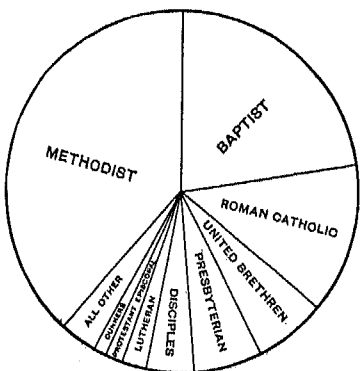
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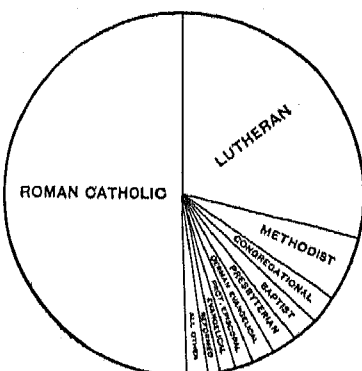
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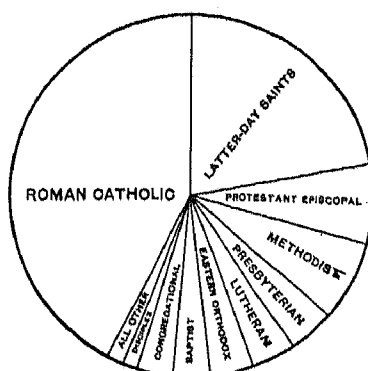
WASHINGTON



WEST VIRGINIA



WISCONSIN



WYOMING

In the North Atlantic division the 41.7 per cent of the communicants or members shown for the Protestant bodies is made up as follows: Methodist bodies, 9.3 per cent; Presbyterian bodies, 6 per cent; Baptist bodies, 5.5 per cent; Lutheran bodies, 5.1 per cent; Protestant Episcopal Church, 4.5 per cent; and Congregationalists, 3.3 per cent. As compared with the figures for 1890, all share in the general falling off, although this is most marked in the Methodist bodies, which report only 9.3 per cent of all communicants in 1906, as compared with 12.5 per cent in 1890.

In the South Atlantic and South Central divisions the Baptist bodies lead, and their percentage of the total church membership shows an increase over 1890 of 4.5 in the South Atlantic states and of six-tenths of 1 in the South Central. The percentage for the Methodist bodies shows a decrease in each division—6.4 in the South Atlantic states and 7.8 in the South Central.

In the North Central division the 62.1 per cent of the total members shown for the Protestant bodies is made up as follows: Methodist bodies, 15.7 per cent; Lutheran bodies, 13.2 per cent; Baptist bodies, 7.2 per cent; Disciples or Christians, 5.8 per cent; Presbyterian bodies, 5.7 per cent; and Congregationalists, 2.6 per cent. As compared with 1890, the percentage for the Lutheran bodies shows an increase of 1.4, and that for the Disciples or Christians an increase of four-tenths of 1; while the percentages for the other bodies show a decrease.

In the Western division the general increase in Protestant membership from 30.2 per cent in 1890 to 36.6

per cent in 1906 is shared by most of the bodies. For 1906 the Methodist bodies report 10.1 per cent; Presbyterian bodies, 6 per cent; Baptist bodies, 4.2 per cent; Disciples or Christians, 3.4 per cent; Congregationalists, 3.1 per cent; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, 2.9 per cent.

The Roman Catholic Church reports 56.6 per cent of all the members in the North Atlantic division; 49.2 per cent in the Western; 36.9 per cent in the North Central; 19.4 per cent in the South Central; and 7.9 per cent in the South Atlantic. As compared with the report for 1890, the percentage that the Roman Catholic membership represents of the total membership shows an increase of 9 in the North Atlantic division; 4.7 in the North Central; 6.7 in the South Central; two-tenths of 1 in the South Atlantic; and a loss of 1.5 in the Western.

The Latter-day Saints, while showing a considerable increase in members over 1890 (90,522), retain the same percentage of the entire membership, but in the Western division, where they are strongest, they have fallen from 17.5 per cent to 12.1 per cent of the total membership.

These general statements support what has already been said under the head of communicants or members (see page 28), that the change in the relative strength of the religious bodies is due primarily to the influence of immigration. Where immigration has been inconsiderable, as in the South Atlantic division, there have been no material changes in the relative strength of the different bodies.

The following tabular statement for 1906 shows for each state and territory the 5 leading families or separate denominations arranged in the order of their rank,

together with the proportion which their membership bears to the total church membership reported in each case:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRINCIPAL FAMILY OR SEPARATE DENOMINATION RANKING IN 1906--					
	First.		Second.		Third.	
	Name.	Per cent of total membership for state or territory.	Name.	Per cent of total membership for state or territory.	Name.	Per cent of total membership for state or territory.
<b>Continental United States:</b>						
<b>North Atlantic division--</b>						
Maine.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	53.3	Baptist bodies.....	15.4	Congregationalists.....	9.9
New Hampshire.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	63.0	Congregationalists.....	10.0	Baptist bodies.....	8.4
Vermont.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	55.9	Congregationalists.....	15.0	Methodist bodies.....	12.0
Massachusetts.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	60.2	Congregationalists.....	7.6	Baptist bodies.....	5.2
Rhode Island.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	74.0	Baptist bodies.....	7.5	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	5.8
Connecticut.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	59.6	Congregationalists.....	13.0	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	7.5
New York.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	63.0	Methodist bodies.....	8.7	Presbyterian bodies.....	5.6
New Jersey.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	51.5	Methodist bodies.....	14.3	Presbyterian bodies.....	9.3
Pennsylvania.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	40.8	Methodist bodies.....	12.2	Lutheran bodies.....	11.3
<b>South Atlantic division--</b>						
Delaware.....	Methodist bodies.....	45.5	Roman Catholic Church.....	34.0	Presbyterian bodies.....	7.3
Maryland.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	35.3	Methodist bodies.....	20.0	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	7.4
District of Columbia.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	32.0	Baptist bodies.....	27.1	Methodist bodies.....	14.7
Virginia.....	Baptist bodies.....	52.4	Methodist bodies.....	25.3	Presbyterian bodies.....	5.0
West Virginia.....	Methodist bodies.....	38.4	Baptist bodies.....	22.2	Roman Catholic Church.....	13.3
North Carolina.....	Baptist bodies.....	48.6	Methodist bodies.....	33.0	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.8
South Carolina.....	Baptist bodies.....	51.3	Methodist bodies.....	37.4	Presbyterian bodies.....	5.3
Georgia.....	Baptist bodies.....	57.9	Methodist bodies.....	33.9	Presbyterian bodies.....	2.3
Florida.....	Baptist bodies.....	41.0	Methodist bodies.....	37.2	Roman Catholic Church.....	7.9
<b>North Central division--</b>						
Ohio.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	32.0	Methodist bodies.....	20.4	Presbyterian bodies.....	8.0
Indiana.....	Methodist bodies.....	24.0	Roman Catholic Church.....	18.6	Disciples or Christians.....	12.6
Illinois.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	44.9	Methodist bodies.....	12.7	Lutheran bodies.....	9.8
Michigan.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	50.1	Methodist bodies.....	13.1	Lutheran bodies.....	10.8
Wisconsin.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	50.5	Lutheran bodies.....	28.4	Methodist bodies.....	5.7
Minnesota.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	45.3	Lutheran bodies.....	32.0	Methodist bodies.....	5.7
Iowa.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	26.3	Methodist bodies.....	20.8	Lutheran bodies.....	14.9
Missouri.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	31.9	Baptist bodies.....	18.2	Methodist bodies.....	17.8
North Dakota.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	38.5	Lutheran bodies.....	37.7	Methodist bodies.....	6.4
South Dakota.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	37.7	Lutheran bodies.....	27.8	Methodist bodies.....	10.0
Nebraska.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	29.1	Methodist bodies.....	18.6	Lutheran bodies.....	17.2
Kansas.....	Methodist bodies.....	26.5	Roman Catholic Church.....	20.3	Baptist bodies.....	10.1
<b>South Central division--</b>						
Kentucky.....	Baptist bodies.....	35.3	Roman Catholic Church.....	10.3	Methodist bodies.....	18.2
Tennessee.....	Baptist bodies.....	39.7	Methodist bodies.....	34.6	Presbyterian bodies.....	11.4
Alabama.....	Baptist bodies.....	54.9	Methodist bodies.....	30.9	Roman Catholic Church.....	5.1
Mississippi.....	Baptist bodies.....	56.5	Methodist bodies.....	32.3	Roman Catholic Church.....	4.3
Louisiana.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	61.3	Baptist bodies.....	23.8	Methodist bodies.....	10.2
Arkansas.....	Baptist bodies.....	45.3	Methodist bodies.....	33.5	Roman Catholic Church.....	7.6
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	Methodist bodies.....	29.7	Baptist bodies.....	27.1	Roman Catholic Church.....	14.2
Texas.....	Baptist bodies.....	32.7	Methodist bodies.....	25.0	Roman Catholic Church.....	25.1
<b>Western division--</b>						
Montana.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	73.1	Methodist bodies.....	7.1	Presbyterian bodies.....	4.1
Idaho.....	Latter-day Saints.....	43.5	Roman Catholic Church.....	24.2	Methodist bodies.....	7.9
Wyoming.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	42.9	Latter-day Saints.....	21.8	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	7.3
Colorado.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	48.5	Methodist bodies.....	13.5	Presbyterian bodies.....	9.2
New Mexico.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	88.7	Methodist bodies.....	4.8	Presbyterian bodies.....	3.1
Arizona.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	60.2	Latter-day Saints.....	13.7	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.4
Utah.....	Latter-day Saints.....	87.7	Roman Catholic Church.....	4.8	Presbyterian bodies.....	1.1
Nevada.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	66.7	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	8.1	Latter-day Saints.....	7.4
Washington.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	39.1	Methodist bodies.....	16.5	Presbyterian bodies.....	8.7
Oregon.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	29.4	Methodist bodies.....	18.1	Baptist bodies.....	9.4
California.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	58.0	Methodist bodies.....	10.6	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.2

<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PRINCIPAL FAMILY OR SEPARATE DENOMINATION RANKING IN 1906 - continued.			
	Fourth.		Fifth.	
	Name.	Per cent of total membership for state or territory.	Name.	Per cent of total membership for state or territory.
Continental United States:				
North Atlantic division--				
Maine.....	Methodist bodies.....	9.4	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	2.8
New Hampshire.....	Methodist bodies.....	4.6	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	2.6
Vermont.....	Baptist bodies.....	4.8	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	3.6
Massachusetts.....	Methodist bodies.....	4.2	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	3.3
Rhode Island.....	Congregationalists.....	3.7	Methodist bodies.....	3.0
Connecticut.....	Methodist bodies.....	6.9	Baptist bodies.....	5.5
New York.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	5.4	Baptist bodies.....	4.9
New Jersey.....	Baptist bodies.....	7.6	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6.3
Pennsylvania.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	10.8	Reformed bodies.....	6.1
South Atlantic division--				
Delaware.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	5.3	Baptist bodies.....	4.1
Maryland.....	Lutheran bodies.....	6.8	Baptist bodies.....	6.5
District of Columbia.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	10.0	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.3
Virginia.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	3.6	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	3.6
West Virginia.....	United Brethren bodies.....	6.6	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.5
North Carolina.....	Lutheran bodies.....	2.2	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	1.7
South Carolina.....	Lutheran bodies.....	1.9	Roman Catholic Church.....	1.5
Georgia.....	Roman Catholic Church.....	1.0	Disciples or Christians.....	1.3
Florida.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	3.0	Presbyterian bodies.....	3.2
North Central division--				
Ohio.....	Lutheran bodies.....	7.6	Baptist bodies.....	5.3
Indiana.....	Baptist bodies.....	9.9	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.2
Illinois.....	Baptist bodies.....	7.4	Presbyterian bodies.....	5.6
Michigan.....	Baptist bodies.....	6.1	Presbyterian bodies.....	3.9
Wisconsin.....	Congregationalists.....	2.6	Baptist bodies.....	2.2
Minnesota.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	3.3	Baptist bodies.....	2.9
Iowa.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	7.6	Disciples or Christians.....	7.3
Missouri.....	Disciples or Christians.....	13.0	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.0
North Dakota.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	4.2	Congregationalists.....	3.3
South Dakota.....	Congregationalists.....	5.3	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	4.4
Nebraska.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.9	Disciples or Christians.....	5.7
Kansas.....	Disciples or Christians.....	9.5	Presbyterian bodies.....	8.9
South Central division--				
Kentucky.....	Disciples or Christians.....	15.9	Presbyterian bodies.....	5.6
Tennessee.....	Disciples or Christians.....	8.1	Roman Catholic Church.....	2.5
Alabama.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	3.7	Disciples or Christians.....	2.2
Mississippi.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	3.4	Disciples or Christians.....	1.5
Louisiana.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	1.2	Presbyterian bodies.....	1.1
Arkansas.....	Disciples or Christians.....	5.0	Presbyterian bodies.....	5.9
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup> .....	Disciples or Christians.....	12.6	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.2
Texas.....	Disciples or Christians.....	6.0	Presbyterian bodies.....	6.1
Western division--				
Montana.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	3.3	Lutheran bodies.....	3.1
Idaho.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	5.1	Disciples or Christians.....	4.4
Wyoming.....	Methodist bodies.....	6.9	Presbyterian bodies.....	4.1
Colorado.....	Baptist bodies.....	6.3	Congregationalists.....	4.4
New Mexico.....	Baptist bodies.....	1.8	Disciples or Christians.....	0.8
Arizona.....	Methodist bodies.....	5.9	Protestant Episcopal Church.....	2.4
Utah.....	Methodist bodies.....	0.9	Congregationalists.....	0.7
Nevada.....	Methodist bodies.....	4.1	Presbyterian bodies.....	3.5
Washington.....	Lutheran bodies.....	7.0	Baptist bodies.....	3.7
Oregon.....	Presbyterian bodies.....	9.1	Disciples or Christians.....	8.7
California.....	Baptist bodies.....	4.1	Congregationalists.....	3.9

<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

It is to be observed from the foregoing statement that in most cases the 5 leading families or separate denominations listed contain at least three-fourths of the total church membership in 1906 and that in a few instances the proportion thus represented falls but little short of the entire membership reported, as, for example, in New Mexico and Mississippi, due in the first case to the predominance of members of

the Roman Catholic Church and in the latter case to the large proportion represented by members of the Baptist and Methodist bodies.

The 5 states containing the largest proportions of the members reported for each principal family or separate denomination in 1906 are given in the order of their rank in the following tabular statement:

DENOMINATION.	STATE OR TERRITORY RANKING IN 1906--									
	First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.		Fifth.	
	Name.	Per cent of total membership for denomination.	Name.	Per cent of total membership for denomination.	Name.	Per cent of total membership for denomination.	Name.	Per cent of total membership for denomination.	Name.	Per cent of total membership for denomination.
All denominations.....	New York.....	10.9	Pennsylvania.....	9.0	Illinois.....	8.3	Ohio.....	5.3	Massachusetts.....	4.7
Protestant bodies.....	Pennsylvania.....	8.5	New York.....	6.1	Ohio.....	5.8	Illinois.....	5.5	Georgia.....	5.0
Baptist bodies.....	Georgia.....	10.5	Alabama.....	8.0	Virginia.....	7.3	Texas.....	7.1	North Carolina.....	7.1
Congregationalists.....	Massachusetts.....	17.0	Connecticut.....	9.4	New York.....	8.2	Illinois.....	7.8	Ohio.....	6.2
Disciples or Christians.....	Missouri.....	14.5	Kentucky.....	11.0	Indiana.....	10.4	Illinois.....	9.2	Ohio.....	7.8
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	Illinois.....	20.5	Ohio.....	12.0	Missouri.....	11.2	New York.....	8.9	Indiana.....	7.4
Lutheran bodies.....	Pennsylvania.....	15.9	Wisconsin.....	13.5	Minnesota.....	12.7	Illinois.....	9.6	Ohio.....	6.3
Methodist bodies.....	Pennsylvania.....	6.3	Ohio.....	6.2	Georgia.....	6.1	Texas.....	5.5	New York.....	5.5
Presbyterian bodies.....	Pennsylvania.....	17.6	New York.....	10.9	Ohio.....	7.0	Illinois.....	6.3	New Jersey.....	4.4
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	New York.....	21.9	Pennsylvania.....	11.2	New Jersey.....	6.1	Massachusetts.....	5.8	Connecticut.....	4.2
Reformed bodies.....	Pennsylvania.....	40.3	New York.....	15.5	Ohio.....	11.4	New Jersey.....	8.3	Michigan.....	6.3
United Brethren bodies.....	Ohio.....	24.1	Pennsylvania.....	18.8	Indiana.....	17.8	West Virginia.....	6.8	Illinois.....	6.7
Other Protestant bodies.....	Pennsylvania.....	14.5	Ohio.....	11.1	Massachusetts.....	9.3	Indiana.....	8.8	Illinois.....	7.7
Roman Catholic Church.....	New York.....	18.9	Pennsylvania.....	10.1	Massachusetts.....	8.0	Illinois.....	7.7	Ohio.....	4.6
Latter-day Saints.....	Utah.....	60.0	Idaho.....	12.6	Iowa.....	3.2	Missouri.....	3.1	Arizona.....	2.4
All other bodies.....	New York.....	21.7	Pennsylvania.....	14.1	Illinois.....	10.4	Massachusetts.....	10.2	California.....	5.8

As indicated by the foregoing statement, the 5 leading states shown for the Protestant bodies, taken as a whole, contained only a little more than three-tenths (30.9 per cent) of all the members so included for 1906, whereas the 5 states shown for the Roman Catholic Church contained fully one-half (50.2 per cent) of all the members reported for that denomination, and those shown for the Latter-day Saints four-fifths (80.3 per cent) of all their reported membership.

In the case of all but 2 of the Protestant families and denominations represented, the 5 leading states contained either very nearly or more than one-half of their reported membership, the percentages ranging from 46.8 for the Presbyterian bodies to as high as 81.8 for the Reformed bodies. The 5 states listed for the Baptist bodies contained, on the other hand, only two-fifths (40 per cent) of the membership reported by the constituent denominations, and, similarly, the 5 states listed for the Methodist bodies contained less than three-tenths (29.6 per cent) of their reported membership. For each of these 2 families more than 5,000,000 members were reported in 1906, but this membership was very widely scattered over the country. As shown by the table on page 46, there were in 1906 over 100,000 members of Baptist bodies in each of 15 states, and, similarly, of Methodist bodies in each of 22 states.

The membership of Baptist bodies is especially large in the Southern states, and the 5 leading states in point of membership, as before stated, are all Southern states. For 1 of them (Georgia) there were reported very nearly 600,000 members, and for each of the other

4 states, between 400,000 and 500,000 members; for each of 3 other states, also, there were reported between 300,000 and 400,000 members; for each of 2 other states, between 200,000 and 300,000 members; and for 5 states, between 100,000 and 200,000 members.

Of the 5 leading states shown for the Methodist bodies, however, the first, second, and fifth were Northern states and the third and fourth Southern states. For each of the first 2 states (Pennsylvania and Ohio) there were reported somewhat more than 350,000 members, and for each of the remaining 3 states, between 300,000 and 350,000 members; but besides these states there were 9 other states for each of which between 200,000 and 300,000 members were reported, and 8 other states for each of which between 100,000 and 200,000 members were reported.

The membership of the Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, although also widely distributed among the states and territories, is more nearly concentrated in the larger and more thickly settled states of the North and East. There are 23 states for each of which there were reported in 1906 over 100,000 members of the Roman Catholic Church, but the 5 leading states, as before stated, contained fully one-half of its entire reported membership. Considerably more than 2,000,000 members were shown for New York, more than 1,000,000 members each for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, very nearly 1,000,000 members for Illinois, and more than 500,000 members for Ohio; and in addition to these states, a little more than

500,000 members were reported for 1 other state (Wisconsin); between 400,000 and 500,000 members for each of 3 states; between 300,000 and 400,000 members for each of 4 states; between 200,000 and 300,000 members for each of 2 states; and between 100,000 and 200,000 members for each of 8 states.

#### RELATION OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP TO POPULATION.

Statistics showing the relation between the church membership of the different states and territories and the total population possess a certain amount of interest, although too much importance should not be attached to them, owing to the fact that the percentage of the population which is presumably barred from

membership by reason of childhood or youth, varies considerably in the different states, as does also the number of those, already referred to, affiliated with churches but not registered as members. The following table shows, for each state and territory, in 1890 and 1906, respectively, the proportion of the total population reported as church members, classified according to membership in Protestant bodies, the Roman Catholic Church, or other bodies. The distribution of the population of continental United States according to church membership is also given for 1890 and 1906, respectively, in Diagram 3, and a similar distribution of the population of each state or territory, for 1906 only, in Diagram 4.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.											
	Percentage—											
	Total.		Reported as church members.								Not reported as church members.	
			Total.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		All other.			
	1906 <sup>1</sup>	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890
Continental United States.....	84,246,252	62,047,714	39.1	32.7	24.1	22.3	14.3	9.9	0.7	0.6	60.9	67.3
North Atlantic division.....	23,388,682	17,406,960	44.1	35.5	18.4	18.1	24.9	16.9	0.8	0.5	55.9	64.5
Maine.....	714,464	661,086	20.8	24.2	13.5	15.0	15.9	8.7	0.5	0.5	79.2	75.8
New Hampshire.....	432,024	370,630	44.0	27.3	14.0	16.5	27.7	10.0	1.4	0.2	55.0	72.7
Vermont.....	350,373	332,422	42.0	32.0	18.2	18.5	23.5	12.0	0.3	0.0	58.0	68.0
Massachusetts.....	3,043,346	2,238,947	51.3	42.1	14.8	14.2	35.5	27.5	1.1	0.5	48.7	57.9
Rhode Island.....	490,387	345,606	54.0	42.8	13.1	14.4	40.0	28.0	0.9	0.5	46.0	57.2
Connecticut.....	1,005,716	746,258	50.0	41.5	19.5	20.4	29.8	20.5	0.7	0.5	50.0	58.5
New York.....	8,220,090	6,003,174	43.7	36.2	15.0	16.1	27.8	19.2	0.8	0.9	56.3	63.8
New Jersey.....	2,196,237	1,444,933	39.0	35.2	18.0	19.4	20.1	15.5	0.4	0.3	61.0	64.8
Pennsylvania.....	6,028,515	5,258,113	43.0	32.8	24.8	22.0	17.5	10.6	0.7	0.3	57.0	67.2
South Atlantic division.....	11,413,343	8,857,022	39.6	37.2	30.3	34.2	3.1	2.9	0.2	0.1	60.4	62.8
Delaware.....	194,470	108,493	30.6	28.9	24.1	21.9	12.5	7.0	0.1	0.1	69.4	71.1
Maryland.....	1,275,434	1,042,300	37.1	36.4	23.7	22.4	13.1	13.0	0.3	0.4	62.9	63.6
District of Columbia.....	307,716	230,392	44.4	40.0	29.7	28.9	14.2	10.3	0.5	0.0	55.6	59.1
Virginia.....	1,073,104	1,055,980	40.2	34.4	38.6	33.5	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	59.8	65.6
West Virginia.....	1,076,406	702,794	28.0	24.0	24.1	22.7	3.7	2.1	0.2	0.1	72.0	75.1
North Carolina.....	2,059,326	1,617,940	40.0	42.3	39.8	42.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	60.0	57.7
South Carolina.....	1,452,818	1,151,149	45.8	44.2	45.0	43.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	54.2	55.8
Georgia.....	2,443,719	1,837,353	42.1	37.0	41.2	36.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	57.9	63.0
Florida.....	629,341	391,422	35.2	30.2	31.8	31.8	2.8	4.3	0.0	0.1	64.8	69.8
North Central division.....	28,628,813	22,410,417	37.3	30.1	23.2	20.1	13.8	9.7	0.4	0.3	62.7	69.9
Ohio.....	4,448,677	3,672,320	39.2	33.1	26.3	23.6	12.5	9.2	0.3	0.3	60.8	66.9
Indiana.....	2,710,898	2,102,404	34.0	31.6	28.0	26.0	6.4	5.4	0.2	0.2	65.4	68.4
Illinois.....	5,418,670	3,826,352	38.3	31.4	20.5	18.6	17.2	12.4	0.7	0.4	61.7	68.6
Michigan.....	2,584,533	2,003,800	38.0	27.2	18.0	16.2	19.0	10.6	0.3	0.4	62.0	72.8
Wisconsin.....	2,260,630	1,093,330	44.3	32.9	21.7	18.0	22.3	14.7	0.2	0.2	55.7	67.1
Minnesota.....	2,025,615	1,310,283	41.2	40.0	22.2	19.7	18.7	20.7	0.3	0.2	58.8	59.4
Iowa.....	2,205,660	1,012,297	35.8	29.1	25.8	20.0	9.4	8.0	0.5	0.5	64.2	70.9
Missouri.....	3,303,153	2,079,185	35.7	27.5	23.9	21.1	11.4	6.1	0.4	0.3	64.3	72.5
North Dakota.....	493,784	190,983	34.3	31.2	21.0	17.3	13.2	13.8	0.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	65.7	68.8
South Dakota.....	405,908	348,600	34.8	24.5	21.0	17.1	13.1	7.4	0.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	65.2	75.5
Nebraska.....	1,068,484	1,002,656	32.4	18.3	22.5	13.2	9.4	4.8	0.4	0.2	67.6	81.7
Kansas.....	1,612,471	1,428,108	28.4	23.6	22.4	18.7	5.8	4.7	0.3	0.2	71.6	76.4
South Central division.....	16,130,741	11,170,137	35.5	31.8	28.5	27.6	6.9	4.1	0.1	0.2	64.5	68.2
Kentucky.....	2,320,298	1,858,635	37.0	32.6	29.7	27.5	7.2	5.0	0.1	0.1	63.0	67.4
Tennessee.....	2,172,470	1,707,518	32.1	31.2	31.2	30.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	67.9	68.8
Alabama.....	2,017,877	1,513,401	40.8	36.9	38.5	35.8	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	59.2	63.1
Mississippi.....	1,709,272	1,289,600	38.5	33.4	30.7	32.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	61.5	66.6
Louisiana.....	1,539,440	1,118,588	50.6	35.8	19.4	16.5	31.0	18.0	0.1	0.3	49.4	64.2
Arkansas.....	1,421,574	1,128,211	30.0	26.3	27.0	25.8	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	70.0	73.7
Oklahoma.....	1,414,177	258,057	18.2	13.2	15.5	12.2	2.0	1.0	0.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	81.8	86.8
Texas.....	3,536,618	2,235,627	34.7	30.8	25.8	25.7	8.7	4.5	0.1	0.1	65.3	69.7
Western division.....	4,684,673	3,102,209	36.2	26.8	13.2	8.1	17.8	13.6	5.2	5.1	63.8	73.2
Montana.....	303,575	142,024	32.0	22.7	8.0	4.9	23.8	17.0	0.8	0.2	67.4	77.3
Idaho.....	205,704	88,548	36.3	27.1	11.1	4.8	8.8	5.4	16.4	16.0	63.7	72.9
Wyoming.....	103,673	62,555	23.1	18.7	7.2	5.0	9.9	11.5	0.0	2.2	76.9	81.3
Colorado.....	615,670	413,249	33.4	21.0	16.1	8.9	16.2	11.4	1.1	0.7	66.6	79.0
New Mexico.....	216,828	160,282	63.3	64.0	6.7	2.9	56.2	62.7	0.4	0.3	36.7	34.0
Arizona.....	143,745	88,243	31.3	30.6	6.3	1.7	20.7	21.5	4.3	7.4	68.7	69.4
Utah.....	316,831	210,779	54.0	60.8	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.8	49.4	56.2	45.4	39.2
Nevada.....	42,835	47,355	35.3	12.4	7.0	3.0	23.6	8.4	4.2	1.1	64.7	80.6
Washington.....	614,625	387,232	31.2	16.5	18.0	10.4	12.2	5.8	0.5	0.2	68.8	83.5
Oregon.....	474,738	317,704	25.3	22.2	17.2	12.0	7.4	9.5	0.6	0.6	74.7	77.8
California.....	1,648,040	1,213,398	37.1	23.1	14.3	9.4	21.5	12.9	1.3	0.8	62.9	76.9

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

<sup>3</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

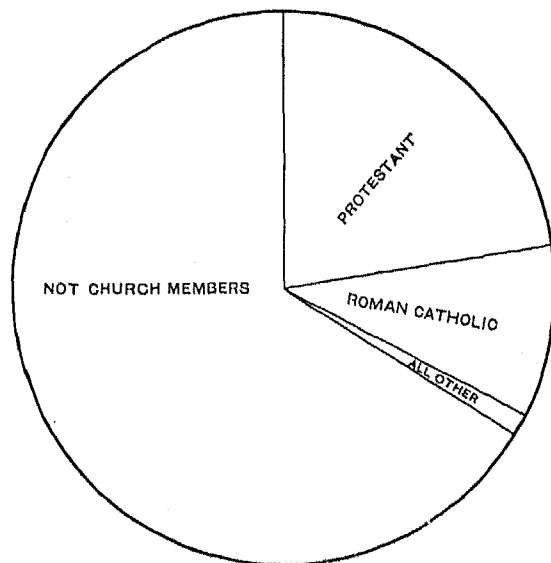
<sup>4</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

<sup>5</sup> Special census, 1907.

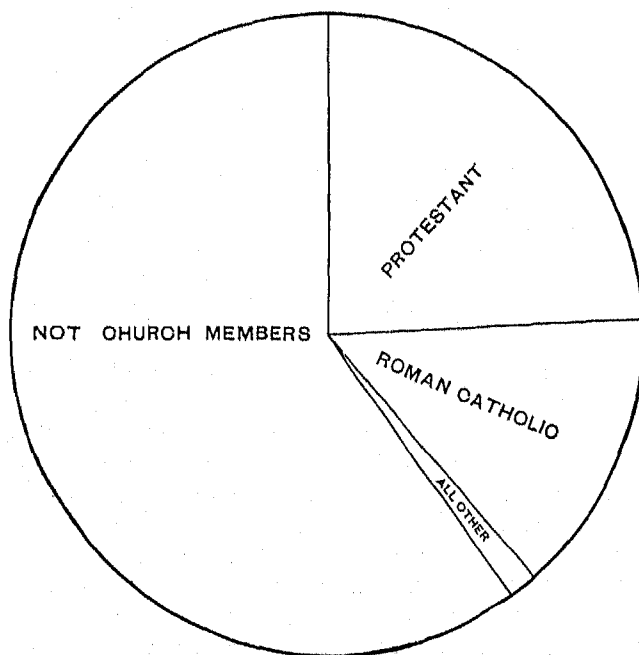


DIAGRAM 3.—Proportion of the population reported as Protestant, Roman Catholic, and "all other" church members, and proportion not reported as church members, for continental United States: 1890 and 1906.

[Note.—The designation "not church members" represents the difference between the number reported as communicants or members and the total population; it embraces, therefore, children too young to become church members, as well as that portion of the population which is eligible to church membership, although not affiliated with any religious denomination.]



1890



1906

Of the total estimated population of continental United States in 1906, 39.1 per cent, or not quite two-fifths, were reported as church members. The corresponding percentage for 1890 was 32.7, or somewhat less than one-third, so that the proportion of the population included within the churches was larger by 6.4 per cent in 1906 than at the time of the earlier census. The relative gain in church members in 1906 as com-

pared with 1890, as represented by the difference (6.4) between the percentages shown for the two years, is divided among the three classes of members as follows: Protestant bodies, 1.8; Roman Catholic Church, 4.4; "all other bodies," one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The percentage of total population reported as church members varied considerably in the different states, ranging for 1906 from 18.2 in Oklahoma to 63.3 in New Mexico. The low percentage in Oklahoma is probably partly due to the fact that this state is of comparatively recent settlement, while the high percentage for New Mexico results from the fact that the majority of the population is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, which reports as communicants a larger proportion of those affiliated with it than do most Protestant bodies.

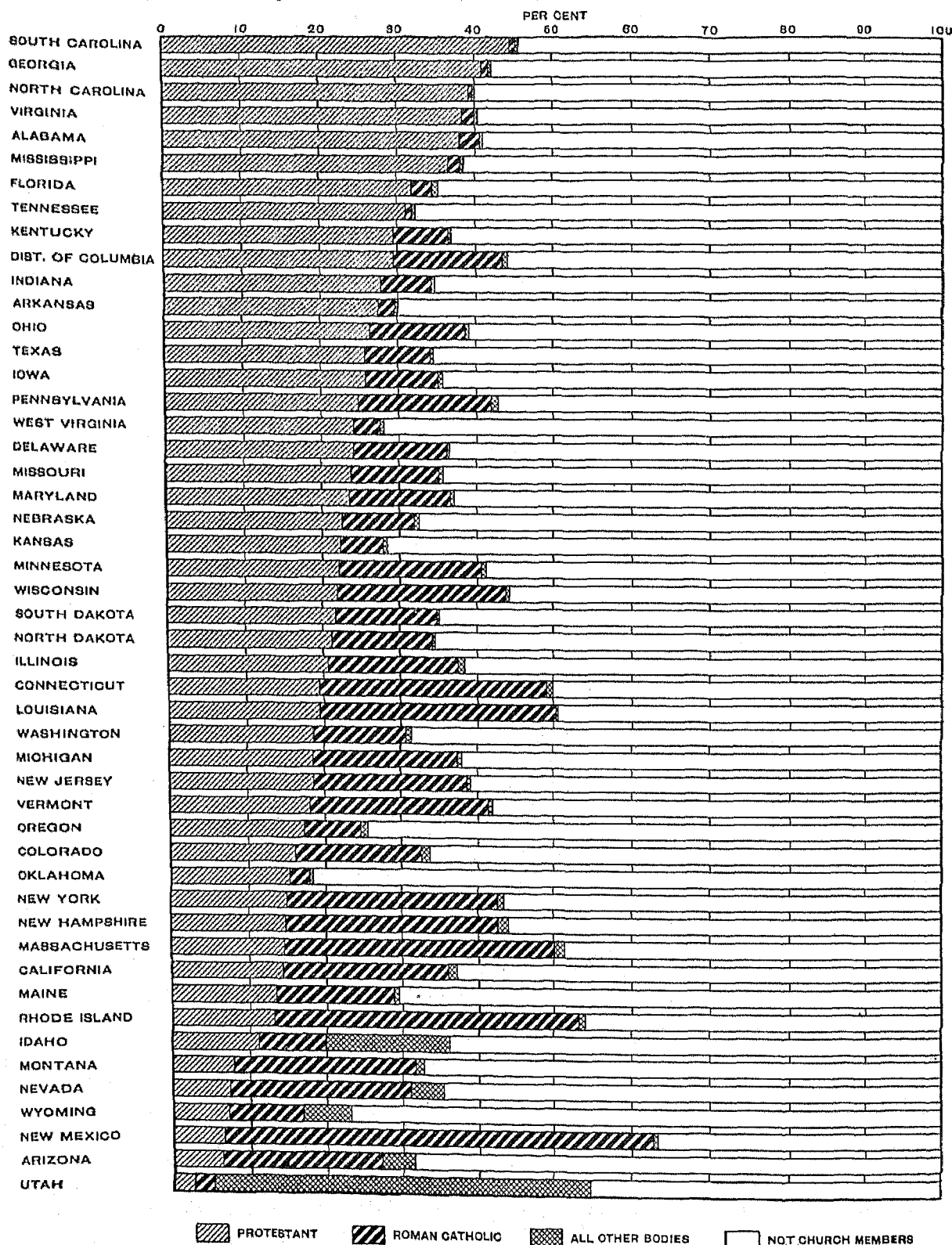
There were, in 1906, 6 states and territories in which at least 50 per cent of the population were church members, and 12 others in which between 40 and 50 per cent of the population were church members. The following statement shows these states and territories arranged according to the percentage which church members represent of the total population, together with the percentage of the total population reported for each of the three main denominational groupings:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION REPRESENTED IN 1906 BY MEMBERS OF—			
	All religious bodies.	Protestant bodies.	Roman Catholic Church.	All other bodies.
New Mexico.....	63.3	6.7	56.2	0.4
Utah.....	54.0	2.0	2.0	49.4
Rhode Island.....	54.0	13.1	40.0	0.9
Massachusetts.....	51.3	14.8	35.5	1.1
Louisiana.....	50.6	19.4	31.0	0.1
Connecticut.....	50.0	19.5	29.8	0.7
South Carolina.....	45.8	45.0	0.7	0.1
District of Columbia.....	44.4	29.7	14.2	0.5
Wisconsin.....	44.3	21.7	22.3	0.2
New Hampshire.....	44.0	14.9	27.7	1.4
New York.....	43.7	15.0	27.8	0.8
Pennsylvania.....	43.0	24.8	17.5	0.7
Georgia.....	42.1	41.2	0.8	0.1
Vermont.....	42.0	18.2	23.5	0.3
Minnesota.....	41.2	22.2	18.7	0.3
Alabama.....	40.8	38.5	2.1	0.2
Virginia.....	40.2	38.0	1.5	0.1
North Carolina.....	40.0	39.8	0.2	0.1

It will be observed that in 12 out of the 18 states shown in the statement at least 10 per cent of the total population were communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, the proportion rising to over 56 per cent in New Mexico and exceeding 25 per cent in 6 other states. In general, the table shows that states having a relatively large Roman Catholic population will as a rule show a higher percentage of church members than states in which this church has a relatively small representation. This of course merely reflects the fact, already alluded to, that in the case of the Roman Catholic Church the communicants reported represent a much larger proportion of the total population affiliated with the church in question than is the case with respect to Protestant bodies, so that where those of Catholic affiliation represent a large proportion of the total population, the proportion reported as church members will consequently be relatively large.

DIAGRAM 4.—PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION REPORTED AS PROTESTANT, ROMAN CATHOLIC, AND "ALL OTHER" CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PROPORTION NOT REPORTED AS CHURCH MEMBERS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906.

[Note.—The designation "not church members" represents the difference between the number reported as communicants or members and the total population in censuses; therefore, children too young to become church members, as well as that portion of the population which is eligible to church membership, although not affiliated with any religious denomination.]



Referring to the table on page 58 it will be seen that the proportion of the total population represented in the membership of Protestant churches varies much less widely for the different states than does the corresponding proportion for communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. The membership of Protestant bodies is least important relatively in Utah, where it represents only 2.6 per cent of the total population, and most important in South Carolina, where it represents 45 per cent of the total population. The corresponding percentages for the Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, vary from two-tenths of 1 per cent in North Carolina to 56.2 per cent in New Mexico, showing a much wider range of variation than was shown for Protestant bodies, and indicating a much more uneven distribution of the members of this communion.

It appears, in general, as already indicated, that communicants of the Roman Catholic Church are most numerous relatively in the states into which there is a large influx resulting from immigration, and in the states and territories of the Southwest adjoining the Catholic country of Mexico, and least numerous in the Southern states, into which immigration has so far been relatively slight.

The large percentage of the population of Utah shown in the table under the heading "all other" results from the preponderance of the Latter-day Saints in that state.

It also should be stated here that the percentages given in the last two columns of the table represent, for each state and territory in 1890 and 1906, respectively, simply the difference between the number of communicants or members reported and the total population, and that they cover, therefore, children and infants too young to become church members as well as that portion of the population which is eligible to church membership, although not affiliated with any religious denomination.

The table on page 58 also shows that in 13 states the proportion of the total population reported as being communicants or members of religious organizations was greater by at least 10 per cent in 1906 than in 1890. The following statement shows for each of these states the relative gain (or loss) in the percentage for 1906 over that for 1890 of the total population represented by members of all religious organizations, and by members of Protestant bodies, the Roman Catholic Church, and all other religious bodies, respectively:

STATE.	RELATIVE GAIN IN THE PERCENTAGE FOR 1906 OVER THAT FOR 1890 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION REPORTED AS MEMBERS OF—			
	All religious bodies.	Protestant bodies.	Roman Catholic Church.	All other bodies.
Nevada.....	22.9	4.6	15.2	3.1
New Hampshire.....	16.7	11.6	17.1	1.2
Louisiana.....	14.8	2.9	12.1	10.2
Washington.....	14.7	8.2	6.4	0.3
Nebraska.....	14.1	9.3	4.0	0.2
California.....	14.0	4.9	8.0	0.5
Colorado.....	12.4	7.2	4.8	0.4
Wisconsin.....	11.4	3.7	7.6	(2)
Rhode Island.....	11.2	11.3	12.0	0.4
Michigan.....	10.8	2.4	8.4	10.1
South Dakota.....	10.3	4.5	5.7	0.1
Pennsylvania.....	10.2	2.8	6.9	0.4
Vermont.....	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.3

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the following tabular statements, one presents the 10 states showing the largest relative gains in the percentage for 1906 over that for 1890 of the total population represented by communicants of Protestant bodies and of the Roman Catholic Church, respectively, while the other makes a corresponding presentation for the states showing relative losses:

STATES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING RELATIVE GAINS IN THE PERCENTAGE FOR 1906 OVER THAT FOR 1890 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION REPORTED AS MEMBERS OF—

Protestant bodies.		Roman Catholic Church.	
Name.	Relative gain.	Name.	Relative gain.
Nebraska.....	9.3	New Hampshire.....	17.1
Washington.....	8.2	Nevada.....	15.2
Colorado.....	7.2	Louisiana.....	12.1
Idaho.....	6.3	Rhode Island.....	12.0
District of Columbia.....	5.8	Vermont.....	10.6
Iowa.....	5.8	Connecticut.....	9.3
Oregon.....	5.2	New York.....	8.6
Virginia.....	5.1	California.....	8.0
Georgia.....	5.0	Michigan.....	8.4
California.....	4.9	Massachusetts.....	8.0

STATES AND TERRITORIES SHOWING RELATIVE LOSS IN THE PERCENTAGE FOR 1906 OVER THAT FOR 1890 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION REPORTED AS MEMBERS OF—

Protestant bodies.		Roman Catholic Church.	
Name.	Relative loss.	Name.	Relative loss.
North Carolina.....	2.4	New Mexico.....	0.5
New Hampshire.....	1.6	District of Columbia.....	2.1
Maine.....	1.5	Oregon.....	2.1
Rhode Island.....	1.3	Minnesota.....	2.0
New York.....	1.1	Wyoming.....	1.0
Connecticut.....	0.9	Florida.....	1.5
New Jersey.....	0.8	Arizona.....	0.8
Vermont.....	0.3	North Dakota.....	0.6
		Maryland.....	0.5
		Utah.....	0.2
		Tennessee.....	0.2

From a study of the preceding figures it appears that the largest gains in the proportion of the total popula-

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

tion represented by church members have been for the most part in those states which are most affected by immigration, and that they are more or less generally coincident with the growth of the Roman Catholic Church. It is to be noted, however, that in New Mexico, where communicants of the Roman Catholic Church represented more than one-half the total population in 1906, there has been a relative loss in the percentage of the total population reported as members of that denomination, from 62.7 in 1890 to 56.2 in 1906. This is probably to some extent due to the fact that there has been a large influx of new settlers into this territory since 1890, which has reduced not only the proportion of the total population having Catholic affiliation, as

just stated, but also the proportion reported as having any church connection, in the latter case from 66 in 1890 to 63.3 in 1906. A similar instance is shown for Utah, where the percentage representing "all others" (comprising Latter-day Saints largely) has decreased from 56.2 in 1890 to 49.4 in 1906 and, as a result, that representing all church members, from 60.8 in 1890 to 54.6 in 1906.

The following table and Diagram 5 show, by states and territories, the number of communicants per 1,000 population in 1906 for each of the 12 principal families and separate denominations—those for which 250,000 members or more were reported, and Diagram 6 shows their proportional strength:

NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS PER 1,000 POPULATION: 1906.																
STATE OR TERRITORY.	Estimated population: 1906.	All Protestant bodies.	Baptist bodies.	Congregationalists.	Disciples or Christians.	German Evangelical Synod of North America.	Lutheran bodies.	Methodist bodies.	Presbyterian bodies.	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Reformed bodies.	United Brethren bodies.	Other Protestant bodies.	Roman Catholic Church.	Latter-day Saints.	All other bodies.
Continental United States.....	84,246,252	241	67	8	14	3	26	68	22	11	5	4	14	143	3	4
North Atlantic division...	23,388,682	184	24	14	2	2	22	41	20	20	12	2	17	249	(1)	7
Maine.....	714,464	135	46	30	1	.....	1	28	1	8	.....	.....	21	159	1	4
New Hampshire.....	432,624	140	37	44	(1)	.....	2	20	2	11	.....	.....	23	277	.....	14
Vermont.....	350,373	182	28	63	1	.....	1	50	5	15	.....	.....	10	235	.....	3
Massachusetts.....	3,043,346	148	27	39	1	.....	4	22	3	17	(1)	.....	36	355	(1)	10
Rhode Island.....	400,387	131	41	20	(1)	.....	6	10	4	31	(1)	.....	13	400	1	9
Connecticut.....	1,005,716	195	28	65	1	.....	20	34	2	37	1	.....	4	298	(1)	7
New York.....	8,226,090	150	22	7	1	3	15	38	24	24	8	(1)	8	278	(1)	8
New Jersey.....	2,106,237	186	30	4	(1)	1	11	56	36	25	17	.....	6	201	.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	6,028,515	248	20	2	4	1	48	52	47	14	26	8	24	175	(1)	6
South Atlantic division...	11,413,343	303	174	1	7	1	8	128	19	11	2	3	0	31	1	1
Delaware.....	194,470	241	15	.....	(1)	.....	4	167	27	20	.....	.....	9	125	.....	1
Maryland.....	1,275,434	237	24	1	3	7	25	108	14	27	11	5	13	131	(1)	3
District of Columbia.....	307,716	297	120	10	7	1	10	65	28	44	2	1	8	142	.....	6
Virginia.....	1,973,104	386	211	.....	13	(1)	8	102	20	14	1	4	13	15	1	1
West Virginia.....	1,070,406	241	62	(1)	12	(1)	6	108	18	5	1	10	10	37	1	(1)
North Carolina.....	2,059,326	398	105	1	7	.....	9	135	27	7	2	.....	10	2	(1)	(1)
South Carolina.....	1,453,318	450	235	(1)	1	.....	9	171	24	6	(1)	.....	3	7	1	(1)
Georgia.....	2,443,719	412	244	2	0	(1)	1	143	10	4	.....	(1)	2	8	(1)	1
Florida.....	629,341	318	140	4	5	.....	1	131	11	14	.....	(1)	5	28	3	4
North Central division...	28,628,813	232	27	10	22	8	49	50	21	6	5	7	19	138	1	3
Ohio.....	4,448,677	263	21	10	20	8	30	80	31	7	12	16	20	125	(1)	3
Indiana.....	2,710,898	280	34	2	44	8	21	86	22	3	3	19	38	64	(1)	2
Illinois.....	5,418,670	205	28	10	19	11	37	49	21	7	2	4	17	172	1	6
Michigan.....	2,584,533	180	19	13	4	8	41	50	15	10	11	3	13	100	2	2
Wisconsin.....	2,260,030	217	10	12	1	9	126	25	9	7	5	1	12	223	1	3
Minnesota.....	2,025,615	222	12	11	2	5	132	24	14	9	1	1	13	187	(1)	2
Iowa.....	2,205,690	258	20	17	26	5	53	75	27	4	5	5	21	94	4	1
Missouri.....	3,303,153	239	65	3	40	10	14	64	21	4	(1)	1	7	114	2	2
North Dakota.....	403,784	210	10	11	(1)	4	129	22	15	5	2	.....	12	132	1	(1)
South Dakota.....	465,008	216	13	18	3	1	97	35	15	15	0	1	13	131	(1)	1
Nebraska.....	1,068,484	225	17	10	18	4	50	60	22	6	2	6	18	94	1	3
Kansas.....	1,612,471	224	20	9	27	2	18	75	25	4	1	10	23	68	1	2
South Central division...	16,130,741	285	140	1	22	2	3	92	18	4	(1)	(1)	3	69	1	1
Kentucky.....	2,320,208	297	134	(1)	59	5	2	67	21	3	1	(1)	4	72	1	1
Tennessee.....	2,172,476	312	128	1	20	.....	1	111	37	4	(1)	(1)	3	8	(1)	1
Alabama.....	2,017,877	385	224	3	0	(1)	1	120	15	4	.....	.....	3	21	1	1
Mississippi.....	1,708,272	307	217	(1)	0	.....	1	124	13	3	.....	.....	2	17	1	(1)
Louisiana.....	1,530,440	194	121	1	2	3	4	52	5	6	.....	(1)	1	310	(1)	1
Arkansas.....	1,421,574	276	136	(1)	15	(1)	1	100	15	3	(1)	.....	5	23	(1)	(1)
Oklahoma <sup>2</sup> .....	1,414,177	155	49	2	23	(1)	3	54	11	1	1	2	8	26	1	(1)
Texas.....	3,530,618	255	114	1	21	2	8	90	18	4	.....	.....	2	87	(1)	1
Western division.....	4,684,673	132	15	11	12	(1)	9	37	22	11	(1)	1	13	178	44	3
Montana.....	303,575	80	7	3	7	.....	10	23	13	11	(1)	.....	5	238	2	6
Idaho.....	205,704	111	12	7	16	.....	10	29	13	9	.....	2	0	88	158	6
Wyoming.....	103,673	72	8	8	3	1	9	16	9	17	.....	.....	1	99	50	9
Colorado.....	615,570	101	21	15	14	1	8	45	31	11	(1)	.....	23	162	4	7
New Mexico.....	216,328	67	11	1	5	.....	(1)	30	14	4	(1)	.....	1	562	3	1
Arizona.....	143,745	63	7	3	4	.....	.....	19	20	7	.....	.....	3	207	43	(1)
Utah.....	316,331	26	3	4	1	(1)	1	5	6	3	.....	.....	3	26	479	15
Nevada.....	42,335	70	7	4	2	.....	3	15	12	29	.....	.....	3	236	26	16
Washington.....	614,625	186	21	16	17	.....	22	52	27	11	1	2	17	122	1	4
Oregon.....	474,738	172	24	10	22	.....	13	46	23	8	1	4	22	74	4	3
California.....	1,648,049	143	15	14	13	1	7	39	23	13	(1)	1	18	215	2	11

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 per 1,000 of population.<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined<sup>3</sup> Special census, 1907.

According to the foregoing table, the Roman Catholic Church had in 1906 at least 100 communicants per 1,000 population in 28 states, the Baptist bodies in 13 states, the Methodist bodies in 12 states, the Lutheran bodies in 3 states, and the Latter-day Saints in 2 states.

Considering the states having at least 100 communicants per 1,000 population, it appears that, for the Roman Catholic Church, the range is from 562 for New Mexico to 114 for Missouri. For Rhode Island, the proportion, although not so high as for New Mexico, is very large, or 400 per 1,000 population, and for 2 other states—Massachusetts and Louisiana—it is between 300 and 400.

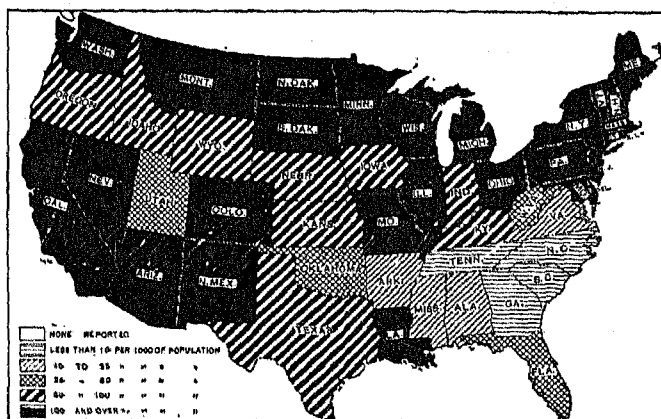
For the Baptist bodies the range in the 13 states under consideration is very much narrower—from 244 for Georgia to 114 for Texas, 5 states showing a proportion of over 200 members, and 8 states between 100 and 200 members in every 1,000 population.

For the Methodist bodies there is no state for which the proportion of members per 1,000 population is in excess of 200, the highest shown for any of the 12 states considered being 171 for South Carolina, and the lowest 100 for Arkansas.

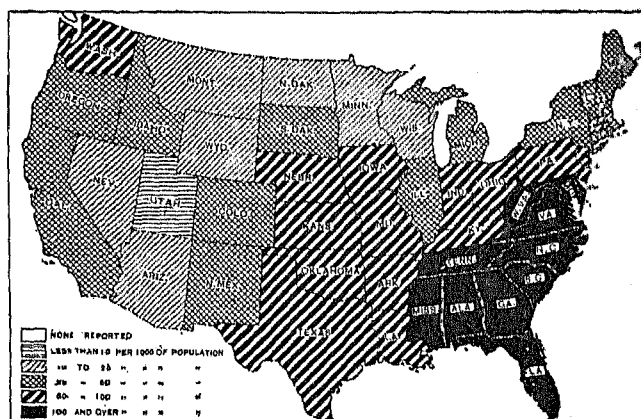
The Lutheran bodies have 132 members per 1,000 population in Minnesota, 129 in North Dakota, and 126 in Wisconsin; and, similarly, the Latter-day Saints have 479 in Utah and 158 in Idaho.

DIAGRAM 5.—NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, FOR 12 PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906.

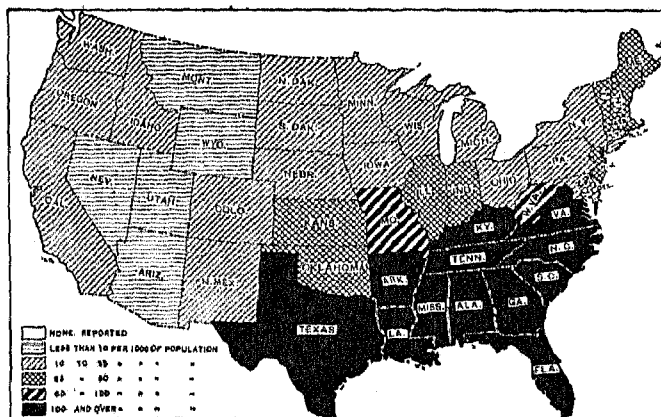
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.



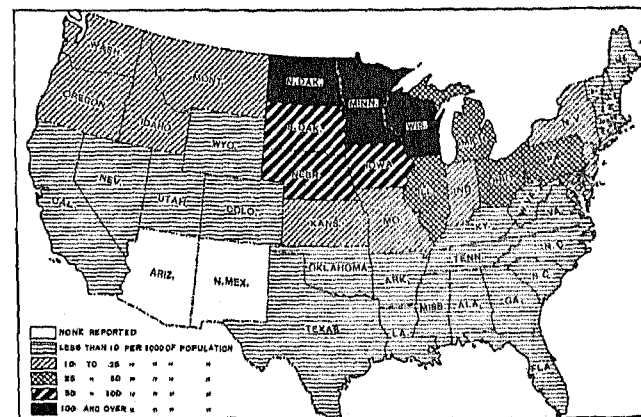
METHODIST BODIES.



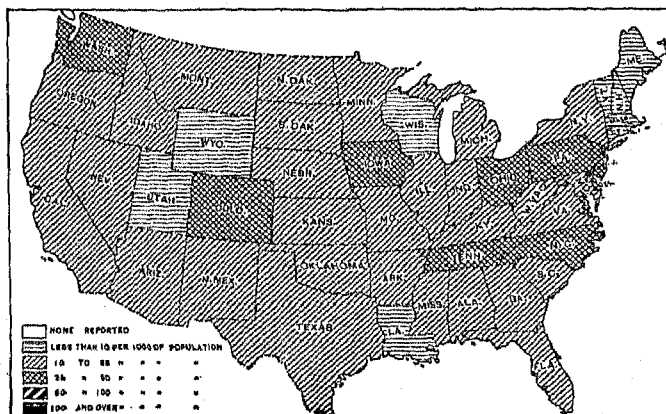
BAPTIST BODIES.



LUTHERAN BODIES.



PRESBYTERIAN BODIES.



DISCIPLES OR CHRISTIANS.

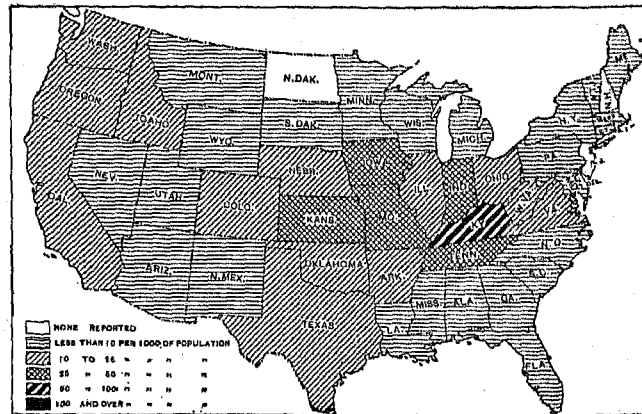
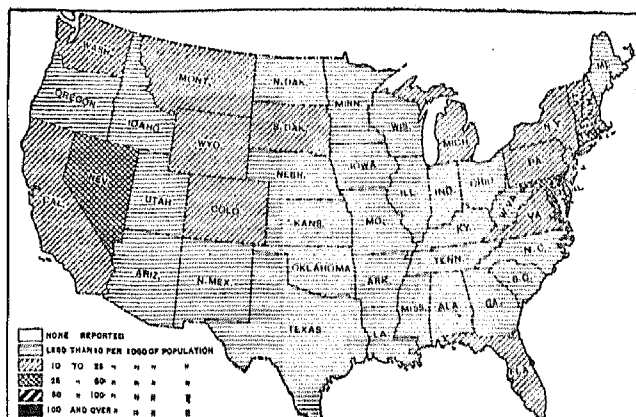
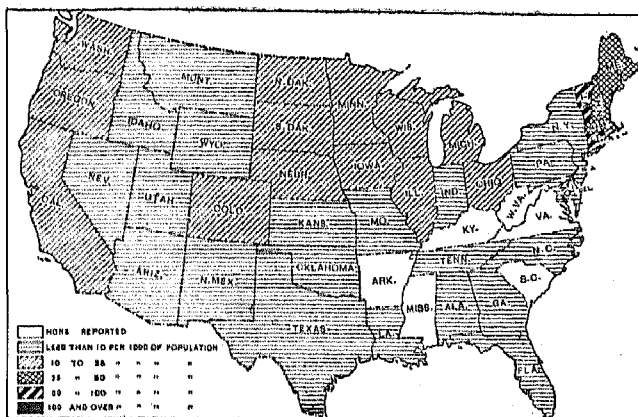


DIAGRAM 5.—NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, FOR 12 PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906—Continued.

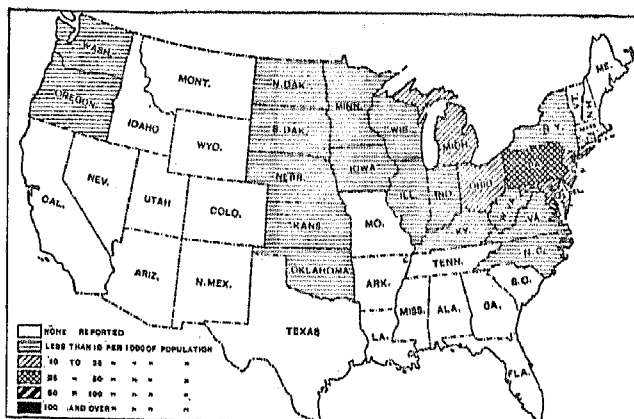
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



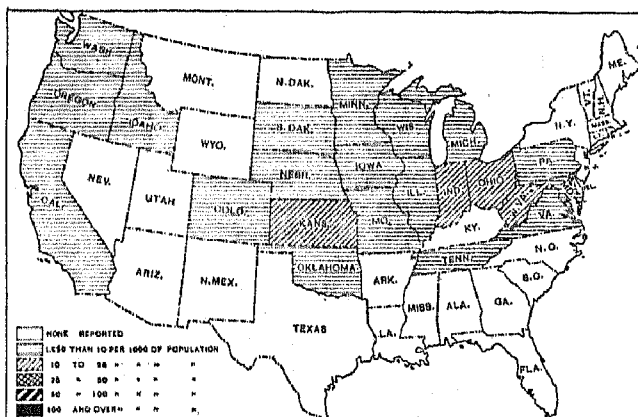
CONGREGATIONALISTS.



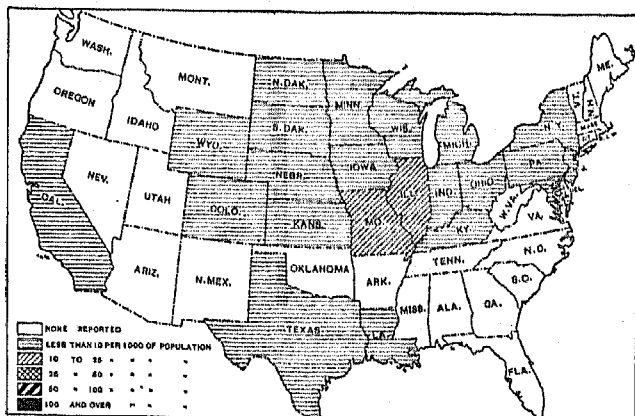
REFORMED BODIES.



UNITED BRETHREN BODIES.



GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA.



LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

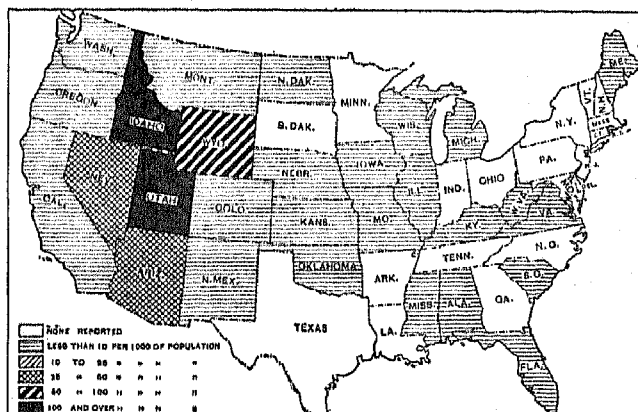




DIAGRAM 6.—NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PROPORTIONAL STRENGTH, FOR 12 PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906.

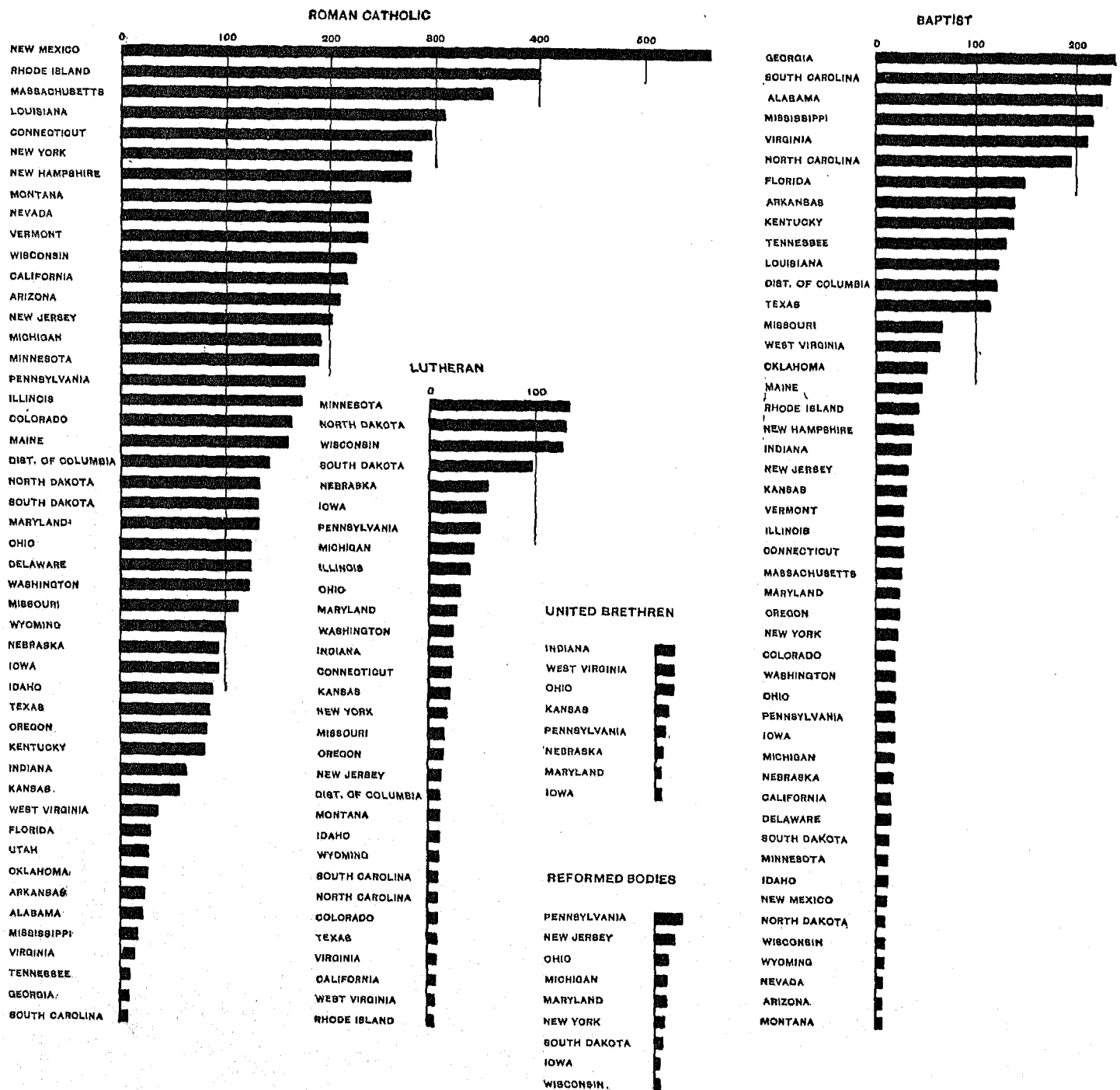
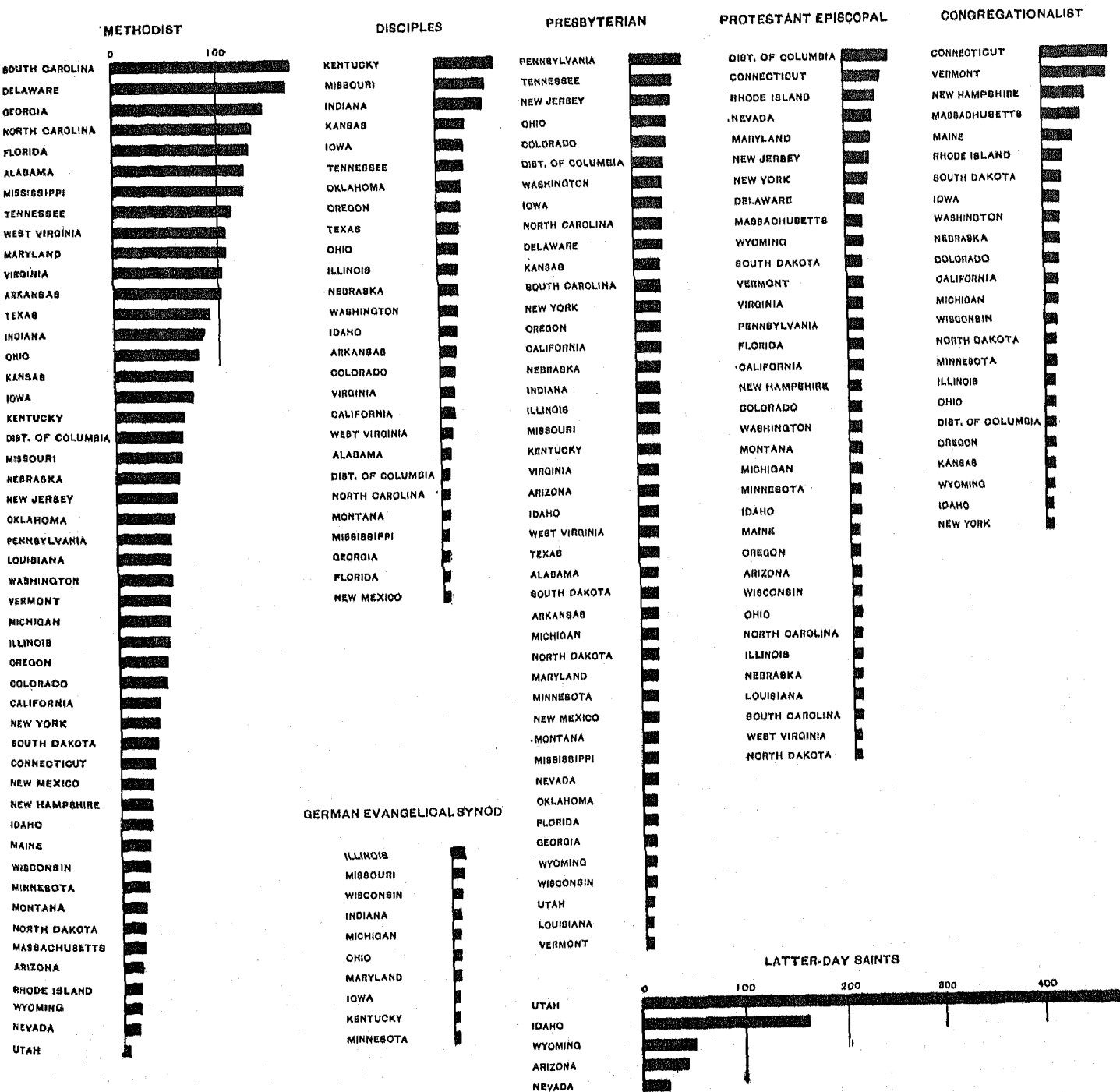


DIAGRAM 6.—NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PROPORTIONAL STRENGTH, FOR 12 PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS, FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY: 1906—Continued.



## SUMMARY FOR COUNTIES.

The statistics of communicants or members for each state and territory by counties are given in Table 4 of the general tables, together with the total population according to the census of 1900, the total membership for Protestant bodies, and the membership for a selected list of Protestant denominations, for the Roman Catholic Church, Jewish congregations, etc. The list varies with the states, the design being to present in each case those bodies which according to the reports sent in by the individual organizations are most strongly represented in the particular state. In the few cases where denominations have been consolidated, it is indicated either in the boxhead or in footnotes.

*Distribution of communicants or members.*—A study of Table 4 of the general tables shows that out of over 2,900 counties in continental United States, only 9 make no report of communicants or members. Of these, 1 is in California, in the heart of the Sierras; and the other 8 in western Texas, where there are few facilities for intercommunication. Seven of these counties had, in 1900, a population, respectively, of from 4 to 87, and the eighth, on the Mexican border, with a population of 4,760, is probably, like the adjoining counties, peopled by Spanish-speaking Roman Catholics, although no returns were received from the priests.

The distribution of communicants within the states naturally corresponds very closely to the distribution of population, the same general proportion being usually found in the respective counties as in the states at large. In general, those counties which report a smaller number of communicants or members in proportion to the population are isolated and have poor facilities for intercourse. Thus the membership in Forest and Pike counties in Pennsylvania, which are practically without railroad communication, represents but 16 per cent of their total population, although the general percentage for the state is 47.2. In North Carolina, while the general percentage for the state is 43.5, Clay and Graham counties in the mountain section of the

western part of the state, with no facilities for intercommunication, show percentages of 33.7 and 26.2. In Illinois only 2 counties report less than 2,000 members—Hardin and Putnam; the former has little railroad communication, the latter is very small; and the proportion of membership to the population is 25.4 and 26.3, against 43.1 for the state as a whole.

*Distribution of denominations.*—The Methodist bodies are the most widely distributed. In 29 states communicants of either the Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are to be found in every county, and in over 2,900 counties in continental United States, there are less than 100 in which at least one of these bodies is not represented. Next in order come the Baptist bodies, members of one or more of the three Baptist conventions being found in every county in 20 states, and in the great majority of the counties of continental United States. The Presbyterians are likewise very widely represented, while the Roman Catholics are represented in every county in 12 states.

Certain denominations especially prominent in particular states are also, as a rule, well distributed over those states. Thus the Disciples of Christ who are strong in Indiana, reporting 108,188 members, are found in every county in the state, and are well distributed, only 5 counties reporting over 3,000, while 53 out of the 92 counties in the state have less than 1,000 members each. Similar conditions exist among the United Brethren, the Congregationalists, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and others. Among the Lutherans there is more of a tendency to concentrate in particular counties, except in the case of the Synodical Conference, whose membership is distributed quite evenly over the sections of the states where it is strong.

So far as concerns the number of denominations represented in particular counties, the largest numbers are naturally found in those counties containing large cities. There are comparatively few counties in which every denomination represented in the state has members, and those are generally in the more densely populated states.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The statistics of the religious bodies for 1906 for the cities having a population of 25,000 and over in 1900 are presented in detail in Tables 5, 6, and 7 of the general tables. Table 5 (page 374) gives, for each city, a summary of the statistics for all denominations together; Table 6 (page 380) gives the estimated population of the cities for 1906, and the number of communicants or members by denominations in detail; and Table 7 (page 408) presents, for each city, a summary of the statistics by selected denominations.

In these general tables and in the following textual

discussion the 160 principal cities—those having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900—are divided into four classes according to population, as follows: 11 cities of the first class—those having over 300,000 inhabitants; 27 cities of the second class—those having from 100,000 to 300,000 inhabitants; 40 cities of the third class—those having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; and 82 cities of the fourth class—those having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

It should be noted that the estimated population for 1906 as given in the various tables and diagrams

does not include Los Angeles and San Francisco, California.<sup>1</sup>

It should also be noted that the figures given in the various tables for Rochester, N. Y., do not include the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church, since these were not furnished separately by cities for the diocese of Rochester. For the same reason the figures for the cities of Auburn and Elmira, N. Y., which belong to this diocese, are similarly affected. For the diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, a part only of the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church were furnished separately

<sup>1</sup> No estimates were made for Los Angeles in compliance with the request of the city officials, and none for San Francisco on account of the great loss occasioned by the earthquake of April 18, 1906.

by cities, and hence in the figures given for the city of Cleveland and for the cities of Canton, Toledo, and Youngstown, which belong to this diocese, only a part of the statistics of this body are included. No statistics for this body are given for Jackson, Mich., as only a part of the statistics for the diocese of Detroit, to which Jackson belongs, were furnished separately by cities. These facts affect somewhat not only the figures for the cities named, but also the general totals for cities, and the totals for the various classes of cities to which those in question belong.

The proportion of organizations reporting on the various items of inquiry as compared with the reports for the whole country is shown by classes of cities in the following table:

CLASS OF CITY.	1906								
	Total organizations.	Communicants or members.		Sex of communicants or members.		Places of worship.			
		Organizations reporting.	Per cent of total.	Organizations reporting.	Per cent of total.	Organizations reporting.			Per cent of total.
						Total.	Church edifices.	Halls, etc.	
Continental United States.....	212,230	210,418	99.1	103,229	91.0	190,831	185,040	14,791	94.2
Principal cities in 1900.....	17,906	17,230	96.6	14,065	83.6	16,787	14,875	1,912	93.8
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	6,455	6,017	93.2	4,042	76.6	5,818	5,113	705	90.1
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	4,127	4,007	98.5	3,567	86.4	3,950	3,536	414	95.9
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	3,264	3,218	98.0	2,907	89.1	3,140	2,807	333	96.2
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	4,060	3,988	98.2	3,540	87.4	3,870	3,419	451	95.3
Outside of principal cities.....	194,324	193,128	99.4	178,264	91.7	184,044	170,165	12,879	94.2

CLASS OF CITY.	1900									
	Seating capacity of church edifices.		Value of church property.		Debt on church property.		Value of parsonages.		Sunday schools.	
	Organizations reporting.	Per cent of organizations reporting church edifices.	Organizations reporting.	Per cent of total.	Organizations reporting.	Per cent of total reporting value.	Organizations reporting.	Per cent of total.	Organizations reporting.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States.....	179,954	97.3	186,132	87.7	34,617	18.1	51,214	25.5	167,574	70.0
Principal cities in 1900.....	14,514	97.6	15,093	84.3	7,500	49.8	6,193	34.6	15,260	85.3
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	5,021	98.2	5,174	80.2	2,778	53.7	2,131	34.0	5,149	79.8
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	3,400	96.2	3,541	85.8	1,760	50.0	1,326	32.1	3,624	87.8
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	2,766	98.5	2,868	87.0	1,335	46.5	1,120	34.3	2,892	88.6
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	3,327	97.3	3,510	86.5	1,627	46.4	1,616	39.8	3,604	88.8
Outside of principal cities.....	165,440	97.2	171,039	88.0	26,108	15.3	48,021	24.7	152,305	78.4

From this table it appears that the reports from the principal cities were in general not as complete as from the country as a whole. The percentages of organizations which furnished figures for communicants or members, sex of members, and value of church property, were noticeably smaller, but in regard to other items the reports from the cities were more complete than those from the country as a whole. Among the different classes of cities those of the first class in general furnished the smallest percentages of organizations reporting. The percentage of organizations reporting

debt on church property was considerably larger for the cities, especially for those of the first class, but this does not indicate fuller reports, inasmuch as organizations having no debt evidently made no mention of the fact, but simply that a larger proportion of city than country organizations had such debts.

The following table shows, for the different classes of cities, the number and per cent distribution of population, organizations, and communicants or members in 1890 and 1906:

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

CLASS OF CITY.	NUMBER OF CITIES.		POPULATION.				ORGANIZATIONS.				COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.			
			1906		1890		1906		1890		1906		1890	
	1906	1890	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Continental United States.....	.....	.....	184,246,252	100.0	162,947,714	100.0	212,230	100.0	165,151	100.0	32,936,445	100.0	20,597,954	100.0
Principal cities in 1900.....	160	124	22,425,548	26.6	13,989,568	22.2	17,906	8.4	10,241	6.2	10,511,178	31.9	5,302,018	25.7
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	11	7	10,971,688	13.0	5,803,144	9.2	6,455	3.0	3,117	1.9	4,985,085	15.1	2,141,127	10.4
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	27	21	4,992,494	5.9	3,894,816	6.2	4,127	1.9	2,840	1.7	2,358,318	7.2	1,483,835	7.2
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	40	30	3,127,827	3.7	2,022,822	3.2	3,261	1.5	1,859	1.1	1,555,030	4.7	790,304	3.8
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	82	66	3,333,539	4.0	2,268,786	3.6	4,060	1.9	2,425	1.5	1,612,745	4.9	886,752	4.3
Outside of principal cities.....	.....	.....	61,820,704	73.4	48,958,146	77.8	104,324	91.6	154,910	93.8	22,425,267	68.1	15,295,936	74.3

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of Los Angeles and San Francisco.<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of San Francisco.<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of Los Angeles.

In 1906 the estimated population of the 160 principal cities (exclusive of Los Angeles and San Francisco) was 22,425,548, or 26.6 per cent of the total estimated population of continental United States; while they reported 17,906 religious organizations, or 8.4 per cent of the total number, and 10,511,178 communicants or members, or 31.9 per cent of the total number. There was thus, in 1906, in the principal cities, 1 organization to every 1,252 of the population, and in cities of the first class, 1 to every 1,700 of the population; while for the country as a whole the proportion was 1 to every 397 of the population. Of the 22,425,548 population in the principal cities, 10,511,178, or 46.9 per cent, were reported as communicants or members, while the percentage for the country as a whole is only 39.1. Of the different classes of cities, the third shows the highest ratio of communicants to population, 49.7 per cent, and is followed by the fourth with 48.4 per cent.

As compared with 1890, it appears that for the principal cities the rate of increase in the number of organizations and in number of communicants or members is much greater than the rate of increase in population, but for the area outside these cities, the rate of increase in the number of organizations is approximately the same as the rate of increase in population, and in number of communicants or members it is considerably greater. Among the different classes of cities the first class shows the most notable increase, more than doubling the number of organizations and of communicants; the third and fourth classes follow closely; while the second has a much lower rate, and outside of the principal cities the rate of increase was even less.

The following table shows, for the different classes of cities, the number of communicants or members in comparison with the total population in 1890 and 1906:

CLASS OF CITY.	1906			1890		
	Population.	Communicants or members.	Number of communicants per 1,000 population.	Population.	Communicants or members.	Number of communicants per 1,000 population.
Continental United States.....	184,246,252	32,936,445	391	162,947,714	20,597,954	327
Principal cities in 1900.....	22,425,548	10,511,178	469	13,989,568	5,302,018	379
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	10,971,688	4,985,085	454	5,803,144	2,141,127	369
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	4,992,494	2,358,318	472	3,894,816	1,483,835	381
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	3,127,827	1,555,030	497	2,022,822	790,304	391
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	3,333,539	1,612,745	484	2,268,786	886,752	391
Outside of principal cities.....	61,820,704	22,425,267	363	48,958,146	15,295,936	312

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of Los Angeles and San Francisco.<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of San Francisco.<sup>5</sup> Exclusive of Los Angeles.

The number of communicants or members in each 1,000 of population for 1906 is, for the principal cities, 469; for the whole country, 391; and for the sections outside of the principal cities, 363. The ratio of communicants to population is thus considerably greater

for the principal cities than for the country as a whole. Comparing the different classes of cities it appears that the ratios for cities of the first and second classes are considerably smaller than for the other two classes, due probably in part to the omission of the statistics

of the Roman Catholic Church in certain cities, as already indicated.

As compared with the report for 1890, the table shows a gain of 90 communicants in each 1,000 of population for the principal cities, and of 51 outside of the principal cities, the gain in the proportion of communicants to population thus being far greater in the principal cities than outside of these cities, or than in the country as a whole. Among the different classes of cities, the largest gain—106 communicants per 1,000 population—is found in cities of the third class, while the smallest gain appears in those of the first class, and the next smallest in those of the second class, these smaller gains being due, in part, as already stated, to incomplete statistics for the Roman Catholic Church.

The high ratios of communicants or members to population shown for the principal cities, as compared

with the area outside these cities, are due chiefly to the greater strength of the Roman Catholic Church in the cities; and the greater proportionate increase in communicants or members between 1890 and 1906 shown for these cities is also largely due to the same cause. The fact that in 1906 the number of principal cities was larger by 36 than in 1890, and that in addition, during the interval between 1890 and 1906, a considerable territory had been annexed to various cities, augments to a noticeable extent the rates of increase for the principal cities and diminishes the rates of increase for the area outside these cities. Of course this last fact does not materially affect the changes between 1890 and 1906 in the ratios of communicants or members to population.

The following table shows, for the different classes of cities, the sex distribution of communicants or members in 1906:

CLASS OF CITY.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.							
	Aggregate number.	Reported by sex.						
		Total.		Male.			Female.	
		Number.	Per cent of aggregate number.	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
Continental United States.....	32,936,445	29,610,971	89.9	12,707,460	43.1	16,849,505	56.9	
Principal cities in 1906.....	10,511,178	9,125,366	86.8	4,082,420	44.7	5,042,946	55.3	
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	4,985,085	4,274,107	85.7	1,900,466	45.9	2,313,641	54.1	
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	2,358,318	1,985,731	84.2	807,300	43.7	1,118,371	56.3	
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	1,555,030	1,435,188	92.3	635,716	44.3	799,472	55.7	
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	1,612,745	1,430,340	88.7	618,878	43.3	811,462	56.7	
Outside of principal cities.....	22,425,207	20,491,605	91.4	8,685,046	42.4	11,806,559	57.6	

There were in continental United States 4,082,039, or 32 per cent, more female than male members, while in the principal cities the excess of female members was proportionately less, being 960,526, or 23.5 per cent. Comparing the different classes of cities, it appears that in those of the first class the excess of female members over male members was only 18 per cent; in the second class, 28.9 per cent; in the third class, 25.8 per cent; in the fourth class, 31.1 per

cent; and outside of these cities, 35.9 per cent. The greater proportion of males in the principal cities is largely due to the greater proportionate strength of the Roman Catholic Church in these cities.

The following table shows, for the different classes of cities, the distribution of church edifices in 1890 and 1906, and a similar distribution for 1906 only, of halls, etc., and the seating capacity of church edifices:

CLASS OF CITY.	CHURCH EDIFICES REPORTED.				HALLS, ETC., REPORTED.		SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCH EDIFICES REPORTED.	
	1906		1890		1906		1906	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
Continental United States.....	192,705	100.0	142,487	100.0	14,791	100.0	58,536,830	100.0
Principal cities in 1906.....	10,517	5.4	9,722	6.8	1,912	12.9	8,251,853	14.1
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	5,770	3.0	2,950	2.1	705	4.8	3,169,748	5.4
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	3,903	2.0	2,093	1.9	423	2.9	1,865,602	3.2
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	3,075	1.6	1,805	1.3	333	2.3	1,514,977	2.6
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	3,769	2.0	2,274	1.6	451	3.0	1,701,506	2.9
Outside of principal cities.....	176,278	91.4	132,765	93.2	12,879	87.1	50,284,977	85.9

Comparing the preceding table with the tables on page 70 it appears that, exclusive of Los Angeles and San Francisco, there was, in 1906, in the principal cities, 1 church edifice to every 1,358 of the population, while for the whole country the proportion was 1 to every 437. Comparing the different classes, the cities of the first class show 1 for every 1,902 of the population; of the second class 1 for every 1,279; of the third class 1 for every 1,017; and of the fourth class 1 for every 884. Thus it appears that the smaller cities provide more church edifices in proportion to their population than do the larger cities.

It appears also that the seating capacity reported for the principal cities for 1906 represented 36.8 per cent of their population, while for the whole country it represented 69.5 per cent. Among the different classes of cities, the smallest percentage under this head, 28.9, was for cities of the first class, and the largest, 51 per cent, for those of the fourth class. The

increase between 1890 and 1906 in the number of church edifices in the principal cities was 69.9 per cent, as compared with 74.8 per cent in the number of organizations and 98.2 per cent in communicants or members.

In this connection it should be remembered, as already noted (page 71), that the relation of the seating capacity of church edifices to church membership and to the population, especially in large cities, is materially affected by the high average membership in the Roman Catholic Church, and the fact that in the cities are congregated the great majority of those who are not identified in any way with religious organizations. These two facts account in great measure for the low percentages presented in the table.

The following table shows, for the different classes of cities, the value of church property in 1890 and 1906, and the debt on church property and value of parsonages, in 1906 only:

CLASS OF CITY.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY REPORTED.				DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY REPORTED.		VALUE OF PARSONAGES REPORTED.	
	1906		1890		1906		1906	
	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
Continental United States.....	\$1,257,575,807	100.0	\$670,426,480	100.0	\$108,050,946	100.0	\$143,495,853	100.0
Principal cities in 1900.....	612,833,315	48.7	313,537,247	46.1	70,262,228	65.0	43,008,769	30.0
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	340,430,593	27.1	146,016,242	21.6	40,063,622	37.1	20,437,480	14.3
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	116,357,931	9.3	70,422,746	10.5	14,052,537	13.0	8,000,528	5.6
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	82,271,671	6.5	42,603,776	6.3	8,076,972	7.5	6,583,350	4.6
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	79,773,121	6.3	44,504,483	6.6	8,060,097	7.5	8,017,411	5.6
Outside of principal cities.....	644,742,552	51.3	365,880,242	53.9	37,788,718	35.0	100,397,084	70.0

It appears that although they had less than 9 per cent of the organizations and less than 32 per cent of the communicants, the principal cities reported nearly one-half the entire amount of church property, considerably more than one-half the debt on church property, and about one-third the value of parsonages. Moreover, under each head the cities of the first class reported much the largest percentages. The explanation as to the value of church property and the debt on church property is found, undoubtedly, in the higher value of land in the cities, especially those of the first class, and in the more elaborate church edifices, while the small proportion of the value of parsonages is explained probably by the greater need of such provision outside of the cities. As compared with 1890, the increase of church property in the principal cities was 95.5 per cent, as compared with 85.1 per cent for the country as a whole. In the different classes of cities the increase ranges from 131.7 per cent for cities of the first class to 79.2 per cent for those of the fourth class, with the exception of those of the second class, for which it was only 39 per cent. The rate of increase in the value of church property outside of the principal cities was 76.2 per cent.

The first table on page 73 shows, for the different

classes of cities, the Sunday schools conducted by church organizations in 1906.

From this table it appears that while the proportion of Sunday schools in these cities is small, a much larger proportion of officers and teachers and a still larger proportion of scholars are found in them. Comparing these figures with the population, it appears that in the principal cities there was 1 Sunday school to every 1,276 of the population, as compared with 1 to every 473 for the whole country. In the cities of the first class, there was 1 school for every 1,811 of the population, while for the area outside of the principal cities there was 1 for every 385. The Sunday school scholars represented 16.1 per cent of the population in the principal cities, as compared with 17.4 per cent for the country as a whole. Of the different classes of cities, the smallest proportion is shown for the first class, 13.8 per cent, while outside of the principal cities it is 17.9 per cent. Comparing the number of schools with the number of communicants or members, it appears that in the principal cities there was 1 school to every 598 communicants, and in the cities of the first class, 1 to every 823 communicants, while for the country as a whole the ratio is 1 to every 185 communicants.



CLASS OF CITY.	SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS: 1906.								
	Sunday schools reported.		Officers and teachers.		Scholars.		Average teachers per school.	Average scholars per school.	Average scholars per teacher.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.			
Continental United States.....	178,214	100.0	1,648,664	100.0	14,685,607	100.0	9.3	82	8.9
Principal cities in 1900 .....	17,568	9.9	369,618	18.8	3,603,872	24.5	17.6	205	11.6
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	6,058	3.4	120,368	7.3	1,511,809	10.3	19.9	250	12.6
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	4,149	2.3	70,873	4.3	802,078	5.5	17.1	193	11.3
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	3,316	1.9	56,037	3.5	610,033	4.2	17.2	184	10.7
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	4,045	2.3	61,440	3.7	670,052	4.6	15.2	168	11.1
Outside of principal cities.....	160,646	90.1	1,339,046	81.2	11,082,125	75.5	8.3	69	8.3

The following table shows for continental United States the principal cities, and the area outside of these cities, the average per organization reporting for the following items: Communicants or members,

seating capacity of church edifices, value of church property, debt on church property, and value of parsonages.

CLASS OF CITY.	1906					
	Communicants or members.			Seating capacity of church edifices.		
	Organizations reporting.	Total number.	Average number per organization reporting.	Organizations reporting.	Seating capacity reported.	Average seating capacity per organization reporting.
Continental United States.....	216,418	32,930,445	157	170,954	58,536,830	325
Principal cities in 1900.....	17,200	10,511,178	608	14,514	8,251,863	569
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	6,017	4,985,085	829	5,021	3,100,748	631
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	4,067	2,358,318	580	3,400	1,805,562	549
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	3,218	1,555,030	483	2,704	1,514,077	548
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	3,988	1,612,745	404	3,327	1,701,566	511
Outside of principal cities.....	193,128	22,425,267	116	166,440	50,284,077	304

CLASS OF CITY.	1906—continued.								
	Value of church property.			Debt on church property.			Value of parsonages.		
	Organizations reporting.	Total value reported.	Average value per organization reporting.	Organizations reporting.	Total debt reported.	Average debt per organization reporting.	Organizations reporting.	Total value reported.	Average value per organization reporting.
Continental United States.....	186,132	\$1,257,575,807	\$6,750	33,617	\$108,050,940	\$3,214	54,214	\$143,405,853	\$2,647
Principal cities in 1900.....	15,003	612,833,315	40,604	7,509	70,262,228	9,357	6,193	43,068,760	6,959
Cities of 300,000 and over.....	5,174	340,430,592	65,796	2,778	40,063,622	14,422	2,131	20,407,480	9,619
Cities of 100,000 to 300,000.....	3,541	110,357,931	31,166	1,760	14,052,537	7,944	1,320	8,000,528	6,034
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000.....	2,808	82,271,671	28,680	1,335	8,070,972	6,050	1,120	6,583,350	5,878
Cities of 25,000 to 50,000.....	3,510	79,773,121	22,727	1,627	8,069,097	4,959	1,016	8,017,411	4,961
Outside of principal cities.....	171,030	644,742,552	3,770	26,108	37,788,718	1,447	48,021	100,397,084	2,091

The average number of communicants or members reported by the organizations throughout the country was 157, while the average number reported by the organizations in the principal cities was 608. Of the different classes of cities, the first class shows an average of 829, and the others follow with steadily decreasing numbers. For the country as a whole the

average seating capacity per organization reporting was 325, and for the principal cities, 569. The cities of the first class led with 631, while the figures for the second and third classes were very nearly alike, 549 and 548. Outside the principal cities the average was 304.

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The average value of church property per organization reporting was \$6,756 for the country as a whole, and for the principal cities, \$40,604. The cities of the first class reported an average of \$65,796, and the other classes show steadily diminishing figures as in the case of average membership per organization. In respect to debt on church property, the situation is similar. The average debt per organization reporting is, for the entire country, \$3,214; for the principal cities, \$9,357;

and for the cities of the first class, \$14,422, with the other classes of cities following in order.

The following table and the table on page 76 give for the principal families and separate denominations the total communicants or members, value of church property, and debt on church property, as reported for the different classes of cities and for the area outside of the principal cities, with the averages under each head for the organizations reporting.

DENOMINATION.	COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.								AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS PER ORGANIZATION REPORTING: 1906.								
	Aggregate number reported.	In cities of 300,000 and over.		In cities of 100,000 to 300,000.		In cities of 25,000 to 100,000.		Outside of principal cities.		In cities of 300,000 and over.		In cities of 100,000 to 300,000.		In cities of 25,000 to 100,000.		Outside of principal cities.	
		Total number reported.	Per cent of aggregate number.	Total number reported.	Per cent of aggregate number.	Total number reported.	Per cent of aggregate number.	Total number reported.	Per cent of aggregate number.	Organizations reporting.	Average number.	Organizations reporting.	Average number.	Organizations reporting.	Average number.	Organizations reporting.	Average number.
All denominations.	32,936,445	4,985,085	15.1	2,353,318	7.2	3,167,775	9.6	22,425,267	68.1	6,017	829	4,067	580	7,200	440	193,128	116
Protestant bodies.....	20,287,742	1,478,145	7.3	954,485	4.7	1,502,711	7.4	16,352,401	80.6	4,453	332	3,277	201	5,068	252	180,709	99
Adventist bodies.....	92,735	3,840	4.1	4,893	5.3	9,394	10.1	74,608	80.5	49	78	61	80	146	64	2,281	33
Baptist bodies.....	5,662,234	198,569	3.5	176,527	3.1	311,688	5.5	4,975,450	87.9	562	353	501	299	1,053	296	52,501	95
Christians (Christian Connection).....	110,117	242	0.2	1,163	1.1	2,212	2.0	106,500	90.7	3	81	9	129	15	147	1,327	80
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	85,717	52,339	61.1	9,457	11.0	8,976	10.5	14,945	17.4	31	1,088	30	242	113	79	452	33
Congregationalists.....	700,480	68,553	9.8	58,793	8.4	90,191	12.9	482,073	68.0	240	286	197	208	328	275	4,035	98
Disciples or Christians.....	1,142,369	27,602	2.4	41,441	3.6	61,712	5.4	1,011,004	88.6	104	265	118	351	216	286	10,471	97
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	97,144	1,459	1.5	769	0.8	3,083	3.8	91,233	93.9	12	122	10	77	28	132	1,040	88
Evangelical bodies.....	174,780	8,984	5.1	5,612	3.2	18,653	10.8	141,231	80.8	71	127	45	125	124	153	2,490	57
Friends.....	113,772	7,743	6.8	2,211	1.9	3,175	2.8	100,943	88.5	33	235	15	147	38	84	1,055	95
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	293,137	61,080	20.8	40,793	13.9	20,181	6.9	171,083	58.4	106	576	57	716	43	469	992	172
Independent churches.....	73,673	16,805	22.8	4,793	6.5	8,855	12.0	43,220	58.7	92	183	39	123	88	101	846	51
Lutheran bodies.....	2,112,494	210,093	9.9	141,597	6.7	169,894	8.0	1,591,000	75.3	495	424	347	408	522	325	11,278	141
Mennonite bodies.....	54,798	562	1.0	.....	.....	614	1.1	53,622	97.9	4	141	.....	.....	11	56	580	91
Methodist bodies.....	5,749,838	255,371	4.4	192,928	3.4	363,800	6.3	4,937,730	85.9	918	278	726	260	1,439	253	61,172	81
Presbyterian bodies.....	1,830,555	208,762	11.4	122,447	6.7	172,570	9.4	1,326,780	72.5	567	368	375	327	602	287	13,927	95
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	886,942	221,274	24.9	99,244	11.2	133,448	15.0	432,976	48.8	539	411	305	325	453	295	5,428	80
Reformed bodies.....	449,514	58,707	13.1	20,673	4.6	58,497	13.0	311,577	69.3	187	314	70	295	160	366	2,166	144
Unitarians.....	70,542	13,770	19.5	6,553	9.3	12,511	17.7	37,702	53.4	46	209	27	243	63	199	299	126
United Brethren bodies.....	206,050	3,179	1.1	2,840	1.0	18,475	6.2	271,556	91.7	21	151	19	149	83	223	4,145	66
Universalists.....	64,168	6,321	9.9	5,381	8.4	10,066	15.6	42,450	66.2	28	226	22	245	60	167	701	61
Other Protestant bodies.....	220,703	52,834	23.3	16,400	7.2	23,960	10.6	138,500	58.9	345	153	205	80	383	63	2,704	40
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,070,142	3,375,453	27.9	1,361,132	11.3	1,570,944	13.0	5,771,613	47.8	1917	3,681	2,494	2,755	2,716	2,194	10,345	558
Jewish congregations.....	101,457	58,324	57.5	15,412	15.2	16,211	16.0	11,510	11.3	490	118	142	109	216	75	298	39
Latter-day Saints.....	255,647	2,315	0.9	3,514	1.4	27,743	10.8	223,075	86.9	18	120	23	153	78	360	1,070	208
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	129,606	44,257	34.1	13,115	10.1	34,304	26.5	37,930	29.3	25	1,770	32	410	94	365	260	146
All other bodies.....	81,851	26,591	32.5	10,660	13.0	15,802	19.4	28,738	35.1	108	246	99	108	139	114	356	81

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for part of Cleveland diocese.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for Rochester diocese and part of Cleveland diocese.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for Rochester diocese and parts of Cleveland and Detroit dioceses.

<sup>4</sup> Heads of families only.

Of the aggregate number of communicants reported for Protestant bodies, 20,287,742, the preceding table shows that 1,478,145, or 7.3 per cent, were in cities of the first class; 4.7 per cent in cities of the second class; and 7.4 per cent in cities of the third and fourth classes combined, while 80.6 per cent were outside of the principal cities. The proportion is considerably less for each class of cities than that for all denominations taken together, while for the area outside of the principal cities it is much greater.

Of the aggregate number of communicants reported by the Roman Catholic Church, 3,375,453, or 27.9 per

cent, were in cities of the first class; 1,361,132, or 11.3 per cent, in cities of the second class; 1,570,944, or 13 per cent, in cities of the third and fourth classes combined; and 5,771,613, or 47.8 per cent, outside of the principal cities. It thus appears that the number of members of the Roman Catholic Church reported in cities of the first class was considerably more than double the number reported by all the Protestant bodies, while outside of the principal cities the number reported by the Roman Catholic Church was only a little over one-third the number reported by all the Protestant bodies. In this connection it should be

remembered that, as stated on page 25, the numerical strength of the Protestant bodies, as compared with the Roman Catholic Church, is greatly understated.

Of the Protestant bodies shown in the table, only two report a majority of their membership in the principal cities, namely, the Church of Christ, Scientist, 82.6 per cent, and the Protestant Episcopal Church, 51.2 per cent; while of the membership of the Jewish congregations, 88.7 per cent are in the principal cities, and of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, 70.7 per cent. The religious bodies showing the largest percentages of members outside of the principal cities are: The Mennonite bodies, 97.9 per cent; the Christians (Christian Connection), 96.7 per cent; the Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren, 93.9 per cent; the United Brethren bodies, 91.7 per cent; the Disciples or Christians, 88.6 per cent; the Friends, 88.5 per cent; the Baptist bodies, 87.9 per cent; the Latter-day Saints, 86.9 per cent; and the Methodist bodies, 85.9 per cent.

Of the total number of communicants or members reported for the principal cities by all denominations, 6,307,529, or 60 per cent, belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, and 3,935,341, or 37.4 per cent, to Protestant bodies. Of the total number reported by Protestant bodies for these cities, 2,524,152, or 64.1 per cent, were returned by four denominational families, the Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian, in the order named.

The average number of communicants or members per organization reporting ranged, for Protestant bodies, from 332 for cities of the first class to 90 for the area outside of the principal cities; for the Roman Catholic Church, from 3,681 for cities of the first class to 558 for the area outside of the principal cities; and for the Eastern Orthodox Churches, from 1,770 for cities of the first class to 146 for the area outside of the principal cities. For the Church of Christ, Scientist, the number ranged from 1,688 for cities of the first class to 33 for the area outside of the principal cities. Of the Protestant bodies, the Church of Christ, Scientist, shows the largest average membership per organization for cities of the first class, and is followed by the German Evangelical Synod of North America. The latter body shows the largest average membership among Protestant bodies in the cities of the second class and in the cities of the third and fourth classes combined. The bodies showing the largest averages

outside of the principal cities are the Roman Catholic Church, 558; Latter-day Saints, 208; German Evangelical Synod of North America, 172; Eastern Orthodox Churches, 146; Reformed bodies, 144; and Lutheran bodies, 141. In a number of religious bodies, notably the Christians (Christian Connection), Disciples or Christians, German Evangelical Synod, United Brethren bodies, and Latter-day Saints, larger averages are shown for either the second class, or the third and fourth classes combined, than for the first class. With the exception of four bodies—Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren, Friends, Mennonite bodies, and Latter-day Saints—the average number of communicants or members per organization is lower outside of the principal cities than in any of the different classes of cities.

The number of communicants or members given in the report for 1890 for cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over was 5,302,018; of these the Protestant bodies were credited with 2,137,748, or 40.3 per cent, and the Roman Catholic Church, with 3,010,646, or 56.8 per cent. Of the total number reported by Protestant bodies at that time, the four leading families—the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran, in the order named—were credited with 1,403,699, or 65.7 per cent. In 1906 the same families led, but the Lutheran and Presbyterian bodies had changed places.

Comparison with the report for 1890 shows that in general there has been an increase in the proportion of communicants or members in the principal cities as compared with those outside of these cities. In 1906 the percentage of the total number of communicants in these cities, for all denominations, was 31.9, as compared with 25.7 in 1890. The percentages for the two periods, as shown by some of the principal families and separate denominations, are as follows: Adventist bodies, 19.5 per cent in 1906 as compared with 14 in 1890; Baptist bodies, 12.1 per cent as compared with 9.4; Congregationalists, 31.5 per cent as compared with 25.6; Lutheran bodies, 24.7 per cent as compared with 21.6; Methodist bodies, 14.1 per cent as compared with 10.8; Presbyterian bodies, 27.5 per cent as compared with 22.9; Reformed bodies, 30.7 per cent as compared with 22.7; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 51.2 per cent as compared with 48; and the Roman Catholic Church, 52.2 per cent as compared with 48.2.

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

DENOMINATION.	VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY: 1906.								
	Aggregate value reported.	In cities of 300,000 and over.		In cities of 100,000 to 300,000.		In cities of 25,000 to 100,000.		Outside of principal cities.	
		Total value reported.	Per cent of aggregate value.	Total value reported.	Per cent of aggregate value.	Total value reported.	Per cent of aggregate value.	Total value reported.	Per cent of aggregate value.
All denominations .....	\$1,257,575,867	\$310,430,592	27.1	\$110,357,931	8.8	\$162,044,702	12.9	\$614,742,552	51.3
Protestant bodies .....	935,942,578	217,074,122	23.2	81,911,860	8.8	116,183,079	12.4	520,773,517	55.6
Adventist bodies .....	2,425,209	188,404	7.8	146,045	6.0	367,036	15.1	1,723,664	71.1
Baptist bodies .....	139,842,656	23,624,875	16.9	12,035,905	8.6	17,274,403	12.4	80,907,383	62.1
Christians (Christian Connection) .....	2,740,322	95,000	3.6	99,500	3.6	213,100	7.8	2,332,722	85.1
Church of Christ, Scientist .....	8,806,441	5,370,111	61.1	1,261,845	14.3	932,299	10.6	1,233,186	14.0
Congregationalists .....	63,240,305	12,457,890	19.7	7,104,533	11.2	10,506,235	16.6	33,171,647	52.5
Disciples or Christians .....	29,995,316	1,887,175	6.3	2,396,050	8.0	2,907,358	9.7	22,801,733	76.0
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren .....	2,802,532	203,100	7.2	44,700	1.6	162,100	5.8	2,392,632	85.4
Evangelical bodies .....	8,999,979	1,091,853	12.1	504,375	5.6	1,280,350	14.2	6,123,401	68.0
Friends .....	3,857,451	887,500	23.0	201,700	5.2	317,550	8.2	2,456,701	63.5
German Evangelical Synod of North America .....	9,376,402	2,478,900	26.4	1,511,192	16.1	937,100	10.0	4,449,210	47.5
Independent churches .....	3,934,267	2,117,375	53.8	157,965	4.0	356,123	9.8	1,372,804	32.4
Lutheran bodies .....	74,826,389	15,595,062	20.8	6,665,225	8.9	9,750,873	13.0	42,815,289	57.2
Mennonite bodies .....	1,237,134	36,000	2.9			30,430	2.5	1,170,704	94.6
Methodist bodies .....	220,450,096	33,540,265	14.6	17,028,247	7.4	24,325,894	10.6	154,556,500	67.4
Presbyterian bodies .....	150,189,446	41,631,502	27.7	14,570,375	9.7	18,630,098	12.4	75,357,471	50.2
Protestant Episcopal Church .....	125,040,498	49,997,383	40.0	12,170,818	9.7	17,348,628	13.9	45,523,669	36.4
Reformed bodies .....	30,648,247	10,228,777	33.4	1,894,800	6.2	4,308,560	14.1	14,216,110	46.4
Unitarians .....	14,263,277	5,070,900	41.9	1,197,300	8.4	2,313,300	16.2	4,784,777	33.5
United Brethren bodies .....	9,073,791	213,700	2.4	207,000	2.3	942,828	10.4	7,710,263	85.0
Universalists .....	10,675,656	2,343,792	22.2	1,242,800	11.7	1,821,850	17.2	6,107,714	48.9
Other Protestant bodies .....	14,616,264	7,105,558	48.6	1,471,895	10.1	1,426,964	9.8	4,611,847	31.6
Roman Catholic Church .....	292,638,787	1106,801,559	36.5	225,045,137	8.6	41,824,324	14.3	118,877,767	40.6
Jewish congregations .....	23,198,925	15,186,350	65.5	3,050,000	13.2	3,132,700	13.5	1,820,875	7.8
Latter-day Saints .....	3,168,548	64,721	2.0	51,380	1.6	492,020	15.6	2,559,509	80.8
Eastern Orthodox Churches .....	904,791	446,820	46.3	98,100	10.2	283,910	29.4	135,961	14.1
All other bodies .....	1,662,238	767,020	46.1	192,445	11.6	127,850	7.7	574,923	34.6

DENOMINATION.	AVERAGE VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY PER ORGANIZATION REPORTING: 1906.							
	In cities of 300,000 and over.		In cities of 100,000 to 300,000.		In cities of 25,000 to 100,000.		Outside of principal cities.	
	Organizations reporting.	Average value.	Organizations reporting.	Average value.	Organizations reporting.	Average value.	Organizations reporting.	Average value.
All denominations.....	5,174	\$66,790	3,541	\$31,160	6,378	\$26,407	171,030	\$3,770
Protestant bodies.....	4,049	53,612	3,007	27,240	5,471	21,236	161,375	3,227
Adventist bodies.....	22	8,567	33	4,420	60	4,078	1,347	1,280
Baptist bodies.....	504	46,875	549	21,023	1,003	17,223	47,283	1,838
Christians (Christian Connection).....	2	47,500	6	16,583	15	14,207	1,216	1,018
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	21	224,130	30	42,062	60	13,612	1,278	4,436
Congregationalists.....	230	54,165	193	36,811	314	33,450	4,629	7,166
Disciples or Christians.....	89	21,204	113	21,204	107	14,758	8,507	2,681
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	12	16,925	10	4,470	27	6,004	925	2,587
Evangelical bodies.....	71	15,378	45	11,208	122	10,495	2,277	2,680
Friends.....	28	31,696	14	14,407	35	9,073	1,020	2,403
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	104	23,836	57	26,512	43	21,793	333	4,769
Independent churches.....	62	34,151	24	6,582	63	6,120	657	1,037
Lutheran bodies.....	453	34,426	331	20,137	486	20,064	9,509	4,503
Mennonite bodies.....	4	9,000			10	3,043	483	2,424
Methodist bodies.....	877	38,244	607	24,431	1,380	17,627	56,120	2,754
Presbyterian bodies.....	540	75,832	366	39,810	588	31,684	12,658	6,953
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	503	99,398	295	41,257	440	39,420	4,810	9,447
Reformed bodies.....	177	57,790	65	29,151	156	27,610	2,070	6,838
Unitarians.....	47	127,040	20	46,050	57	40,584	270	17,325
United Brethren bodies.....	21	10,176	16	12,938	80	11,785	3,722	2,072
Universalists.....	28	83,707	20	62,115	50	30,870	672	7,000
Other Protestant bodies.....	242	29,392	117	12,580	237	6,021	1,956	2,353
Roman Catholic Church.....	1807	132,455	2385	65,052	637	65,658	8,464	14,045
Jewish congregations.....	271	54,038	102	20,990	163	10,210	211	8,630
Latter-day Saints.....	8	8,000	16	3,212	59	8,355	826	3,099
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	16	27,926	11	8,918	25	11,356	37	3,675
All other bodies.....	23	33,340	20	9,622	23	5,559	126	4,563

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for part of Cleveland diocese.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for Rochester diocese and part of Cleveland diocese.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for Rochester diocese and parts of Cleveland and Detroit dioceses.

Of the total value of church property in the principal cities, \$415,169,061, or 67.7 per cent, was reported by Protestant bodies, and \$173,761,020, or 28.4 per cent, by the Roman Catholic Church. Of the total reported by Protestant bodies for these cities, \$282,178,483, or 68 per cent, was reported by four of the bodies listed—the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist bodies—in the order named. The Protestant bodies, as a whole, reported 23.2 per cent of the total value of their church property in cities of the first class, 8.8 per cent in cities of the second class, 12.4 per cent in cities of the third and fourth classes combined, and 55.6 per cent outside of the principal cities. Among Protestant bodies reporting the largest percentage of their property in the principal cities are: The Church of Christ, Scientist, 86 per cent, 61.1 per cent being in cities of the first class; Independent churches, 67.6 per cent, 53.8 per cent being in cities of the first class; the Unitarians, 66.5 per cent, 41.9 per cent being in cities of the first class; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, 63.6 per cent, 40 per cent being in cities of the first class.

The Roman Catholic Church reported 59.4 per cent of the value of its church property as being in the principal cities, 36.5 per cent being in cities of the first class; the Jewish congregations, 92.2 per cent, 65.5 per cent being in cities of the first class; and the Eastern Orthodox Churches, 85.9 per cent, 46.3 per cent being in cities of the first class.

Among the religious bodies having an exceptionally large percentage of their church property outside of the principal cities were the Mennonite bodies, 94.6 per cent; the Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren, 85.4 per cent; the Christians (Christian Connection), 85.1 per cent; the United Brethren bodies, 85 per cent; and the Latter-day Saints 80.8 per cent.

The average value of church property per organization reporting corresponds in general with the grades of the cities, ranging, for all denominations, from \$65,796 for cities of the first class to \$25,407 for cities of the third and fourth classes combined. The average outside of the principal cities was \$3,770. For Protestant bodies the average ranges from \$53,612 for cities of the first class to \$21,236 for cities of the third and fourth classes combined, and \$3,227 outside of the principal cities, the average being considerably less in each instance than that for all denominations taken together. For the Roman Catholic Church the averages are \$132,455 for cities of the

first class, \$65,052 for cities of the second class, \$65,658 for cities of the third and fourth classes, and \$14,045 for the area outside of the principal cities, each of these averages being more than twice the corresponding average for all denominations combined. The denomination showing the highest average value of church property per organization for cities of the first class is the Church of Christ, Scientist, while those next in order are the Roman Catholic Church and the Unitarians. The Roman Catholic Church leads in cities of the second class and in those of the third and fourth classes combined, and is followed by the Universalists in cities of the second class, and by the Unitarians in cities of the third and fourth classes. The Unitarians and the Roman Catholic Church report the highest average values outside of the principal cities. Among the bodies showing exceptionally low average values outside of the principal cities are the Adventist bodies, \$1,280; the Baptist bodies, \$1,838; the Christians (Christian Connection), \$1,918; and the Independent churches, \$1,937.

The total value of church property given in the report for 1890 for cities of over 25,000 inhabitants was \$313,537,247; of this, \$238,813,328, or 76.2 per cent, was returned by Protestant bodies, and \$65,045,650, or 20.7 per cent, by the Roman Catholic Church. Of the total value returned by Protestant bodies, \$170,072,381, or 71.2 per cent, was reported by the same four subclasses of Protestants which led in 1906, although in a somewhat different order: Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist bodies.

In general there has been an increase in the proportion of the value of church property in the principal cities as compared with that outside of these cities. In 1906 the percentage, for the principal cities, of the total value for all denominations was 48.7 per cent, as compared with 46.1 per cent in 1890. The percentages in these cities at the two periods, shown by some of the principal families and denominations, are as follows: Adventist bodies, 28.9 per cent in 1906, as compared with 24.7 in 1890; Baptist bodies, 37.9 per cent, as compared with 36.5; Congregationalists, 47.5 per cent, as compared with 41.6; Lutheran bodies, 42.8 per cent, as compared with 41.7; Methodist bodies, 32.6 per cent, as compared with 31.9; Presbyterian bodies, 49.8 per cent, as compared with 49.8; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 63.6 per cent, as compared with 62.3; and the Roman Catholic Church, 59.4 per cent, as compared with 55.1 in 1890.

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

DENOMINATION.	AMOUNT OF DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY: 1906.								
	Aggregate debt reported.	In cities of 300,000 and over.		In cities of 100,000 to 300,000.		In cities of 25,000 to 100,000.		Outside of principal cities.	
		Total debt reported.	Per cent of aggregate debt.	Total debt reported.	Per cent of aggregate debt.	Total debt reported.	Per cent of aggregate debt.	Total debt reported.	Per cent of aggregate debt.
All denominations .....	\$108,050,946	\$40,063,022	37.1	\$14,052,537	13.0	\$16,146,069	14.9	\$37,788,718	35.0
Protestant bodies .....	53,301,254	16,188,708	30.4	7,578,307	14.2	8,310,747	15.6	21,223,492	39.8
Adventist bodies .....	167,812	48,020	29.0	14,215	8.5	51,100	30.5	53,868	32.1
Baptist bodies .....	8,323,862	2,047,510	31.8	948,249	11.4	1,204,402	15.6	3,433,692	41.3
Christians (Christian Connection) .....	101,561	12,500	12.3	11,550	11.4	10,700	10.5	66,811	65.8
Church of Christ, Scientist .....	391,338	12,100	3.1	173,581	44.4	94,350	24.1	111,307	28.4
Congregationalists .....	2,708,025	671,033	24.8	429,580	15.9	516,000	19.1	1,000,906	40.3
Disciples or Christians .....	1,868,821	268,565	14.4	268,463	11.2	201,444	10.8	1,190,340	63.7
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren .....	83,190	26,800	32.2	3,000	3.6	14,150	17.0	39,240	47.2
Evangelical bodies .....	606,073	176,340	29.4	64,555	8.2	142,251	21.3	233,827	44.1
Friends .....	41,496	3,800	9.2	6,701	16.1	2,500	6.0	28,495	68.7
German Evangelical Synod of North America .....	1,161,776	468,344	40.3	288,162	24.8	120,028	10.4	284,342	24.5
Independent churches .....	478,425	236,035	53.6	46,220	9.7	77,830	16.3	37,740	20.3
Lutheran bodies .....	7,859,469	2,749,814	35.0	1,180,101	15.0	1,240,560	15.8	2,088,934	34.2
Mennonite bodies .....	9,082	400	4.4	1,000	11.0	1,000	11.0	7,682	84.6
Methodist bodies .....	12,272,463	2,785,782	22.7	1,527,180	12.4	1,864,064	15.2	6,095,437	49.7
Presbyterian bodies .....	6,645,025	2,634,983	31.1	1,183,143	18.1	920,291	14.1	2,406,643	36.8
Protestant Episcopal Church .....	4,630,914	2,047,045	41.6	905,005	18.4	602,444	12.2	1,375,820	27.9
Reformed bodies .....	2,377,014	732,150	30.8	239,400	10.1	600,183	25.2	895,221	33.9
Unitarians .....	332,330	149,200	44.9	18,350	5.5	83,870	25.2	80,000	24.3
United Brethren bodies .....	498,060	14,560	2.9	35,737	7.2	113,008	22.8	334,754	67.1
Universalists .....	464,755	96,500	20.8	67,800	12.4	121,950	26.2	188,505	40.6
Other Protestant bodies .....	2,017,055	985,404	48.8	240,595	12.2	236,616	11.7	549,040	27.2
Roman Catholic Church .....	49,488,055	120,554,725	41.5	5,768,080	11.7	7,098,142	14.3	16,066,508	32.5
Jewish congregations .....	4,556,571	3,068,760	67.3	641,200	14.1	674,250	12.6	272,361	6.0
Latter-day Saints .....	111,782	10,700	9.6	875	0.8	18,170	16.3	82,037	73.4
Eastern Orthodox Churches .....	200,674	112,020	38.5	32,675	11.2	98,600	33.9	47,370	10.3
All other bodies .....	302,610	128,700	42.5	30,890	10.2	46,160	15.3	90,950	32.0

DENOMINATION.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEBT PER ORGANIZATION REPORTING: 1906.							
	In cities of 300,000 and over.		In cities of 100,000 to 300,000.		In cities of 25,000 to 100,000.		Outside of principal cities.	
	Organizations reporting.	Average debt.	Organizations reporting.	Average debt.	Organizations reporting.	Average debt.	Organizations reporting.	Average debt.
All denominations .....	2,778	\$14,423	1,700	\$7,944	2,902	\$5,451	20,108	\$1,447
Protestant bodies .....	2,004	8,078	1,430	5,200	2,417	3,438	22,937	925
Adventist bodies .....	12	4,052	12	1,185	34	1,593	125	431
Baptist bodies .....	285	9,200	202	3,610	453	2,857	5,109	660
Christians (Christian Connection) .....	2	6,250	3	3,850	5	2,140	87	768
Church of Christ, Scientist .....	2	6,050	10	17,358	21	4,403	55	2,024
Congregationalists .....	92	7,300	79	5,438	120	3,900	906	1,204
Disciples or Christians .....	48	5,505	62	4,000	83	2,427	1,051	1,133
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren .....	7	3,820	2	1,500	13	1,088	93	422
Evangelical bodies .....	37	4,700	20	2,728	57	2,496	208	980
Friends .....	4	950	4	1,075	4	625	48	594
German Evangelical Synod of North America .....	80	5,854	44	6,540	29	4,170	245	1,161
Independent churches .....	20	8,840	13	3,555	30	2,162	152	643
Lutheran bodies .....	327	8,409	227	5,190	308	4,028	2,108	1,276
Mennonite bodies .....	1	400	1	1,000	1	1,000	20	205
Methodist bodies .....	421	6,617	341	4,470	627	2,973	9,041	674
Presbyterian bodies .....	223	9,126	147	8,040	204	4,511	1,528	1,575
Protestant Episcopal Church .....	193	10,606	113	8,014	132	4,564	573	2,401
Reformed bodies .....	95	7,707	40	5,987	97	6,187	422	1,008
Unitarians .....	14	10,057	5	3,670	22	3,812	44	1,839
United Brethren bodies .....	6	2,427	8	4,467	42	2,712	404	820
Universalists .....	11	8,773	10	5,780	26	4,660	85	2,218
Other Protestant bodies .....	115	8,569	47	5,247	94	2,520	444	1,237
Roman Catholic Church .....	1577	35,023	237	24,340	395	17,070	2,895	5,553
Jewish congregations .....	175	17,536	75	8,540	108	5,317	91	2,993
Latter-day Saints .....	3	3,567	2	438	13	1,398	127	646
Eastern Orthodox Churches .....	11	10,184	7	4,008	17	5,800	23	2,060
All other bodies .....	8	16,088	9	3,422	12	3,847	35	2,770

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for part of Cleveland diocese.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for Rochester diocese and part of Cleveland diocese.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for Rochester diocese and parts of Cleveland and Detroit dioceses.

It is noteworthy that of the total debt for cities of the first class more than one-half was reported by the Roman Catholic Church. Other families or separate denominations reporting exceptionally large amounts of debt for this class of cities are the Jewish congregations, \$3,068,760, or 67.3 per cent of their total debt; the Methodist bodies, \$2,785,782, or 22.7 per cent of their total debt; the Lutheran bodies, \$2,749,814, or 35 per cent of their total debt; and the Baptist bodies, \$2,647,519, or 31.8 per cent of their total debt. The highest figures reported for the area outside of the principal cities are: \$16,066,508, by the Roman Catholic Church; \$6,095,437, by Methodist bodies; \$3,433,692, by Baptist bodies; \$2,688,934, by Lutheran bodies; and \$2,406,603, by Presbyterian bodies.

The average debt per organization reporting corresponds in general, as in the case of the value of church property, with the grade of the cities, ranging, for all denominations together, from \$14,422 for cities of the first class to \$5,451 for cities of the third and fourth classes combined, while for the area outside of the principal cities, it was only \$1,447. For Protestant bodies, the averages range from \$8,078 for cities of the first class to \$3,438 for cities of the third and fourth classes combined, and \$925 for the area outside of the principal cities, the average in each instance being much less than that for all denominations.

For the Roman Catholic Church the averages are \$35,623 for cities of the first class, \$24,340 for those of the second class, and \$17,970 for those of the third and fourth classes combined, while the average for the area outside of the principal cities is \$5,550. In four cases only the averages reported for cities of the second class are larger than those for the first class, namely, the Church of Christ, Scientist, \$17,358 as compared with \$6,050; the German Evangelical Synod of North America, \$6,549 as compared with \$5,854; the United Brethren bodies, \$4,467 as compared with \$2,427; and the Friends, \$1,675 as compared with \$950. The United Brethren bodies report a still higher average for cities of the third and fourth classes combined than for those of the first class, namely \$2,712 as compared with \$2,427. In no case is the average for the area outside of the principal cities larger than the average for any one of the several classes of cities.

The next table gives, for 1906, the number of communicants or members of the principal denominational families and separate denominations in the 38 cities having in 1900 a population of over 100,000, together with the percentage that the membership in each case constitutes of the total membership in the city.

As already shown, the total number of communicants or members in the principal cities in 1906 was 10,511,178. Of this number, 7,343,403, or 69.9 per cent, were reported by the 38 cities of over 100,000

population, and of these, 2,432,630, or 33.1 per cent, belonged to Protestant bodies, and 4,736,585, or 64.5 per cent, to the Roman Catholic Church, this denomination having in these 38 cities about three-fourths—75.1 per cent—of its entire membership in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants. As already stated, the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church for Rochester are not included. Of the total membership reported for cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, the Methodist bodies are credited with 6.1 per cent; the Baptist bodies, with 5.1 per cent; the Lutheran bodies, with 4.8 per cent; and the Presbyterian bodies, with 4.5 per cent, while other Protestant bodies showing low percentages are the United Brethren bodies, one-tenth of 1 per cent; the Disciples or Christians, nine-tenths of 1 per cent; the Reformed bodies, 1.1 per cent; the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 1.4 per cent; and the Congregationalists, 1.7 per cent. The Latter-day Saints had in these cities only 5,829 communicants, or one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total number reported for the cities in question, and "all other bodies" 168,359, or 2.3 per cent.

In 13 of the cities (including Rochester), as shown by the table, more than one-half of the communicants or members reported belonged to Protestant bodies, while in 23 the majority belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. Aside from Rochester, the cities showing the largest proportions of Protestant communicants are Memphis, 84.4 per cent; Toledo, 70 per cent; Washington, 66.9 per cent; Kansas City, Mo., 66.2 per cent; and Indianapolis, 62.1 per cent; while the cities showing the largest percentages of Roman Catholic communicants are Fall River, 86.5 per cent; San Francisco, 81.1 per cent; New Orleans, 79.7 per cent; New York, 76.9 per cent; and Providence, 76.5 per cent.

Naturally the city reporting the largest number of communicants or members is New York, with 1,838,482, or considerably more than twice the number reported by any other city; and of these 20.3 per cent were Protestants and 76.9 per cent Roman Catholics. The Protestant denominations having the largest number of members in this city are the Protestant Episcopal Church, 92,534, or 5 per cent of the total communicants or members in the city; the Methodist bodies, 57,021, or 3.1 per cent; the Presbyterian bodies, 51,547, or 2.8 per cent; and the Lutheran bodies, 51,285, or 2.8 per cent. The city which stands second in respect to the number of communicants or members reported is Chicago, with 833,441, and of these 28.5 per cent are Protestants and 68.2 per cent Roman Catholics. The leading Protestant bodies in Chicago are the Lutheran bodies, with 64,897 communicants, or 7.8 per cent of the total for the city; the Methodist bodies, with 34,034, or 4.1 per cent; the Presbyterian bodies, with 24,427, or 2.9 per cent; and the Baptist bodies, with 23,931, also 2.9 per cent.



## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.															
CITY.	Total.	Protestant bodies.													
		Total.		Baptist bodies.		Congregation- alists.		Disciples or Christians.		German Evan- gelical Synod of North America.		Lutheran bodies.		Methodist bodies.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Cities of 25,000 and over .....	10,511,178	3,935,341	37.4	686,784	6.5	217,507	2.1	130,755	1.2	122,054	1.2	521,494	5.0	812,089	7.7
Cities of 100,000 and over .....	7,343,403	2,432,630	33.1	375,096	5.1	127,316	1.7	69,043	0.9	101,873	1.4	351,690	4.8	448,299	6.1
Allegheny, Pa.....	61,456	29,090	47.2	1,328	2.2	147	0.2	1,989	3.2	1,467	2.4	6,790	11.0	5,528	9.0
Baltimore, Md.....	224,968	120,985	53.8	24,703	11.0	676	0.3	1,460	0.7	7,105	3.2	12,914	5.7	35,718	15.9
Boston, Mass.....	376,728	111,563	29.6	17,340	4.6	12,127	3.2	350	0.1	3,683	1.0	8,283	2.2	8,283	2.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	195,402	64,114	32.8	6,022	3.1	1,030	0.5	1,250	0.6	13,256	6.8	12,189	6.2	7,727	4.0
Chicago, Ill.....	833,441	237,220	28.5	23,931	2.9	15,621	1.9	6,919	0.8	17,053	2.0	64,897	7.8	34,034	4.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	159,663	51,520	32.3	7,767	4.9	1,248	0.8	2,951	1.8	3,275	2.1	1,431	0.9	10,385	6.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	146,338	70,174	48.1	7,365	5.0	7,602	5.3	3,373	2.3	5,981	4.1	12,744	8.7	11,100	7.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	63,261	33,645	53.2	3,240	5.1	2,444	3.9	1,170	1.8	2,800	4.4	3,346	5.3	11,184	17.7
Denver, Colo.....	68,699	30,646	44.6	3,989	5.8	3,223	5.5	2,111	3.6	681	1.2	1,574	2.7	7,824	13.3
Detroit, Mich.....	194,100	94,639	48.8	5,570	2.9	2,626	1.4	1,202	0.6	7,214	3.7	18,694	9.6	9,368	4.8
Fall River, Mass.....	71,877	8,611	12.0	1,900	2.6	1,072	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,237	3.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	84,815	52,655	62.1	9,580	11.3	1,187	1.4	8,102	9.6	2,008	2.4	3,423	4.0	14,744	17.4
Jersey City, N. J.....	104,037	26,578	25.4	2,781	2.7	1,379	1.3	.....	.....	5,776	5.5	4,653	4.4	4,653	4.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	61,503	40,732	66.2	9,163	14.9	2,022	3.3	7,437	12.1	428	0.7	1,542	2.5	9,040	16.2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	81,771	41,691	51.0	4,489	5.5	3,402	4.2	3,408	4.2	130	0.2	1,522	1.9	11,542	14.1
Louisville, Ky.....	147,330	60,680	41.2	20,464	13.9	133	0.1	5,129	3.5	9,260	6.3	2,985	2.0	10,759	7.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	37,477	31,623	84.4	11,502	30.9	401	1.1	1,347	3.6	.....	.....	250	0.7	11,375	30.4
Milwaukee, Wis.....	155,206	52,600	33.9	2,365	1.5	1,778	1.1	330	0.2	3,635	2.3	32,186	20.7	3,898	2.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	99,810	48,814	48.9	5,947	6.1	5,934	6.1	593	0.6	350	0.4	11,918	12.3	7,000	7.3
Newark, N. J.....	115,307	41,196	35.7	6,361	5.5	784	0.7	.....	.....	1,360	1.2	2,035	1.8	8,368	7.3
New Haven, Conn.....	67,650	21,675	32.0	3,061	4.5	6,895	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,915	2.8	4,124	6.1
New Orleans, La.....	189,497	30,875	16.3	10,580	5.7	303	0.2	185	0.1	4,353	2.3	5,015	2.7	7,028	3.8
New York, N. Y.....	1,838,482	372,690	20.3	45,078	2.5	21,096	1.1	1,810	0.1	940	0.1	51,285	2.8	57,021	3.1
Omaha, Nebr.....	83,900	16,612	20.0	1,923	2.3	1,184	1.4	1,184	1.4	128	0.4	2,235	6.6	3,230	9.6
Paterson, N. J.....	45,967	17,329	37.7	2,625	5.5	155	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	803	1.7	3,665	8.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	558,866	254,812	45.6	44,430	8.0	2,357	0.4	1,160	0.2	.....	.....	21,733	3.9	52,068	9.3
Pittsburg, Pa.....	205,847	78,170	38.0	9,625	4.7	858	0.4	2,589	1.3	.....	.....	9,846	4.8	16,268	7.9
Providence, R. I.....	131,214	27,656	21.1	8,009	6.1	4,003	3.5	79	0.1	.....	.....	884	0.7	3,500	2.7
Rochester, N. Y.....	41,951	40,768	97.2	6,199	14.8	297	0.7	280	0.7	3,400	8.1	7,512	17.9	6,184	14.7
San Francisco, Cal.....	142,919	21,776	15.2	1,356	0.9	2,400	1.7	752	0.5	542	0.4	2,803	2.0	3,556	2.5
St. Joseph, Mo.....	25,280	14,255	56.4	2,470	9.8	324	1.3	2,123	8.4	802	3.4	638	2.5	4,083	16.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	302,531	80,121	26.5	10,043	3.3	3,442	1.1	4,070	1.6	12,028	4.3	16,508	5.5	19,210	6.3
St. Paul, Minn.....	103,630	29,465	28.4	2,776	2.7	2,207	2.2	320	0.3	855	0.8	9,685	9.3	4,076	3.9
Scranton, Pa.....	70,776	21,001	30.0	3,887	5.5	1,010	2.3	255	0.4	902	1.4	2,471	3.5	4,999	7.1
Syracuse, N. Y.....	66,607	23,162	34.7	3,184	4.8	1,930	2.9	320	0.5	550	0.8	3,193	4.8	5,274	7.9
Toledo, Ohio.....	44,082	30,870	70.0	2,648	6.0	2,014	6.6	1,060	2.4	.....	.....	10,455	23.7	4,811	10.9
Washington, D. C.....	136,759	91,474	66.9	37,024	27.1	2,084	2.2	2,170	1.6	350	0.3	3,104	2.3	20,077	14.7
Worcester, Mass.....	69,588	19,927	28.6	3,491	5.0	6,690	9.6	647	0.9	.....	.....	1,646	2.4	3,431	4.9

COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906—continued.																
CITY.	Protestant bodies—Continued.										Roman Cath- olic Church.		Latter-day Saints.		All other bodies.	
	Presbyterian bodies.		Protestant Episcopal Church.		Reformed bodies.		United Brethren bodies.		Other Protestant bodies.							
	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total.
Cities of 25,000 and over.....	563,775	4.8	453,966	4.3	137,937	1.3	24,404	0.2	324,476	3.1	6,307,529	60.0	33,572	0.3	234,736	2.2
Cities of 100,000 and over.....	331,199	4.5	320,518	4.4	79,440	1.1	6,010	0.1	222,137	3.0	4,736,585	64.5	5,829	0.1	168,350	2.3
Allegheny, Pa.....	8,264	13.4	920	1.5	200	0.3	.....	.....	2,367	3.9	30,313	49.3	168	0.3	1,975	3.2
Baltimore, Md.....	9,484	4.2	16,812	7.5	4,496	2.0	1,485	0.7	6,123	2.7	100,397	44.6	39	(1)	3,547	1.6
Boston, Mass.....	3,060	0.8	13,352	3.5	118	(1)	.....	.....	53,235	14.1	258,036	68.7	109	(1)	6,120	1.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6,724	3.4	8,483	4.3	3,714	1.9	218	0.1	3,405	1.8	126,395	64.7	.....	.....	4,793	2.5
Chicago, Ill.....	24,427	2.9	19,275	2.3	5,240	0.6	219	(1)	25,604	3.1	568,764	68.2	400	(1)	27,057	3.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	8,068	5.1	4,308	2.7	1,717	1.1	388	0.2	9,081	6.3	106,211	66.5	.....	.....	1,932	1.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8,391	5.7	5,880	4.0	4,831	3.3	654	0.4	8,163	5.6	106,432	45.4	98	0.1	3,634	2.5
Columbus, Ohio.....	4,575	7.2	1,332	2.1	390	0.6	506	0.8	2,640	4.2	28,398	44.9	84	0.1	1,134	1.8
Denver, Colo.....	5,307	9.0	2,712	4.6	60	0.2	98	0.2	3,037	5.2	25,963	44.3	262	0.4	1,798	3.1
Detroit, Mich.....	8,620	4.4	8,041	4.1	662	0.3	.....	.....	2,162	1.1	128,477	66.2	247	0.1	1,397	0.7
Fall River, Mass.....	370	0.5	2,053	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	979	1.4	62,195	86.5	164	0.2	967	1.3
Indianapolis, Ind.....	5,367	6.3	1,916	2.3	1,170	1.4	433	0.5	4,770	5.6	31,351	37.0	14	(1)	795	0.9
Jersey City, N. J.....	2,973	2.8	4,816	4.6	3,467	3.3	.....	.....	769	0.7	77,270	73.9	.....	.....	780	0.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	4,870	7.9	2,217	3.6	78	0.1	13	(1)	3,062	4.9	19,077	31.0	470	0.8	1,218	2.0
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6,820	8.3	3,657	4.5	.....	.....	211	0.3	6,510	8.0	30,695	41.9	552	0.7	2,833	3.5
Louisville, Ky.....	6,117	4.2	3,632	2.5	1,120	0.8	32	(1)	1,040	0.7	85,170	57.8	60	(1)	1,414	1.0
Memphis, Tenn.....	3,938	10.5	2,250	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	1.3	5,270	14.1	.....	.....	584	1.6
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2,412	1.6	2,798	1.8	575	0.4	.....	.....	2,639	1.7	101,453	65.4	90	0.1	1,057	0.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	6,338	6.4	4,785	4.9	.....	.....	70	0.1	5,913	6.1	45,642	47.1	67	0.1	2,300	2.4
Newark, N. J.....	10,629	9.2	5,195	4.5	4,214	3.7	.....	.....	2,250	2.0	71,845	62.3	.....	.....	2,266	2.0
New Haven, Conn.....	300	0.4	4,896	7.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	0.7	45,383	67.1	.....	.....	592	0.9
New Orleans, La.....	3,667	2.0	5,178	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	506	0.3	148,579	79.7	.....	.....	1,043	0.6
New York, N. Y.....	51,547	2.8	92,534	5.0	25,848	1.4	.....	.....	25,522	1.4	1,413,775	76.9	270	(1)	51,747	2.8
Omaha, Nebr.....	3,205	9.5	2,094	6.2	30	0.1	.....	.....	1,393	4.1	16,063	44.4	320	0.9	1,915	5.0
Paterson, N. J.....	2,734	5.9	2,521	5.5	4,351	9.5	.....	.....	575	1.3	27,961	60.8	.....	.....	677	1.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	57,874	10.4	46,644	8.3	11,248	2.0	215	(1)	17,113	3.1	289,015	51.8	270	(1)	14,180	2.5
Pittsburg, Pa.....	25,582	12.4	5,550	2.7	1,173	0.6	.....	.....	6,670	3.2	129,232	58.4	151	0.1	7,294	3.5
Providence, R. I.....	1,006	0.8	6,350	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,225	2.5	100,324	70.5	258	0.2	2,970	2.3
Rochester, N. Y.....	9,170	21.9	4,434	10.6	1,404	3.3	.....	.....	1,888	4.5	(1)	.....	.....	.....	1,183	2.8
San Francisco, Cal.....	3,558	2.5	2,846	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,903	2.7	115,921	81.1	491	0.3	4,731	3.3
St. Joseph, Mo.....	2,028	8.0	765	3.0	85	0.3	.....	.....	871	3.4	9,080	30.5	627	2.5	418	1.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	10,631	3.3	5,590	1.8	412	0.1	.....	.....	5,087	1.7	208,775	69.0	487	0.2	4,148	1.4
St. Paul, Minn.....	4,639	3.9	3,418	3.3	180	0.2	.....	.....	1,849	1.8	72,890	70.3	26	(1)	1,249	1.2
Seranton, Pa.....	5,006	7.2	1,704	2.5	99	0.1	.....	.....	758	1.1	46,736	66.0	50	0.1	2,089	3.0
Syracuse, N. Y.....	3,642	5.5	3,146	4.7	555	0.8	.....	.....	1,362	2.0	42,649	63.9	.....	.....	886	1.3
Toledo, Ohio.....	2,285	5.2	2,852	6.5	1,429	3.2	1,217	2.8	1,199	2.7	112,072	27.4	43	0.1	1,067	2.5
Washington, D. C.....	8,630	6.3	13,692	10.0	580	0.4	230	0.2	2,597	1.9	43,778	32.0	.....	.....	1,507	1.1
Worcester, Mass.....	139	0.3	1,807	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,007	2.9	46,560	66.9	.....	.....	3,191	4.5

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for part of Cleveland diocese.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics not reported separately by cities for Rochester diocese.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of statistics for Roman Catholic Church not reported separately by cities for Rochester diocese and parts of Cleveland and Detroit dioceses.

The third city in respect to the number of communicants or members reported is Philadelphia, with 558,866, and of these 45.6 per cent are Protestants and 51.8 per cent Roman Catholics. The leading Protestant bodies in Philadelphia are the Presbyterian bodies, with 57,874 communicants, or 10.4 per cent of the total for the city; the Methodist bodies, with 52,068, or 9.3 per cent; the Protestant Episcopal Church, with 46,644, or 8.3 per cent; and the Baptist bodies, with 44,430, or 8 per cent. The fourth city is Boston, with 376,728 communicants or members, and of this number 29.6 per cent are Protestants and 68.7 per cent Roman Catholics. The leading Protestant bodies are the Baptist bodies, with 17,349 communicants, or 4.6 per cent of the total; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 13,352, or 3.5 per cent; and the Congregationalists, 12,127, or 3.2 per cent. The city fifth in order is St. Louis, with 302,531 communicants or members, 29.5 per cent being Protestants and 69 per cent Roman Catholics. The Methodist bodies report 19,210 communicants, or 6.3 per cent of the total; the Lutheran bodies, 16,508, or 5.5 per cent; and the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 12,928, or 4.3 per cent.

In the percentage of communicants reported by Protestant bodies (not including "other Protestant bodies") in the 38 cities shown in the table, the Methodist bodies lead in 11 cities, namely, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus, Denver, Fall River, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Syracuse; the Lutheran bodies in 8, namely, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Jersey City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Toledo; the Baptist bodies in 6, namely, Boston, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, Providence, and Washington; the Presbyterian bodies in 6, namely, Allegheny, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rochester, and Scranton; the Congregationalists in 2, namely, New Haven and Worcester; the German Evangelical Synod of North America in 1, Buffalo; the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1, New York; and the Reformed bodies in 1, Paterson, N. J. In both Omaha and San Francisco the

Methodist and Presbyterian bodies show the same percentage of communicants, which is in each case higher than that for any other Protestant body.

In regard to the absolute numerical strength of the leading Protestant bodies in the cities mentioned in the table, it appears that the Baptist bodies have their greatest strength in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington; the Congregationalists, in New York, Chicago, and Boston; the Disciples or Christians, in Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago; the German Evangelical Synod of North America, in Chicago, Buffalo, and St. Louis; the Lutheran bodies, in Chicago, New York, and Milwaukee; the Methodist bodies, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago; the Presbyterian bodies, in Philadelphia, New York, and Pittsburg; the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago; the Reformed bodies, in New York and Philadelphia; and the United Brethren bodies, in Baltimore.

In the 5 leading cities the proportion of communicants to population is as follows: New York, 44.7 per cent; Chicago, 40.7 per cent; Philadelphia, 38.8 per cent; Boston, 62.6 per cent; and St. Louis, 46.6 per cent. In general, cities which have a relatively large Roman Catholic population show a higher percentage of church members than cities in which this body has a comparatively small representation. In Fall River, as shown by the table, 86.5 per cent of the total number of communicants reported are Roman Catholics, the church membership represents 67.8 per cent of the population, while in Memphis, where 84.4 per cent of the communicants reported belong to Protestant bodies, the church membership is only 30 per cent of the population.

The following diagrams illustrate the relative strength in membership of the principal families and separate denominations. Diagram 7 shows that strength in the different classes of cities; diagram 8 shows it in a selected list of cities; and diagram 9 shows the relative strength of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and all other bodies, and of those not reported in connection with any religious organization.

DIAGRAM 7.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS IN EACH PRINCIPAL FAMILY OR DENOMINATION, FOR CITIES OF 25,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1900 (ARRANGED IN FOUR CLASSES) AND OUTSIDE OF CITIES: 1906.

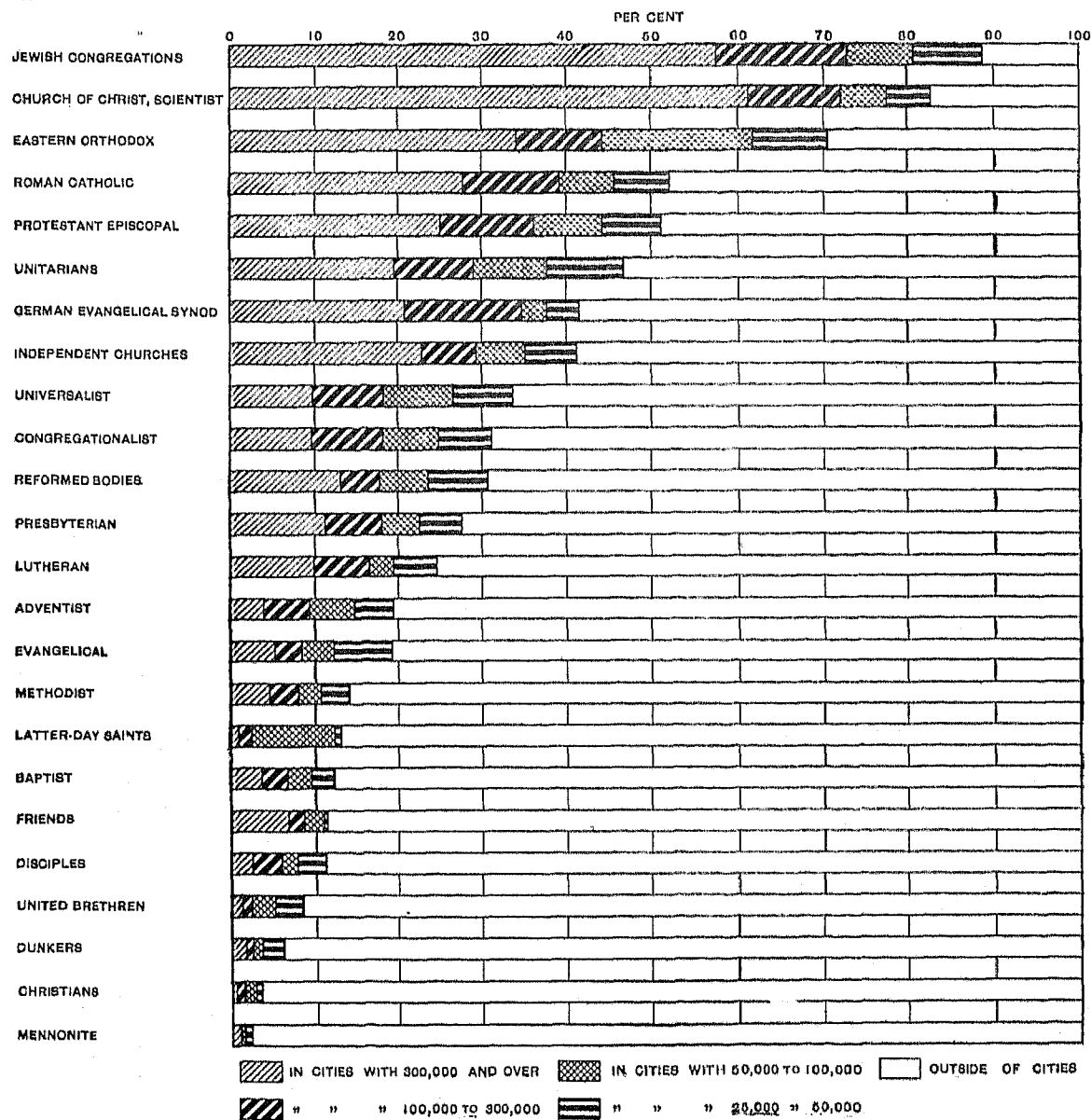
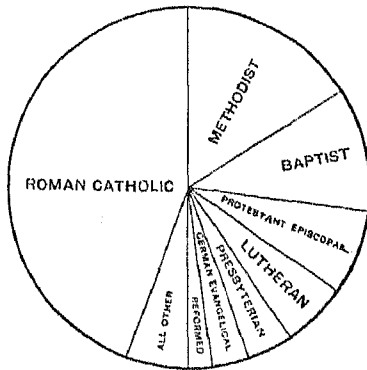
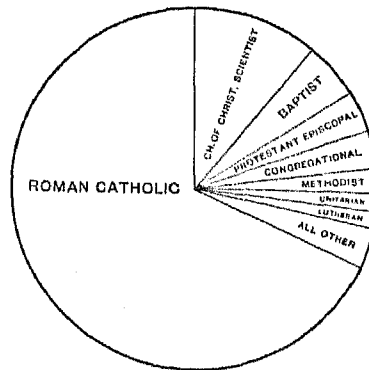


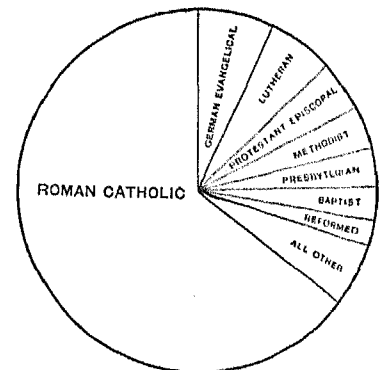
DIAGRAM 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS BY PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS,  
FOR 24 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1906.



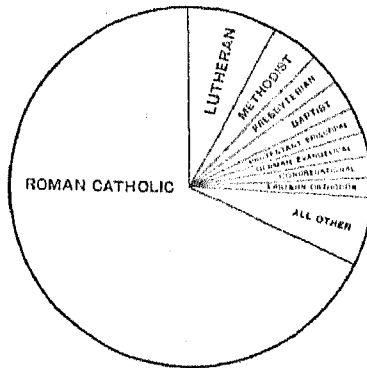
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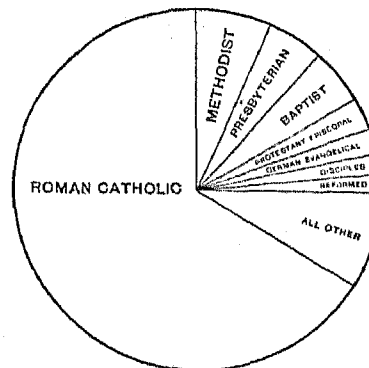
BOSTON, MASS.



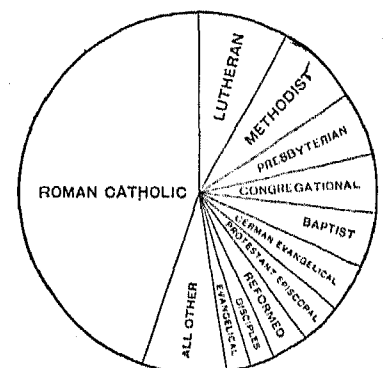
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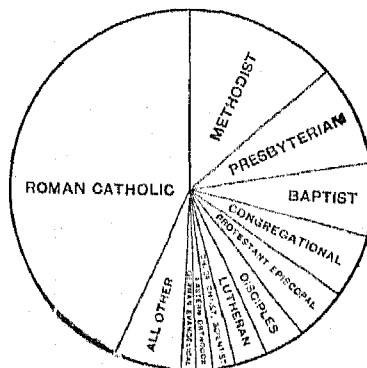
CHICAGO, ILL.



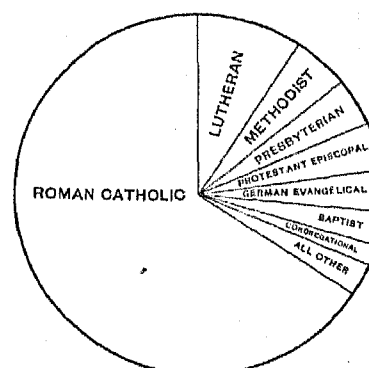
CINCINNATI, OHIO



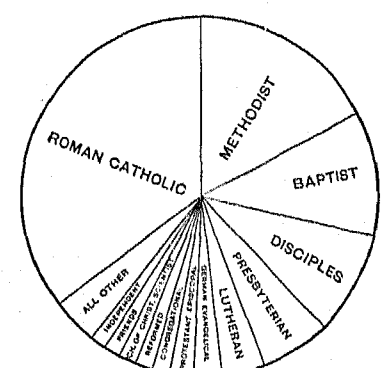
CLEVELAND, OHIO



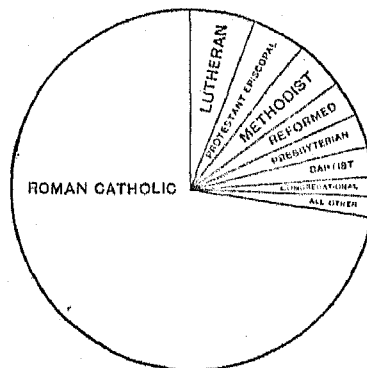
DENVER, COLO.



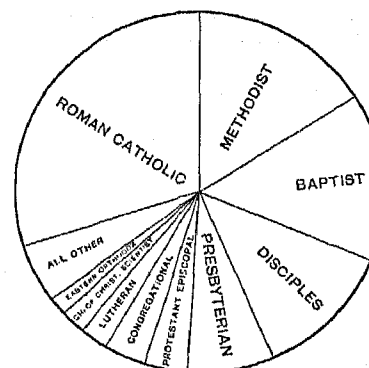
DETROIT, MICH.



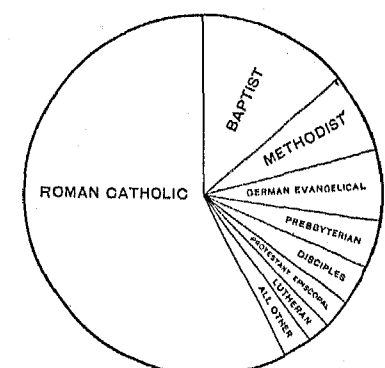
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



JERSEY CITY, N. J.



KANSAS CITY, MO.



LOUISVILLE, KY.

DIAGRAM 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS BY PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OR DENOMINATIONS,  
FOR 24 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1906—Continued.

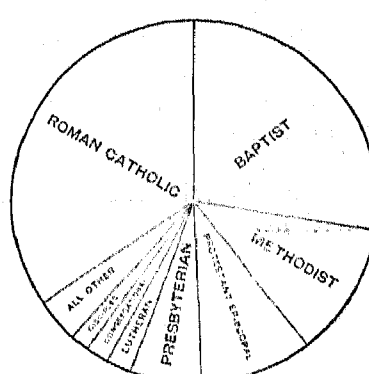
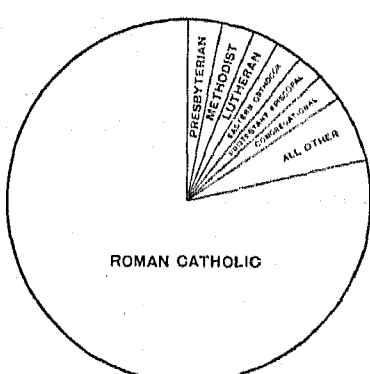
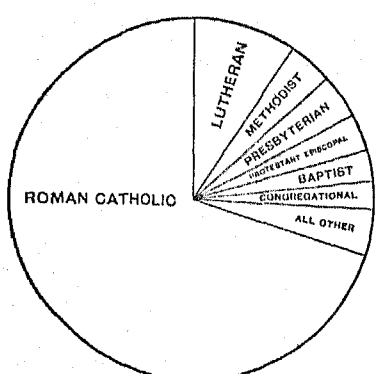
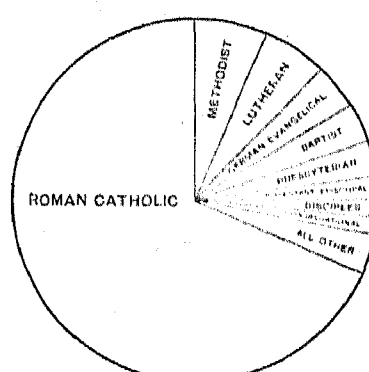
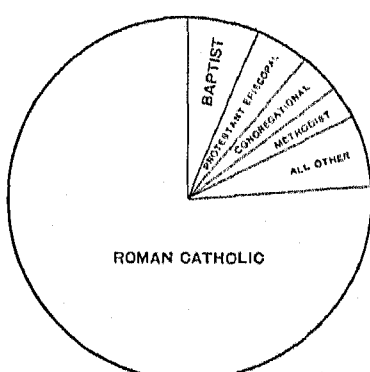
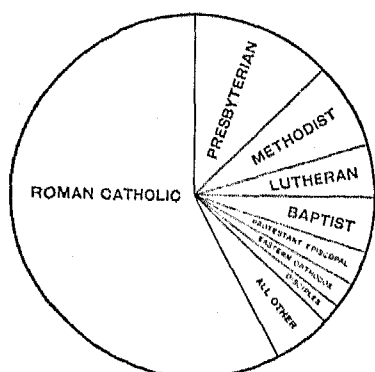
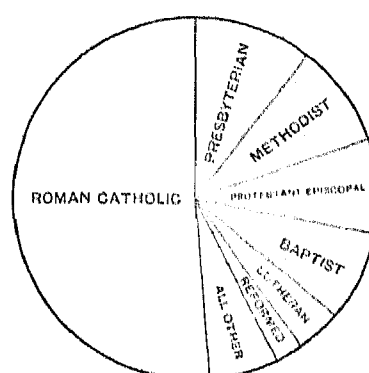
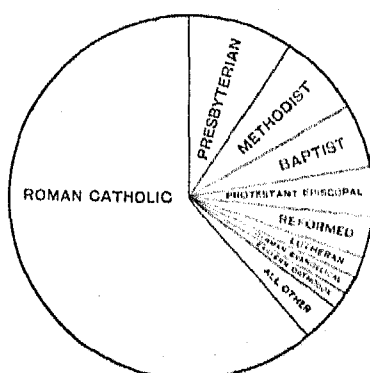
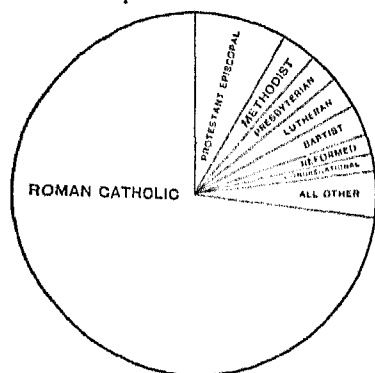
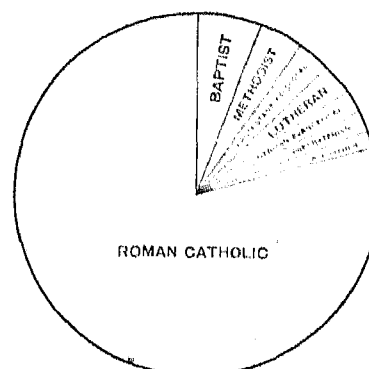
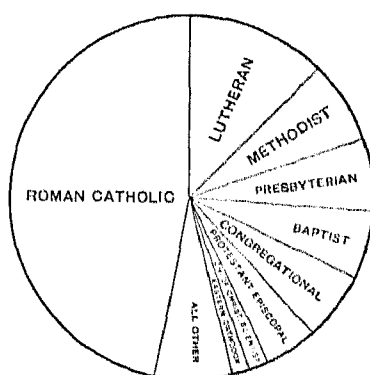
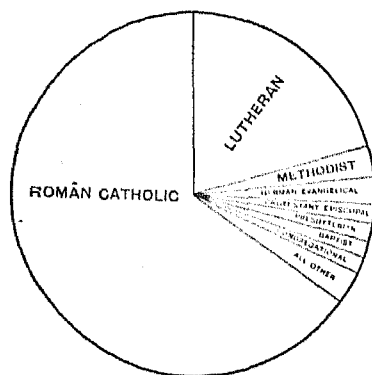
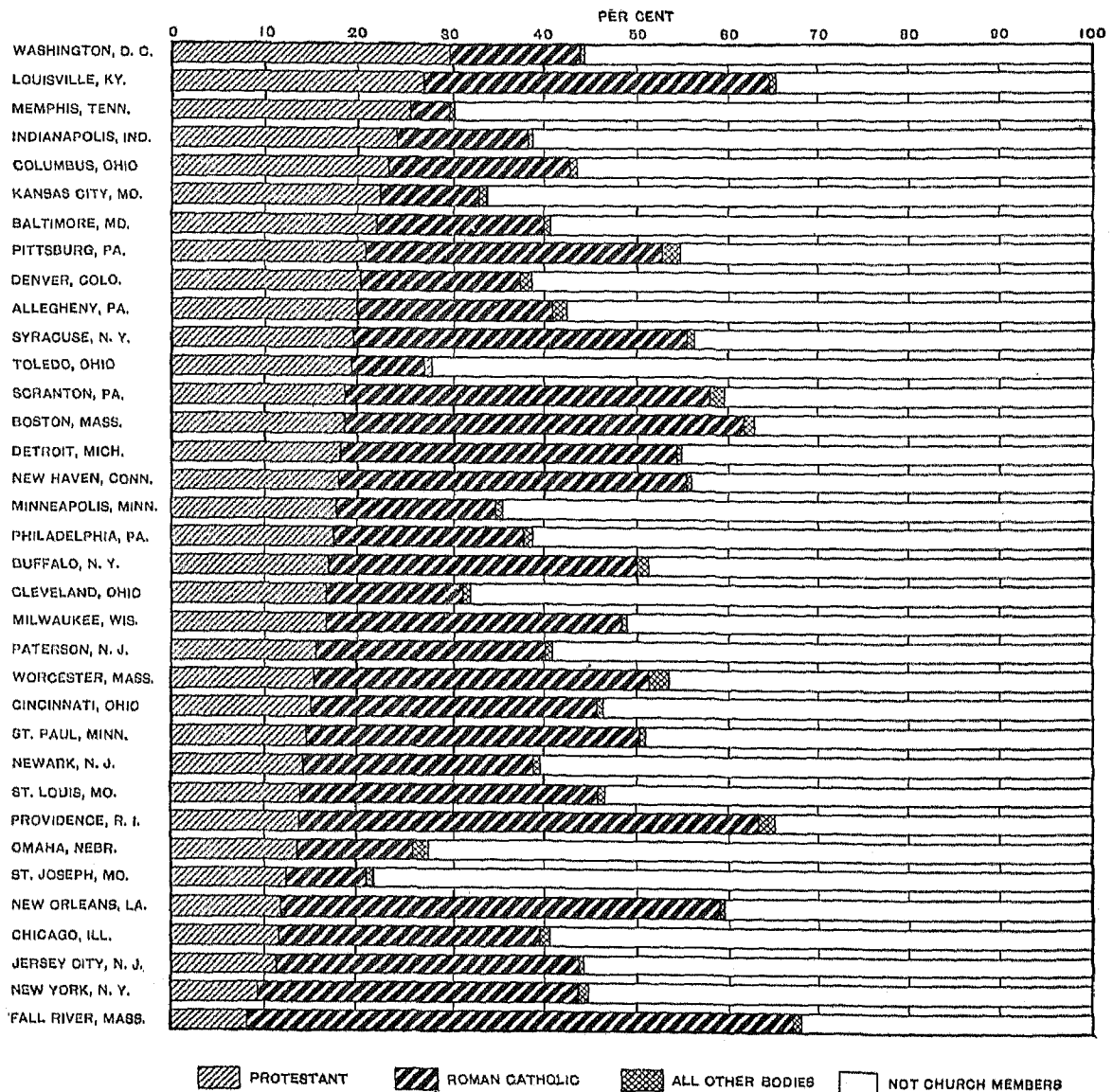


DIAGRAM 9.—PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION REPORTED AS PROTESTANT, ROMAN CATHOLIC, AND "ALL OTHER" CHURCH MEMBERS, AND PROPORTION NOT REPORTED AS CHURCH MEMBERS, FOR 35 PRINCIPAL CITIES IN DETAIL: 1906.



### SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

#### SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The statistics of Sunday schools, which are limited to 1906, are given in detail by denominations in Table 1 (page 148), and include only those Sunday schools which are conducted by church organizations. They are derived, as in other cases, from the returns for the individual organizations in the several denominations.

*Total number of schools, teachers, and scholars.*—The following table shows, for 1906, by principal families and separate denominations, the number and per cent of organizations reporting Sunday schools and the number and per cent distribution of Sunday schools, officers and teachers, and scholars.



DENOMINATION.	1906							
	Organizations reporting Sunday schools.		Sunday schools reported.		Sunday school officers and teachers.		Sunday school scholars.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All denominations.....	167,574	79.0	178,214	100.0	1,648,664	100.0	14,085,097	100.0
Protestant bodies.....	156,437	80.0	165,128	92.7	1,564,821	94.9	13,018,434	88.6
Adventist bodies.....	2,078	81.5	2,242	1.3	14,286	0.9	60,110	0.5
Baptist bodies.....	41,165	75.0	43,178	24.2	323,473	19.6	2,808,014	19.7
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,136	82.4	1,140	0.6	10,510	0.6	72,963	0.5
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	550	86.2	551	0.3	3,155	0.2	16,110	0.1
Congregationalists.....	5,327	93.2	5,741	3.2	75,801	4.6	638,080	4.3
Disciples or Christians.....	7,901	72.2	8,078	4.5	70,476	4.3	634,504	4.3
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	866	78.9	1,223	0.7	10,789	0.7	78,575	0.5
Evangelical bodies.....	2,454	89.6	2,549	1.4	32,113	1.9	214,908	1.5
Friends.....	846	73.8	887	0.5	7,735	0.5	53,761	0.4
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,086	90.1	1,111	0.6	12,079	0.7	116,106	0.8
Independent churches.....	826	70.6	922	0.5	6,732	0.4	57,680	0.4
Lutheran bodies.....	8,682	68.3	9,450	5.3	83,891	5.1	782,786	5.3
Mennonite bodies.....	411	68.0	439	0.2	5,041	0.3	44,922	0.3
Methodist bodies.....	55,227	85.4	57,464	32.2	560,206	34.5	4,472,930	30.5
Presbyterian bodies.....	13,918	84.1	14,452	8.1	176,647	10.7	1,511,175	10.3
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	5,211	76.1	5,601	3.1	51,048	3.1	464,351	3.2
Reformed bodies.....	2,345	90.7	2,588	1.5	38,710	2.3	361,548	2.5
Unitarians.....	358	77.7	364	0.2	3,502	0.2	24,005	0.2
United Brethren bodies.....	3,777	87.8	3,870	2.2	42,169	2.6	301,320	2.1
Universalists.....	596	70.4	600	0.3	6,585	0.4	42,201	0.3
Other Protestant bodies.....	2,547	68.9	2,669	1.5	20,693	1.3	162,380	1.1
Roman Catholic Church.....	9,406	75.4	11,172	6.3	62,470	3.8	1,481,535	10.1
Jewish congregations.....	561	31.7	600	0.3	2,230	0.1	49,514	0.3
Latent-day Saints.....	1,036	87.5	1,100	0.7	18,507	1.1	130,085	0.9
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	7	1.7	7	(1)	10	(1)	509	(1)
All other bodies.....	127	16.6	138	0.1	617	(1)	5,920	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

From this table it appears that only 79 per cent of the total number of organizations reported Sunday schools, although in several denominations the percentage was much higher. The reason for the low average is chiefly found in the fact that certain bodies, as shown in Table 1 (page 148), report no Sunday schools. The percentage for the Baptist bodies as a whole is considerably lowered by the small percentage reported for the Southern Baptist Convention, as well as by the fact that the Primitive Baptists report no Sunday schools. For the Lutheran bodies, it should be noted that the parochial schools, in which religious as well as secular instruction is given, to a considerable extent take the place of Sunday schools. This fact affects the percentage of organizations reporting Sunday schools, especially in the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America and the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Among the Eastern Orthodox Churches there are but few Sunday schools, more attention being given to parish schools in which both secular and religious instruction is given. A comparatively small percentage also of the Jewish congregations report Sunday schools, the religious instruction of their children being provided for by other schools and by private teaching. Similarly, the small percentage reported for "all other bodies" is due to the fact that four of these bodies—Chinese Temples, Theosophical Society in

America, Amana Society, and Vedanta Society—maintain no Sunday schools, and with nearly all of the remainder Sunday schools are the exception.

Among the Protestant bodies, the Methodist and Baptist bodies together report 56.4 per cent of the entire number of denominational Sunday schools. Next in order come the Presbyterian and Lutheran bodies and the Disciples or Christians, the five families combined reporting 132,622 Sunday schools, or nearly three-fourths (74.4 per cent) of the entire number, and more than four-fifths (80.3 per cent) of all those reported by Protestant bodies.

From Table 1 (page 148) it appears that in the different families there is frequently a concentration in 2 or 3 bodies. Thus the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the 3 branches of Baptists, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the Lutherans—General Council, General Synod, and Synodical Conference—report by far the greater part of the Sunday schools in their respective families. The situation is essentially the same in regard to the officers and teachers, and scholars.

*Average number of scholars and teachers per school.*—The average number of scholars and of teachers per Sunday school, and the average number of scholars per teacher are given for each of the principal families and separate denominations in the following table.

DENOMINATION.	1906		
	Scholars, average per school.	Teachers, average per school.	Scholars, average per teacher.
All denominations.....	82	0.3	8.9
Protestant bodies.....	79	0.5	8.3
Adventist bodies.....	31	6.4	4.8
Baptist bodies.....	67	7.5	9.0
Christians (Christian Connection).....	64	0.1	6.9
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	29	5.7	5.1
Congregationalists.....	111	13.2	8.4
Disciples or Christians.....	79	8.7	9.0
Punkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	64	8.8	7.3
Evangelical bodies.....	84	12.6	6.7
Friends.....	61	8.7	7.0
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	105	10.9	9.6
Independent churches.....	63	7.3	8.6
Lutheran bodies.....	83	8.9	9.3
Menonite bodies.....	102	11.5	8.9
Methodist bodies.....	78	9.9	7.9
Presbyterian bodies.....	105	12.2	8.0
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	83	9.1	9.1
Reformed bodies.....	140	15.0	9.3
Unitarians.....	66	9.9	6.7
United Brethren bodies.....	78	10.9	7.1
Universalists.....	70	11.0	6.4
Other Protestant bodies.....	61	7.8	7.8
Roman Catholic Church.....	133	5.6	23.7
Jewish congregations.....	83	3.7	22.1
Latter-day Saints.....	111	15.8	7.0
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	73	1.4	50.9
All other bodies.....	43	4.5	9.6

The average number of scholars per school for all denominations, as shown by the above table, is 82, the largest average shown being 140, for the Reformed bodies, and the lowest, 29, for the Church of Christ, Scientist. But this table should be examined in connection with Table 1 (page 148) on account of the divergencies in the families. Thus the average membership for the Reformed bodies, 140, includes averages varying from 159, for the Reformed Church in America, to 45, for the Hungarian Reformed Church in America; the average for the Presbyterian bodies, 105, covers a range from 132, as reported for the single school of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada, to as low as 32 for the Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church). The situation is essentially the same in regard to the average number of teachers (including officers) per school, and the average number of scholars per teacher. In some cases, as in the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Churches, and the Jewish congregations, the small average number of teachers is probably due to different methods adopted or to the small number of Sunday schools reported, while the large average of scholars per teacher corresponds to the small average of teachers.

*Ratio of communicants to Sunday school scholars.*—In order to show the ratio of communicants or members to Sunday school scholars the following table is presented, giving by principal families and separate denominations the average number of communicants per individual church organization, the average number of scholars per school for schools conducted by church or-

ganizations, and the ratio of communicants to Sunday school scholars:

DENOMINATION.	1906		
	Communi- cants or members, average per organi- zation.	Scholars, average per school.	Communi- cants or members to 1 scholar.
All denominations.....	157	82	1.9
Protestant bodies.....	104	79	1.3
Adventist bodies.....	37	31	1.2
Baptist bodies.....	104	67	1.6
Christians (Christian Connection).....	81	64	1.3
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	135	29	4.7
Congregationalists.....	123	111	1.1
Disciples or Christians.....	105	79	1.3
Punkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	89	64	1.4
Evangelical bodies.....	64	84	0.8
Friends.....	100	61	1.6
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	245	105	2.3
Independent churches.....	69	63	1.1
Lutheran bodies.....	167	83	2.0
Menonite bodies.....	91	102	0.9
Methodist bodies.....	89	78	1.1
Presbyterian bodies.....	118	105	1.1
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	132	83	1.6
Reformed bodies.....	174	140	1.2
Unitarians.....	162	66	2.5
United Brethren bodies.....	69	78	0.9
Universalists.....	79	70	1.1
Other Protestant bodies.....	62	61	1.0
Roman Catholic Church.....	969	133	7.3
Jewish congregations.....	188	83	1.1
Latter-day Saints.....	217	111	2.0
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	315	73	4.3
All other bodies.....	117	43	2.7

<sup>1</sup> Heads of families only.

As shown by this table, the number of communicants to each scholar, for all denominations, is 1.9. There are 3 bodies which show a greater average number of scholars per Sunday school than of communicants per organization, namely, the Menonite bodies and the United Brethren bodies, each with a ratio of 0.9 communicants to each scholar, and the Evangelical bodies, with 0.8. Of the remaining bodies, those which show a marked variation from the general average for all denominations, are the Roman Catholic Church, with 7.3 communicants per scholar, the Church of Christ, Scientist, with 4.7, and the Eastern Orthodox Churches, with 4.3.

#### ALL SUNDAY SCHOOLS, INCLUDING UNDENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

In addition to the Sunday schools conducted by church organizations, there are a large number of undenominational and union Sunday schools, and, as the statistics of these are essential to an adequate presentation of the Sunday school work in the United States, they were secured through the agency of the International Sunday School Association. Including these, the total number of Sunday schools reported for 1906 was 192,722, with 1,746,074 officers and teachers, and 15,337,811 scholars, as shown by the following summary:

KIND OF SUNDAY SCHOOL.	1906		
	Number of Sunday schools reported.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.
All Sunday schools.....	192,722	1,746,074	15,337,811
Denominational.....	178,214	1,648,664	14,685,967
Undenominational and union.....	14,508	97,410	651,814

These figures do not include the mission Sunday schools which are maintained by some bodies, notably

the Congregationalists and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, but which are not connected with local organizations. With these exceptions, however, it is believed that the figures given in the summary represent a substantially full report of the Sunday schools of the country.

*Distribution by states and territories.*—The general statistics of denominational and undenominational Sunday schools at the close of the year 1906 are given by states and territories, in the table which follows:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1906								
	All Sunday schools.			Denominational Sunday schools.			Undenominational and union Sunday schools.		
	Sunday schools.	Officers and teachers.	Scholars.	Sunday schools.	Officers and teachers.	Scholars.	Sunday schools.	Officers and teachers.	Scholars.
Continental United States.....	192,722	1,746,074	15,337,811	178,214	1,648,664	14,685,967	14,508	97,410	651,814
North Atlantic division.....	34,082	469,310	4,418,100	31,768	447,634	4,282,562	2,314	21,676	135,544
Maine.....	1,657	14,811	113,500	1,450	13,420	107,440	207	1,391	6,156
New Hampshire.....	835	8,067	66,741	763	7,815	64,805	72	282	1,870
Vermont.....	902	8,420	62,624	872	8,200	61,277	30	220	1,347
Massachusetts.....	3,111	52,834	497,782	2,999	51,882	491,697	112	952	6,085
Rhode Island.....	506	8,330	81,701	491	8,187	80,001	15	143	800
Connecticut.....	1,396	19,803	182,502	1,340	19,320	179,673	56	483	2,820
New York.....	9,189	126,839	1,273,300	8,795	123,319	1,247,051	394	3,520	26,219
New Jersey.....	3,004	41,502	416,021	2,785	42,613	401,005	219	1,889	11,633
Pennsylvania.....	13,482	185,665	1,723,749	12,273	172,878	1,645,603	1,209	12,787	78,186
South Atlantic division.....	37,414	283,604	2,481,930	35,763	273,704	2,412,017	1,651	9,900	69,913
Delaware.....	448	5,055	50,313	441	5,604	49,926	7	51	387
Maryland.....	2,672	32,038	296,471	2,466	31,174	261,440	69	861	5,031
District of Columbia.....	302	5,392	57,550	297	5,338	56,771	5	54	779
Virginia.....	6,521	53,207	451,637	5,405	50,220	430,452	550	2,078	21,215
West Virginia.....	3,669	29,037	223,777	3,186	27,577	212,577	213	1,460	11,200
North Carolina.....	7,511	54,245	495,400	7,293	53,132	487,261	218	1,113	8,142
South Carolina.....	6,069	35,060	334,072	5,620	35,054	328,820	70	615	5,213
Georgia.....	8,456	62,478	473,780	8,052	59,245	439,789	404	2,232	14,011
Florida.....	2,706	15,883	127,897	2,603	15,350	124,592	103	533	3,305
North Central division.....	64,905	611,991	5,080,995	58,705	570,384	4,805,135	6,200	41,607	275,770
Ohio.....	9,683	114,752	967,534	9,226	111,122	939,499	457	3,630	28,065
Indiana.....	6,222	65,741	532,074	5,879	63,042	516,809	343	2,699	15,265
Illinois.....	8,713	97,318	856,526	8,173	92,913	825,323	540	4,405	31,203
Michigan.....	5,537	55,310	452,241	4,830	49,847	414,421	707	5,472	37,823
Wisconsin.....	4,381	30,406	289,187	4,030	28,779	278,691	345	1,636	10,496
Minnesota.....	4,498	32,301	291,309	3,975	29,521	273,223	523	2,780	18,176
Iowa.....	6,105	57,279	434,551	5,575	54,016	413,548	530	3,263	21,063
Missouri.....	7,590	64,158	537,622	6,917	59,678	504,770	682	4,480	32,852
North Dakota.....	1,616	7,977	64,804	1,511	7,407	61,199	105	570	3,665
South Dakota.....	1,795	10,128	80,763	1,463	8,587	71,554	302	1,541	9,209
Nebraska.....	3,370	27,712	210,927	2,845	24,242	192,433	531	3,470	18,484
Kansas.....	5,410	48,900	363,214	4,276	41,230	313,685	1,135	7,661	49,520
South Central division.....	46,142	289,072	2,562,072	42,051	272,087	2,433,161	3,191	17,985	129,811
Kentucky.....	5,275	37,241	313,991	4,723	33,833	314,667	552	3,408	29,324
Tennessee.....	6,494	42,707	369,217	6,101	40,875	355,550	393	1,832	13,667
Alabama.....	6,917	40,904	365,808	6,808	40,238	361,279	109	660	4,589
Mississippi.....	6,053	33,177	290,625	5,911	32,422	286,257	142	755	4,268
Louisiana.....	3,493	18,681	184,410	3,320	17,063	177,739	173	718	6,671
Arkansas.....	4,842	30,337	248,531	4,398	27,970	230,238	444	2,358	18,293
Oklahoma.....	3,681	24,499	201,947	3,012	20,684	173,896	672	3,815	28,051
Texas.....	9,384	62,060	558,483	8,078	58,093	533,535	706	3,973	24,948
Western division.....	10,179	91,497	793,898	9,027	84,855	752,522	1,152	6,642	41,376
Montana.....	508	3,454	35,226	477	3,298	33,891	31	150	1,335
Idaho.....	663	6,390	47,838	599	6,043	45,437	64	347	2,391
Wyoming.....	290	1,969	15,920	262	1,556	13,472	28	413	2,448
Colorado.....	1,407	12,351	108,736	1,090	10,446	96,919	308	1,905	11,817
New Mexico.....	409	1,024	21,257	364	1,716	20,050	45	208	1,207
Arizona.....	237	1,841	15,682	217	1,703	14,967	20	138	715
Utah.....	599	10,783	90,608	575	10,081	89,887	24	102	721
Nevada.....	91	589	5,085	84	550	4,641	7	39	444
Washington.....	1,810	15,064	121,778	1,631	13,870	114,467	179	1,194	7,311
Oregon.....	1,277	10,653	81,466	1,090	9,545	75,119	187	1,108	6,347
California.....	2,888	26,479	250,312	2,689	25,447	243,672	199	1,032	6,640

<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

From this table it appears that Pennsylvania has the largest number of Sunday schools, followed closely by Ohio, Texas, and New York. Pennsylvania also

leads in the number of denominational Sunday schools, with Ohio second, followed in order by New York and Texas.

*Distribution by geographic divisions.*—The following table gives the distribution of denominational and undenominational Sunday schools according to geographic divisions, and, in addition, shows for continental United States and for each geographic division separately the per cent which each class bears to all Sunday schools:

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	1900							
	All Sunday schools.		Denomina-tional Sun-day schools.		Undenomi-national Sun-day schools.		Per cent of all Sunday schools.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	Num-ber.	Per cent dis-tribu-tion.	De-nomi-na-tional.	Unde-nomi-na-tional.
Continental United States.	192,722	100.0	178,214	100.0	14,508	100.0	92.5	7.5
North Atlantic.	34,082	17.7	31,768	17.8	2,314	15.9	93.2	6.8
South Atlantic.	37,414	19.4	35,703	20.1	1,651	11.4	95.6	4.4
North Central.	64,905	33.7	58,705	32.9	6,200	42.7	90.4	9.6
South Central.	40,142	23.9	42,951	24.1	3,191	22.0	93.1	6.9
Western.	10,179	5.3	9,027	5.1	1,152	7.9	88.7	11.3

From this table it appears that the percentages for all Sunday schools and for denominational Sunday schools in the various geographic divisions correspond very closely. For the undenominational Sunday schools, however, as already intimated, there is considerable variation. The highest percentage for these schools, 42.7 per cent, shown for the North Central division, is considerably above the percentages for denominational Sunday schools and all Sunday schools for the same division, and the percentage for the

Western division is likewise relatively high; while that for the South Atlantic division, 11.4 per cent, is much below the percentages for denominational Sunday schools and all Sunday schools for that division. In the North Atlantic and South Central divisions the percentages for the three classes are approximately the same.

With regard to the relation of denominational and undenominational Sunday schools to the total number of Sunday schools, it is notable that the denominational Sunday schools represent 92.5 per cent of the total and the undenominational 7.5 per cent. If the geographic divisions be considered, the highest percentage of denominational Sunday schools, 95.6, is shown for the South Atlantic division, and the lowest, 88.7, for the Western division, and, conversely, for undenominational Sunday schools, the highest percentage, 11.3, is shown for the Western division; and the lowest, 4.4, for the South Atlantic division. From the last two tables it appears that, in general, the largest representation of the undenominational and union Sunday schools is in those divisions and in those states that are more distinctively rural in character, or which have been settled most recently.

The following table gives for continental United States and for the geographic divisions the average number of scholars per school, the average number of teachers per school, and the average number of scholars per teacher, for all Sunday schools and for the denominational and undenominational Sunday schools separately:

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	1900								
	All Sunday schools.			Denominational Sunday schools.			Undenominational Sunday schools.		
	Scholars, average per school.	Teachers, average per school.	Scholars, average per teacher.	Scholars, average per school.	Teachers, average per school.	Scholars, average per teacher.	Scholars, average per school.	Teachers, average per school.	Scholars, average per teacher.
Continental United States.	80	9.1	8.8	82	9.3	8.9	45	6.7	6.7
North Atlantic.	130	13.8	9.4	135	14.1	9.6	59	9.4	6.3
South Atlantic.	66	7.6	8.8	67	7.7	8.8	42	6.0	7.0
North Central.	78	9.4	8.3	82	9.7	8.4	44	6.7	6.0
South Central.	56	6.3	8.8	57	6.3	8.0	41	5.5	7.4
Western.	78	9.0	8.7	83	9.4	8.9	30	5.8	6.2

For continental United States, as shown by the above table, the average number of scholars per school, for the denominational and undenominational schools taken together, is 80; for the denominational schools, 82; and for the undenominational, 45. The geographic division showing the largest average number of scholars per school, both for denominational and undenominational schools, is the North Atlantic, while the division showing the smallest average number for denominational schools is the South Central, and for undenominational, the Western.

The average number of teachers per school, for

continental United States, for all Sunday schools, is 9.1; for the denominational schools, 9.3; and for the undenominational schools, 6.7. The geographic division showing the largest average number of teachers per school, for both the denominational and undenominational schools, is the North Atlantic, and the division showing the smallest average number for each is the South Central.

The average number of scholars per teacher for continental United States, for both classes of schools, is 8.8; for the denominational schools, 8.9; and for the undenominational, 6.7. The geographic division

showing the largest average number for denominational schools is the North Atlantic, and for undenominational, the South Central, while the division show-

ing the smallest average number for denominational schools is the North Central, and for undenominational, the Western.

## MINISTERS.

The statistics for ministers are given by denominations only. They have been obtained from various authoritative sources, either from the published reports of the several denominations or through correspondence with representatives. They include, in nearly every instance, only those who are duly authorized to administer the sacraments and to perform all the usual functions of the ministry, whether or not in active service as pastors in charge of churches. Licentiates and other similar classes who are sometimes regarded as ministers are not included. The number of ministers is estimated for the following 6 denominations which furnished no returns or only partial returns, namely: United Baptists, Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists, United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), Church of God and Saints of Christ (Colored), Churches of Christ (Disciples), and African Methodist Episcopal Church. For 2 bodies—the Apostolic Faith Movement and the Independent churches—ministers are not reported, since the number could not be reasonably estimated from the information received. The first of these bodies is small, having but 6 organizations. The Independent churches number 1,079, but since they have no central organization from which a report on the number of ministers could be obtained, and since many of them appear to be supplied by ministers connected with some of the various denominations, no attempt was made to arrive at an estimate of the number of ministers. Two bodies, having 1 organization each—the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted) and the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada—report no ministers, as the former is supplied by a theological student, and the latter by ministers from other Presbyterian bodies. There are 15 denominations which report no regular ministry, namely, the Bahais, Christadelphians, Christian Israelite Church, Plymouth Brethren (4 bodies), United Society of Believers (Shakers), Amana Society, Society for Ethical Culture, the 4 Theosophical societies, and the Vedanta Society.

## TOTAL NUMBER.

The number of ministers, as reported for 1890 and 1906, is given in detail by denominations in Table 8 (page 514). The following table shows, by principal families and separate denominations, the number of ministers as reported for 1890 and 1906, together with the actual and relative increase since 1890:

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER OF MINISTERS.		INCREASE FROM 1890 TO 1906.	
	1906	1890	Number.	Percent.
All denominations.....	161,830	111,030	53,794	48.4
Protestant bodies.....	146,451	90,605	46,846	47.0
Adventist bodies.....	1,152	1,364	212	15.5
Baptist bodies.....	43,790	25,646	18,144	70.7
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,011	1,435	424	20.5
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	1,276	20	1,256	(*)
Congregationalists.....	5,802	5,058	744	14.7
Disciples or Christians.....	8,741	3,773	4,968	131.7
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	2,255	2,088	167	8.0
Evangelical bodies.....	1,495	1,235	260	21.1
Friends.....	1,470	1,277	202	15.8
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	672	680	202	42.0
Independent churches.....	(*)	154	254	(*)
Lutheran bodies.....	7,841	4,591	3,250	70.8
Mennonite bodies.....	1,000	905	101	11.2
Methodist bodies.....	39,737	30,000	9,737	32.5
Presbyterian bodies.....	12,456	10,448	2,008	19.2
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	5,368	14,140	1,222	20.5
Reformed bodies.....	2,039	1,500	533	35.4
Unitarians.....	541	515	26	5.0
United Brethren bodies.....	2,435	2,708	263	13.0
Universalists.....	724	708	16	2.3
Other Protestant bodies.....	6,331	1,352	4,979	308.3
Roman Catholic Church.....	15,177	10,103	5,011	65.6
Jewish congregations.....	1,084	200	884	422.0
Latter-day Saints.....	1,771	2,043	269	13.2
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	108	14	94	(*)
All other bodies.....	236	8	228	(*)

\* Includes figures for Alaska, not returned separately.

(\*) Decrease.

\* Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

\* Not reported.

The family reporting the greatest number of ministers for 1906 is the Baptist, with 43,790, or 26.6 per cent of the total, while the Methodist bodies come next in order, with 39,737, or 24.1 per cent of the total. These 2 families show a little more than one-half the entire number of ministers. The Presbyterian bodies report 12,456 ministers, the Disciples or Christians, 8,741, and the Lutheran bodies, 7,841.

According to the figures given in the table, the total increase in the number of ministers since 1890 is 53,794, or 48.4 per cent. The Protestant bodies show an increase of 46,846, or 47 per cent, and the Roman Catholic Church an increase of 5,011, or 65.6 per cent. Among the Protestant bodies, those showing the greatest absolute increase are the Baptist bodies, with a gain of 18,144, or 70.7 per cent; the Methodist bodies, with a gain of 9,737, or 32.5 per cent; the Disciples or Christians, with a gain of 4,968, or 131.7 per cent; the Lutheran bodies, with a gain of 3,250, or 70.8 per cent; and the Presbyterian bodies, with a gain of 2,008, or 19.2 per cent.

Of the Baptist bodies, as indicated by the figures in Table 8 (page 514), the National Baptist Convention (Colored) leads, with an increase of 11,649 ministers,

or 213 per cent; and is followed by the Southern Baptist Convention, with an increase of 4,359, or 48.7 per cent. The Freewill Baptists show a gain of 482, or 408.5 per cent. Among the Methodist bodies, the African Methodist Episcopal Church leads, with an increase of 2,879 ministers, or 86.7 per cent; and is followed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, with an increase of 2,056, or 13.3 per cent; and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, with an increase of 1,517, or 96.9 per cent. Among the Lutheran bodies, the Synodical Conference comes first, with an increase of 1,103 ministers, or 86 per cent; and is followed by the General Synod, with an increase of 345, or 35.7 per cent; and the United Norwegian Lutheran Church, with an increase of 344, or 315.6 per cent. Among the Presbyterian bodies, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America ranks first, with an increase of 1,669 ministers, or 28.1 per cent, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States comes next, with an increase of 477, or 42.2 per cent.

The great increase shown for the Church of Christ, Scientist, is apparently due in large part to a difference in the organization of the church, the returns for 1906 showing 2 ministers, or "readers," to each organization, whereas the report for 1890 showed only 26 ministers to 221 organizations. In the case of the Jewish congregations also, the large increase is probably due chiefly to a difference in the basis of reporting. Moreover, it is possible that the report concerning ministers of this denomination for 1890 was incomplete on account of the special difficulty, in this case, of obtaining complete statistics.

The decrease in the number of ministers, as shown in the table, for the Adventist bodies appears mainly in connection with the Advent Christian Church, while in the case of the Latter-day Saints, it appears wholly in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The decrease shown for these bodies, as well as for the Christians (Christian Connection) and the United Brethren bodies, may in some instances be due to an actual decrease in the number of ministers, but is probably due in most instances either to incomplete returns, or to a difference in the basis of reporting the ministers at the two periods. The Latter-day Saints, especially, have numerous orders in the ministry, and the question might have arisen as to how many of them should be included, as properly corresponding with the regular ordained ministry of other denominations.

The figures given for "other Protestant bodies" and for "all other bodies" for 1906 are not comparable with those for 1890, since the bodies composing these two classes are not entirely the same for the two periods, some being included in each class for 1906 which were not in existence, or not reported, in 1890.

*Ratio of organizations to ministers.*—The ratio of organizations to ministers for 1906 and 1890, respectively,

is shown for the principal families and separate denominations in the following table:

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER MINISTER.	
	1906	1890
All denominations.....	1.3	1.5
Protestant bodies.....	1.3	1.5
Adventist bodies.....	2.2	1.3
Baptist bodies.....	1.3	1.7
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1.4	1.0
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	0.5	8.5
Congregationalists.....	1.0	1.0
Disciples or Christians.....	1.3	1.9
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	0.5	0.5
Evangelical bodies.....	1.8	1.9
Friends.....	0.8	0.8
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1.2	1.3
Independent churches.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.9
Lutheran bodies.....	1.6	1.9
Memorite bodies.....	0.6	0.6
Methodist bodies.....	1.3	1.7
Presbyterian bodies.....	1.2	1.3
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	1.3	1.2
Reformed bodies.....	1.3	1.4
Unitarians.....	0.9	0.8
United Brethren bodies.....	1.8	1.6
Universalists.....	1.2	1.4
Other Protestant bodies.....	0.6	1.5
Roman Catholic Church.....	0.8	1.1
Jewish congregations.....	1.6	2.7
Latter-day Saints.....	0.7	0.4
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	3.8	0.1
All other bodies.....	3.2	58.4

<sup>1</sup> Ministers not reported.

From this table it appears that for all denominations the average number of organizations to each minister for 1906 was 1.3, as compared with 1.5 for 1890. The Protestant bodies showing the most marked changes are the Adventist bodies and the Church of Christ, Scientist. The increase shown for the Adventist bodies—from 1.3 organizations per minister in 1890 to 2.2 in 1906—is due mainly to a decrease in the number of ministers reported for 1906, by the Advent Christian Church. The figures for the Church of Christ, Scientist, on the other hand, show 0.5 organization per minister for 1906 as against 8.5 for 1890, this great disproportion being due apparently, as already explained, to a difference in the organization of the church at the two periods. The Roman Catholic Church had 0.8 organization to each minister in 1906, as against 1.1 in 1890, a difference due apparently to an actual relative increase in the number of ministers. The Jewish congregations had 1.6 organizations per minister in 1906, as against 2.7 in 1890, while the Latter-day Saints had 0.7 in 1906, as against 0.4 in 1890, the difference in both cases being probably in large part due, as already indicated, to a difference in the basis of reporting for the two periods. The large increase in the number of organizations per minister shown by the Eastern Orthodox Churches—from 0.1 in 1890 to 3.8 in 1906—is due mainly to the large increase of organizations belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church, as compared with the increase in the number of ministers. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining the number of ministers connected with the Independent churches for 1906, the figures for these churches are not presented in the table.

*Ratio of communicants or members to ministers.*—The following table shows for each of the principal families and separate denominations the average number of communicants or members to each minister reported for 1906 and 1890, respectively:

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS PER MINISTER.	
	1906	1890
All denominations.....	200	186
Protestant bodies.....	139	141
Adventist bodies.....	80	44
Baptist bodies.....	129	145
Christians (Christian Connection).....	100	72
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	67	336
Congregationalists.....	121	101
Disciples or Christians.....	131	170
German or German Baptist Brethren.....	43	35
Evangelical bodies.....	117	108
Friends.....	77	81
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	302	276
Independent churches.....	(1)	247
Lutheran bodies.....	269	268
Mennonite bodies.....	54	46
Methodist bodies.....	145	153
Presbyterian bodies.....	147	122
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	165	128
Reformed bodies.....	230	205
Unitarians.....	130	132
United Brethren bodies.....	122	81
Universalists.....	89	60
Other Protestant bodies.....	36	96
Roman Catholic Church.....	796	681
Jewish congregations <sup>2</sup> .....	145	81
Latter-day Saints.....	1,200	43
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	347	6,480
All other bodies.....		

<sup>1</sup> Ministers not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Membership not comparable.

For all denominations, as shown by the above table, the average number of members to a minister for 1906 was 200, as compared with 186 for 1890. For Protestant bodies the average for 1906 was 139 members to each minister, as compared with 141 for 1890; and for the Roman Catholic Church, 796 for 1906, as compared with 681 for 1890. The increase in the figures shown in the table for the Adventist bodies is due mainly, as already stated, to a decrease in the number of ministers reported in 1906 for the Advent Christian Church, while the marked decrease shown for the Church of Christ, Scientist—from 336 members per minister in 1890 to 67 in 1906—is apparently due, as already explained, to a difference in the organization of the church at the two periods. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining the number of ministers connected with the Independent churches for 1906, no figures are presented in the above table for these churches, and on account of the difference in the basis of reporting the membership of the Jewish congregations at the two periods, as already explained, the figures for this body, also, are omitted from the table. The difference between 1906 and 1890 in the average number of communicants per minister shown for the Latter-day Saints is mainly due to a difference in the basis of

reporting the ministers, already referred to, while the large difference shown for the Eastern Orthodox Churches is due mainly to the large increase in the number of communicants, as compared with ministers in the Greek Orthodox Church.

#### AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES PAID TO MINISTERS.

In connection with this report an attempt has been made for the first time to secure official statistics concerning the salaries paid to ministers in the respective denominations. They were collected by means of the general schedule, by which it was sought to obtain a report of the amount of annual salary received by each minister serving one or more churches. The results are not entirely satisfactory, on account of the failure of some to report the salary and of others to report with sufficient clearness. In some instances it could not be determined whether the amount reported was the yearly or monthly salary, and in other instances whether it was that paid to a single minister or to two or more serving jointly or in succession during the same year. In cases where a minister served more than one church it was not always clear whether he had reported his entire salary on each schedule returned by him or only that part of it which was paid by the particular church for which the schedule was filled. In addition to this, 15 of the 186 denominations, as already stated, have no regular ministry, and 69 others either pay no stated salaries to their ministers or made returns which were not sufficiently complete to warrant tabulation. Of the 201,351 organizations composing the 102 remaining denominations, 164,229, or 81.6 per cent, made returns to this inquiry which there is reason to believe are substantially complete and accurate, and it is thought that they embrace a sufficient number of organizations of the respective denominations to be fairly representative of conditions as to the average salaries paid to ministers. These returns are presented in the following table, which gives for each denomination represented the total number of organizations, the number of organizations reporting salaries, the number of ministers whose salaries are reported, the total amount of salary reported, and the average salary per minister. These figures are given for continental United States, for each of the four principal classes of cities, and for the area outside of the principal cities. It should be remembered that the table is not designed to show the total amount of money paid for salaries by these bodies, since, as already stated, all of the organizations and ministers connected with them are not represented, but simply shows the average annual salary paid, as indicated by the returns for the organizations which are represented in the table.



## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations: 1906.	SALARIES OF MINISTERS: 1906.											
		In continental United States.				In cities of 300,000 and over in 1906.				In cities of 100,000 to 300,000 in 1906.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.
Total for denominations represented.....	201,351	164,229	105,133	\$60,607,587	\$603	4,848	6,661	\$8,145,001	\$1,223	3,307	3,968	\$4,405,083	\$1,110
Protestant bodies:													
Adventist bodies—													
Advent Christian Church.....	550	204	241	90,768	414	6	6	4,720	787	7	7	5,554	793
Life and Advent Union.....	12	5	5	2,999	600	1	1	1,200	1,200	1	1	400	400
Churches of God in Christ Jesus.....	62	20	9	3,354	373	1	1	624	624				
Baptist bodies—													
Baptists—													
Northern Baptist Convention.....	8,272	6,027	5,110	4,204,171	833	310	355	561,056	1,580	232	256	363,493	1,320
Southern Baptist Convention.....	21,104	14,810	8,050	3,284,280	367	32	35	62,770	1,793	58	63	93,862	1,490
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	18,534	16,482	11,241	2,774,850	247	124	123	74,415	605	221	215	116,140	540
Seventh-day Baptists.....	77	58	51	27,339	536	2	2	2,200	1,100				
Free Baptists.....	1,346	760	668	262,449	462	9	9	9,460	1,050	7	7	7,444	1,063
General Baptists.....	518	313	170	20,580	121								
Separate Baptists.....	76	20	16	1,823	114								
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	707	156	105	24,786	236								
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	251	167	86	10,695	124								
Christian Catholic Church in Zion.....	17	15	30	40,440	1,037	5	9	11,440	1,271	4	4	2,770	693
Christian Union.....	217	150	63	19,219	305								
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,370	894	492	218,703	445	2	2	2,000	1,000	6	6	6,950	1,158
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	638	426	845	198,065	234	24	48	45,968	958	20	58	32,740	564
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	518	413	207	77,080	372	2	2	2,150	1,075				
Churches of the New Jerusalem—													
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....	110	64	59	72,745	1,233	20	21	34,690	1,652	10	9	9,600	1,067
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	14	8	7	6,394	913	6	4	4,150	1,038				
Congregationalists.....	5,713	4,474	3,087	4,154,780	1,042	208	233	451,621	1,938	181	107	335,010	1,701
Disciples or Christians—													
Disciples of Christ.....	8,203	4,945	4,353	2,554,470	587	70	70	104,741	1,326	100	105	137,908	1,313
Churches of Christ.....	2,640	326	288	70,711	266					5	6	6,200	1,033
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren—													
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).....	202	135	98	40,588	533	4	4	3,080	905	2	2	1,870	925
Evangelical bodies—													
Evangelical Association.....	1,760	1,736	883	531,823	602	54	52	42,205	812	38	38	20,413	774
United Evangelical Church.....	978	962	472	277,477	588	18	18	15,275	849	5	5	3,600	720
Evangelistic associations—													
Lumber River Mission.....	5	5	5	300	60								
Friends—													
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	873	423	360	134,760	374	2	2	1,420	710	4	4	3,420	855
German Evangelical Protestant bodies—													
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Association.....	44	42	30	34,525	885	17	16	17,670	1,104	2	2	2,200	1,100
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Conference.....	22	18	17	15,340	902	7	7	9,100	1,300	1	1	1,000	1,000
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,205	1,141	854	500,912	667	106	106	95,572	902	50	50	52,800	944
Independent churches.....	1,070	316	202	178,851	613	45	52	71,002	1,365	13	15	11,060	798
Lutheran bodies—													
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	1,734	1,570	1,020	800,020	852	71	71	90,780	1,405	52	51	50,400	1,165
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	440	301	173	111,743	646								
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	2,146	1,806	1,306	1,109,890	850	150	160	192,540	1,203	85	84	88,705	1,057
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	3,301	3,051	2,060	1,150,830	550	150	157	128,218	817	100	101	74,120	734
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	1,177	1,073	390	281,603	722	15	15	14,310	954	5	5	4,300	860
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	772	746	475	283,201	596	10	17	12,480	734	32	32	20,082	843
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	33	33	23	11,615	505	1	1	1,000	1,000	2	2	1,100	550
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	272	232	88	55,340	629	0	5	5,340	1,068	2	2	1,400	700
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....	25	25	13	5,140	395								
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	828	807	434	238,067	548	2	2	1,550	775	10	10	7,685	769
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	927	821	285	178,052	625	15	13	9,010	693	11	11	7,010	637
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....	55	53	36	18,503	514					3	3	2,550	850
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	92	73	48	20,180	608	7	6	5,455	900	4	3	1,704	588
Faerøe Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	14	11	3	2,525	842								
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....	11	11	11	8,125	736					1	1	1,800	1,800
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	105	84	24	21,434	893	2	1	1,000	1,000	1	1	720	720
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	320	285	107	49,557	463					5	5	3,105	621
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	198	141	89	48,081	540	8	8	5,080	635	3	3	1,700	567
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....	59	24	23	14,220	618	5	5	3,270	654	3	3	1,800	600
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	66	52	14	9,654	690								
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	16	3	2	650	325								
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	9	5	5	1,997	399	1	1	600	600	2	2	1,140	570

## SALARIES OF MINISTERS: 1900--continued.

DENOMINATION.	In cities of 50,000 to 100,000 in 1900.				In cities of 25,000 to 50,000 in 1900.				Outside of principal cities.			
	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.
Total for denominations represented....	2,573	3,034	\$3,223,005	\$1,063	3,228	3,677	\$3,574,747	\$972	150,273	87,793	\$50,319,001	\$573
Protestant bodies:												
Adventist bodies--												
Advent Christian Church.....	13	14	11,068	700	11	11	8,202	751	257	203	70,164	340
Life and Advent Union.....	1	1	425	425	1	1	350	350	1	1	624	624
Churches of God in Christ Jesus.....					1	1	400	400	18	7	2,330	333
Baptist bodies--												
Baptists--												
Northern Baptist Convention.....	200	216	208,283	1,381	186	197	245,014	1,248	5,090	4,095	2,705,425	683
Southern Baptist Convention.....	62	66	99,325	1,505	81	80	120,805	1,358	14,586	8,697	2,007,437	334
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	128	126	76,080	604	231	228	114,825	504	15,778	10,549	2,393,300	227
Seventh-day Baptists.....	12	10	11,080	1,108	13	13	8,083	691	56	49	25,130	513
Free Baptists.....	1	1	612	612					719	520	225,492	426
General Baptists.....									312	169	19,074	118
Separate Baptists.....									29	16	1,823	114
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....					4	4	1,550	388	152	101	23,230	230
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....												
Christian Catholic Church in Zion.....	2	2	2,040	1,020					167	80	10,095	124
Christian Union.....									4	124	124,190	1,008
Christians (Christian Connection).....	8	7	7,800	1,114	4	4	4,040	1,010	150	63	10,210	305
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	34	08	24,593	300	56	112	23,727	212	864	473	197,073	419
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	5	5	2,030	580	6	6	3,370	562	283	559	71,157	127
Churches of the New Jerusalem--									400	104	68,630	354
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....	5	5	5,600	1,120	3	3	5,120	1,707	26	21	17,735	845
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	1	1	200	200					2	2	2,044	1,022
Congregationalists.....	147	154	271,633	1,704	148	162	244,070	1,512	3,700	3,241	2,851,543	880
Disciples or Christians--												
Disciples of Christ.....	50	54	60,201	1,283	102	107	133,790	1,250	4,617	4,008	2,108,746	526
Churches of Christ.....	3	4	2,000	650	3	3	3,000	1,000	315	275	64,911	236
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren--												
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).....	1	1	800	800	6	8	4,870	609	122	78	38,038	488
Evangelical bodies--												
Evangelical Association.....	32	31	22,874	738	40	44	29,375	668	1,566	718	407,056	568
United Evangelical Church.....	11	11	10,080	917	34	33	26,368	799	894	405	222,144	549
Evangelistic associations--												
Lumber River Mission.....									5	5	300	60
Friends--												
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	8	6	5,600	943					400	348	124,200	357
German Evangelical Protestant bodies--												
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Association.....					4	4	4,300	1,075	10	17	10,355	600
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Conference.....					1	1	900	900	9	8	4,340	543
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	17	18	17,530	974	24	23	18,930	823	938	651	376,020	578
Independent churches.....	5	5	5,820	1,164	11	11	10,030	915	242	269	80,003	383
Lutheran bodies--												
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	30	38	43,720	1,151	60	60	71,310	1,189	1,348	800	504,810	744
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	8	8	11,400	1,425	5	5	4,700	952	378	160	95,583	597
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	73	72	73,038	1,014	85	80	77,242	960	1,404	910	678,284	745
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	20	20	20,434	705	08	08	45,055	603	2,704	1,705	883,012	518
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	8	8	7,750	969	7	6	6,710	1,118	1,038	350	248,533	608
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	11	10	7,200	720	18	18	13,850	769	600	308	222,080	560
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....									30	20	9,515	476
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	1	1	575	575	2	2	1,000	800	221	78	46,425	595
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....									25	13	5,140	395
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	6	6	3,945	658	9	9	5,510	612	780	407	210,317	539
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	8	9	4,970	552	4	4	2,300	575	783	248	154,702	624
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....					3	3	1,450	483	47	30	14,503	483
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	4	4	2,160	540	1	1	800	800	57	34	19,007	559
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....									11	3	2,525	842
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....									10	10	6,325	633
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....									81	22	19,654	893
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	3	3	1,000	633	3	3	1,700	567	274	96	42,852	440
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	3	3	2,400	800	6	6	3,080	663	121	60	34,021	566
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....	1	1	720	720	2	2	1,080	540	13	12	7,350	613
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....									52	14	9,654	690
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....									3	2	650	325
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....									2	2	257	129

<sup>1</sup> Includes 21 ministers reported at Zion City, Ill. (headquarters) with salaries as follows: 4 at \$1,500, and 17 at \$950.

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations: 1906.	SALARIES OF MINISTERS: 1906.											
		In continental United States.				In cities of 300,000 and over in 1900.				In cities of 100,000 to 300,000 in 1900.			
		Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.
Protestant bodies—Continued.													
Methodist bodies—													
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20,943	28,958	15,219	\$12,356,051	\$812	694	707	\$1,005,493	\$1,422	472	471	\$600,700	\$1,275
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	77	63	61	16,934	278	10	10	3,600	360	2	2	713	357
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	6,171	3,846	1,335,180	347	66	65	54,303	835	69	65	49,739	765
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	63	56	21,856	390	4	4	2,250	563	1	1	500	500
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	2,045	1,203	421,429	350	31	31	21,630	698	33	32	22,990	718
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,843	2,006	1,033	448,557	434	26	26	26,010	1,000	15	14	15,380	1,099
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	504	521	288	89,637	311					2	4	1,250	313
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	17,831	17,695	5,463	3,900,853	714	24	24	39,415	1,642	66	67	83,585	1,248
Congregational Methodist Church.....	325	176	94	10,415	111	1	1	500	500				
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	2,261	1,254	408,151	325	8	8	2,796	350	19	17	10,200	600
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....	45	43	23	3,322	144								
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	96	91	68	48,479	713	7	7	5,850	836	5	5	4,850	970
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,553	1,103	724	267,793	370	13	13	8,700	669	18	17	9,945	585
Moravian bodies—													
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	117	109	87	58,215	669	12	12	11,650	971	1	1	1,000	1,000
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	13	3	1,500	520								
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	100	66	63	41,243	655	7	7	6,680	954	7	8	6,750	844
Presbyterian bodies—													
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,935	6,418	5,378	6,331,851	1,177	416	486	1,054,052	2,169	252	275	521,486	1,896
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,850	1,767	951	515,834	542	10	10	13,463	1,346	11	11	13,478	1,225
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	170	113	18,984	168	1	1	720	720				
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	147	95	64	54,055	845	6	6	8,100	1,350	7	6	6,200	1,033
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	908	819	745	816,799	1,096	76	80	126,990	1,587	42	42	69,690	1,657
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,104	2,259	1,308	1,249,950	950	8	8	10,600	2,450	38	39	68,482	1,750
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	22	10	8	4,170	521								
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	141	128	89	58,072	652					2	2	1,700	850
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	114	91	86	86,650	1,008	15	15	24,300	1,620	5	5	7,600	1,520
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	27	16	15	13,650	910	4	4	5,700	1,425	1	1	600	600
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6,845	5,053	3,934	4,887,092	1,242	477	672	1,258,468	1,873	272	313	479,820	1,534
Reformed bodies—													
Reformed Church in America.....	659	540	531	621,026	1,170	83	87	168,600	1,938	30	32	56,425	1,763
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,736	1,578	904	729,544	807	82	82	95,670	1,167	25	23	23,750	1,033
Christian Reformed Church.....	174	118	117	90,750	776	8	8	7,600	950	5	5	5,000	1,000
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	16	15	16	12,850	857	2	2	1,800	900				
Reformed Catholic Church.....	5	5	6	4,000	667	4	5	3,500	700	1	1	500	500
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	81	72	54	53,203	985	26	27	39,844	1,476	1	1	1,600	1,600
Salvationists—													
Salvation Army.....	694	682	1,532	349,094	228	101	272	57,092	210	40	122	31,012	254
Swedish Evangelical bodies—													
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	281	199	188	116,837	621	18	18	16,965	943	9	9	10,220	1,130
Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.....	127	73	70	38,635	552	4	4	3,480	870	4	4	3,500	875
Temple Society in the United States (Friends of the Temple).....	3	3	3	1,680	560	1	1	480	480				
Unitarians.....	461	377	379	626,485	1,653	49	53	155,800	2,940	25	25	61,800	2,472
United Brethren bodies—													
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	3,732	3,557	1,415	817,477	578	20	20	18,752	938	17	17	15,800	929
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	572	523	209	59,302	284								
Universalists.....	846	500	373	461,915	1,238	24	25	59,050	2,362	10	22	43,050	1,957
Volunteers of America.....	71	70	186	50,690	273	14	37	11,827	320	16	54	12,062	240
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,482	9,427	9,646	6,779,130	703	766	1,895	1,296,930	684	368	744	497,356	668
Jewish congregations.....	1,769	495	656	801,436	1,222	154	242	360,820	1,491	78	118	141,760	1,201
Eastern Orthodox Churches:													
Russian Orthodox Church.....	59	42	38	33,360	878	7	11	11,569	1,052	3	3	2,769	923
Serbian Orthodox Church.....	10	8	8	7,740	968	2	2	2,220	1,110				
Syrian Orthodox Church.....	8	8	8	5,340	668	2	2	2,520	1,260	2	2	1,140	570
Greek Orthodox Church.....	334	27	28	27,222	972	10	11	11,060	1,005	6	6	5,580	930
Armenian Church.....	73	7	8	4,950	619	2	2	1,600	800	2	2	1,200	600
Buddhists:													
Japanese Temples.....	12	10	12	11,800	983	1	2	3,000	1,500	1	1	1,000	1,000
Polish National Church of America.....	24	24	26	18,562	714	5	7	5,440	777	3	3	2,340	780

DENOMINATION.	SALARIES OF MINISTERS: 1900—continued.											
	In cities of 50,000 to 100,000 in 1900.				In cities of 25,000 to 50,000 in 1900.				Outside of principal cities.			
	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.	Number of organizations reporting.	Number whose salaries are reported.	Total amount of salary reported.	Average salary per minister reporting.
Protestant bodies—Continued.												
Methodist bodies—												
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	336	320	\$307,120	\$1,207	433	421	\$490,773	\$1,187	27,023	13,201	\$0,852,905	\$741
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	4	4	1,720	430	4	4	1,500	375	43	41	9,401	229
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	95	87	54,870	631	114	113	67,622	598	5,827	3,516	1,108,643	315
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	0	0	4,350	517	0	0	2,600	433	43	30	11,850	320
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	20	20	12,000	650	54	51	20,485	578	1,007	1,060	334,334	313
Methodist Protestant Church.....	8	8	6,534	602	8	9	9,100	1,021	2,540	970	302,443	402
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	4	3	1,450	483	7	8	2,434	304	508	273	84,513	310
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	71	67	94,865	1,416	104	103	142,878	1,387	17,430	5,202	3,540,110	681
Congregational Methodist Church.....	1	1	200	200	20	24	11,821	493	174	92	9,715	100
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	12	12	5,000	492	20	24	11,821	493	2,106	1,103	377,434	310
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....					1	1	200	200	42	22	3,122	142
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	6	6	5,450	908	2	2	1,600	800	71	48	30,720	640
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	16	15	8,800	587	24	24	12,154	508	1,122	655	228,104	348
Moravian bodies—												
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	2	2	1,450	725	4	4	3,400	850	90	68	40,716	509
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....									13	3	1,500	520
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	4	4	4,192	1,048	4	4	2,980	745	44	40	20,001	517
Presbyterian bodies—												
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	108	174	207,741	1,711	201	212	323,135	1,524	5,381	4,231	4,135,437	977
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	17	16	18,640	1,166	13	13	20,200	1,554	1,706	901	450,044	490
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....					2	2	580	290	107	110	17,684	161
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	3	3	4,010	1,337	3	3	3,400	1,133	70	46	32,345	703
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	21	21	26,700	1,271	33	33	44,000	1,333	647	500	540,500	960
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	41	41	72,000	1,758	53	54	90,010	1,667	2,119	1,100	900,708	857
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	1	1	1,200	1,200	1	1	850	850	10	8	4,170	521
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....									124	85	54,322	630
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	3	3	3,500	1,167	3	3	3,300	1,100	65	60	47,050	700
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....									11	10	7,350	735
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	192	207	322,413	1,558	201	192	201,254	1,517	3,011	2,550	2,536,137	904
Reformed bodies—												
Reformed Church in America.....	17	17	21,050	1,238	13	13	22,200	1,715	406	382	352,001	923
Reformed Church in the United States.....	35	33	35,400	1,073	60	59	64,302	1,090	1,376	707	510,423	722
Christian Reformed Church.....	10	11	10,380	944	2	2	1,850	925	43	91	65,020	724
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	2	2	1,800	900	2	2	1,450	725	0	0	7,800	867
Reformed Catholic Church.....									37	20	7,124	350
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	7	5	3,735	747	1	1	900	900				
Salvationists—												
Salvation Army.....	52	124	32,007	250	70	105	41,340	251	410	840	187,544	221
Swedish Evangelical bodies—												
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	0	9	8,280	920	10	10	8,480	848	153	142	72,892	513
Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.....	3	3	1,800	600	5	5	3,260	652	57	54	26,595	493
Temple Society in the United States (Friends of the Temple).....					1	1	800	800	1	1	400	400
Unitarians.....	27	27	55,300	2,048	30	20	54,400	1,870	246	245	200,185	1,221
United Brethren bodies—												
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	34	32	30,875	965	43	44	39,501	900	3,443	1,302	712,450	547
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	2	2	725	363					521	207	58,577	283
Universalists.....	30	20	54,175	1,808	25	20	38,150	1,407	402	271	207,400	987
Volunteers of America.....	9	21	6,782	323	15	38	9,420	248	10	30	9,600	260
Roman Catholic Church.....	280	504	384,550	647	322	575	373,004	650	7,001	5,838	4,220,300	724
Jewish congregations.....	60	72	85,724	1,191	60	75	87,870	1,172	137	140	125,202	841
Eastern Orthodox Churches—												
Russian Orthodox Church.....	4	4	3,560	892	5	5	4,481	896	23	15	10,972	731
Serbian Orthodox Church.....	1	1	600	600	2	2	2,220	1,110	3	3	2,700	900
Syrian Orthodox Church.....	1	1	300	300	1	1	600	600	2	2	780	390
Greek Orthodox Church.....	8	8	8,482	1,060	2	2	1,380	690	1	1	720	720
Armenian Church.....	1	1	500	500					2	3	1,050	550
Buddhists—												
Japanese Temples.....	3	3	2,600	867	1	1	1,000	1,000	4	5	4,200	840
Polish National Church of America.....	4	4	3,042	761	2	2	1,320	660	10	10	6,420	642

As shown by this table, the average annual salary per minister for all denominations represented, for continental United States as a whole, is \$663. The denomination showing the highest average is the Unitarian, with \$1,653, while the denominations next in order are the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$1,242; the Universalists, \$1,238; the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America, \$1,233; the Jewish congregations, \$1,222; the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, \$1,177; the Reformed Church in America, \$1,170; the United Presbyterian Church of North America, \$1,096; the Congregationalists, \$1,042; the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, \$1,037; and the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, \$1,008. Among the denominations showing an average salary considerably lower than the general average for the United States are the Advent Christian Church; all the Baptist bodies except the Northern Baptist Convention; the Christian Union; the Christians (Christian Connection); the Church of Christ, Scientist; the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America; the Society of Friends (Orthodox); the colored Methodist bodies; the Methodist Protestant, Wesleyan Methodist, and Free Methodist churches; the Salvation Army; and the Volunteers of America. In the case of most of these last-named bodies, as shown by the table, many of the organizations reporting are outside of the principal cities, and many of them are doubtless in rural regions, and this fact accounts largely for the comparatively low average salary. The low average shown for the Church of Christ, Scientist, is due to the fact that most of those who serve as ministers, or readers, are persons having other vocations and not dependent on the salaries paid by the churches. In the case of the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, the allowance made for the officers serving at the various posts is usually based upon their probable expenses, and is practically limited to these expenses.

The average salary shown for the large cities is considerably higher as a rule than the general average for the denomination, while for the area outside of the principal cities it is usually somewhat less. Moreover, the average salary generally corresponds to the grade of the cities. For all denominations together it ranges from \$1,223 for cities of the first class to \$1,110 for those of the second class; \$1,063 for those of the third class; \$972 for those of the fourth class; and \$573 for the area outside of the principal cities. In individual denominations the conditions vary. In the Northern Baptist Convention the average for cities of the first class is \$1,580; of the second class, \$1,420; of the third class, \$1,381; of the fourth class, \$1,248; and for the area outside of the principal cities, \$683. The figures for the Disciples of Christ show a regular gradation from \$1,326 per minister for cities of the first class to \$1,250 for those of the fourth

class; for the Methodist Episcopal Church, from \$1,422 for cities of the first class to \$1,187 for those of the fourth class; and for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, from \$2,169 for those of the first class to \$1,524 for those of the fourth class.

In the Southern Baptist Convention, the average salary ranges from \$1,793 for cities of the first class to \$1,358 for those of the fourth class, and among the Congregationalists from \$1,938 for cities of the first class to \$1,512 for those of the fourth class, but in the case of both these denominations the average for cities of the third class is a little larger than for those of the second class. Among the Lutheran bodies there is considerable difference; some, as the General Council, showing a regular gradation; others, as the United Norwegian, showing larger averages for cities of the third and fourth classes.

The lower average salary shown by some denominations for a higher class of cities than for a lower is in most cases due to the existence in the higher class of cities of an unusually large number of weak or mission churches. For example, in the case of the Southern Baptist Convention, which shows an average salary per minister of \$1,505 for cities of the third class and only \$1,490 for cities of the second class, the churches in the third class have an average membership of 472, and in the second class of only 362, indicating that the churches in the third class are also financially stronger on the average than those in the second class.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church the average is from \$1,873 in cities of the first class to \$1,517 in those of the fourth, there being but little difference in the figures for the second, third, and fourth classes of cities. In the case of the Roman Catholic Church, the figures show but little difference between the general average and that for the various classes of cities or for the area outside of the principal cities, the reason being that in this denomination the salaries are fixed for the diocese, being in general the same for the rural districts as for the large cities. Of the 24 ministers reported by the 4 organizations of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, for the area outside the principal cities, 21 are reported at Zion City, and are probably connected with the headquarters of the denomination at that place.

Among the denominations included in this report with those not paying regular salaries to their ministers, and hence not represented in this table, there are several, as for example, the Freewill Baptists and the German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative), in which a considerable number of the organizations pay stated salaries, although it is not a general custom. Some of these denominations, among which are the ones just mentioned, appear to be in the transitional state from the unsalaried to the salaried ministry basis.

## DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

An inquiry was made in 1906 as to the date of establishment, meaning the year in which the local church was organized. From the nature of the reports made, however, it is evident that to a certain extent the inquiry was misunderstood, and that in some cases the date given refers either to the founding of the denomination to which the church belongs or to matters of general ecclesiastical history, such as the origin of the Christian Church, or the date of the Reformation, rather than to the date of establishment of the local church.

With a view to presenting the origin and growth of the various denominations, the years reported have been arranged by periods, and the following have

been selected as on the whole the most significant: Prior to 1800; from 1800 to 1849; from 1850 to 1899, by decades; and from 1900 to 1906. The years 1800 to 1849 have been included in one period chiefly because this was a period of preparation, the forward movement in denominational life beginning practically about the middle of the century.

The following table shows by denominations in detail the total number of organizations, the number of organizations reporting date of establishment and the percentage which they form of the total number of organizations in the body, and the number of organizations established during each of the different periods mentioned:

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations: 1906.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.		ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED--								
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Prior to 1800.	1800 to 1849.	1850 to 1859.	1860 to 1869.	1870 to 1879.	1880 to 1889.	1890 to 1899.	1900 to 1906.	
All denominations.....	212,230	170,331	84.5	3,637	21,020	12,810	16,114	25,851	32,771	34,827	31,386	
Adventist bodies.....	2,551	2,345	91.0		15	36	124	254	424	650	842	
Evangelical Adventists.....	18	17	(1)		2	3	5	5		2		
Advent Christian Church.....	550	503	91.5		9	18	33	84	94	143	122	
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	1,889	1,740	92.1		3	6	73	155	314	481	708	
Church of God (Adventist).....	10	10	(1)				1	2	3	1	3	
Churches of God (Adventist), Unattached Congregations.....	10	10	(1)					1	4	3	2	
Life and Advent Union.....	12	12	(1)			2	2		3	4	1	
Churches of God in Christ Jesus.....	62	53	(1)		1	7	10	7	6	16	6	
Armenian Church.....	73	73	(1)						5	15	53	
Bahais.....	24	24	(1)							10	14	
Baptist bodies.....	54,880	40,110	80.5	770	5,902	2,008	4,240	7,680	9,701	9,852	8,270	
Baptists.....	47,910	44,000	92.0	603	4,608	2,280	3,920	7,040	9,008	8,094	7,481	
Northern Baptist Convention.....	8,272	7,937	96.0	306	1,050	789	670	874	1,238	1,255	830	
Southern Baptist Convention.....	21,104	18,513	87.7	356	2,613	1,410	1,186	2,163	3,310	3,576	3,803	
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	18,534	17,610	95.0	1	99	81	2,055	4,069	4,444	4,163	2,758	
General Six Principle Baptists.....	16	16	(1)		5	4	5	2				
Seventh-day Baptists.....	77	74	(1)		7	31	5	4	9	10	4	
Free Baptists.....	1,340	1,003	74.5	21	234	62	103	160	130	162	102	
Freewill Baptists.....	608	578	95.1	3	35	18	20	91	62	173	146	
General Baptists.....	518	491	94.8		11	12	23	51	93	130	171	
Separate Baptists.....	76	60	(1)		17	2	9	6	14	3	6	
United Baptists.....	190	73	37.2		7	5	4	12	12	13	20	
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).....	93	89	(1)		30	8	6	11	14	12	8	
Primitive Baptists.....	2,022	2,132	73.0	78	818	177	122	210	270	236	206	
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	797	330	41.4		12	1	25	65	80	76	71	
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.....	55	39	(1)		28			11				
Freewill Baptists (Bullochites).....	15	13	(1)	2	0	3	1	1				
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	251	152	60.6		1		3	18	20	49	61	
Brethren (Plymouth).....	403	308	88.8		1	5	14	50	93	144	61	
Brethren (Plymouth)—I.....	134	134	100.0		1	1	8	23	30	41	30	
Brethren (Plymouth)—II.....	128	126	98.4				6	7	35	52	32	
Brethren (Plymouth)—III.....	81	78	(1)					11	26	20	11	
Brethren (Plymouth)—IV.....	60	60	(1)					9	8	25	18	
Brethren (River).....	111	110	99.1	3	2	4	12	10	37	20	13	
Brethren in Christ.....	74	73	(1)			1	6	13	29	17	7	
Yorker, or Old Order, Brethren.....	9	9	(1)	3	2		2		2			
United Zion's Children.....	28	28	(1)			3	4	6	6	3	6	
Buddhists.....	74	74	(1)						21	33	20	
Chinese Temples.....	62	62	(1)						21	32	9	
Japanese Temples.....	12	12	(1)							1	11	
Catholic Apostolic Churches.....	24	24	(1)		1	1	2	3	3	2	12	
Catholic Apostolic Church.....	11	11	(1)		1	1	2	9	3	1	12	
New Apostolic Church.....	13	13	(1)									
Christadelphians.....	70	70	(1)		1	4	15	0	15	18	11	
Christian Catholic Church in Zion.....	17	17	(1)					1		12	4	
Christian Israelite Church.....	6	5	(1)		1	3	60	23	35	40	43	
Christian Union.....	217	205	94.5		1	3	60	23	35	40	43	
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,379	1,172	85.0		246	126	118	157	202	174	150	
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	638	626	98.1					1	15	312	208	
Church of God and Saints of Christ (Colored).....	48	48	(1)						1	3	44	
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	518	454	87.0		46	44	44	90	81	75	74	

1 Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations: 1906.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.		ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED--									
		Number.	Per cent. of total.	Prior to 1800.	1800 to 1849.	1850 to 1859.	1860 to 1869.	1870 to 1879.	1880 to 1889.	1890 to 1899.	1900 to 1906.		
Churches of the Living God (Colored).....	68	67	(1)						3	32	32		
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship) ..	44	44	(1)						3	15	26		
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).....	15	14	(1)							14			
Church of Christ in God.....	9	9	(1)							3	6		
Churches of the New Jerusalem.....	133	121	91.0		23	15	11	17	15	19	21		
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....	110	107	89.0		23	15	10	14	12	16	17		
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	14	14	(1)				1	3	3	3	4		
Communitistic societies.....	22	22	(1)	10	4	4	3			1			
United Society of Believers (Shakers).....	15	15	(1)	10	4					1			
Amana Society.....	7	7	(1)			4	3						
Congregationalists.....	5,713	5,042	98.8	686	964	416	363	536	963	1,074	640		
Disciples or Christians.....	10,942	8,108	74.1		574	426	541	954	1,538	1,953	2,122		
Disciples of Christ.....	8,293	5,678	68.5		473	330	422	711	1,130	1,468	1,394		
Churches of Christ.....	2,649	2,430	91.7		101	96	119	243	408	545	728		
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	1,097	966	88.1	14	87	91	70	108	207	212	177		
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).....	822	763	92.8	11	87	89	60	104	113	156	134		
Old Order German Baptist Brethren.....	68		(1)										
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).....	202	198	98.0			1		4	94	50	43		
German Seventh-day Baptists.....	5	5	(1)	3		1	1						
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	411	104	25.3				1		2	31	76		
Russian Orthodox Church.....	50	50	(1)				1		2	27	29		
Serbian Orthodox Church.....	10	10	(1)							1	9		
Syrian Orthodox Church.....	8	8	(1)							1	7		
Greek Orthodox Church.....	334	27	8.1							2	25		
Evangelical bodies.....	2,738	2,410	88.3		172	229	295	380	369	635	339		
Evangelical Association.....	1,700	1,556	88.4		124	192	234	291	296	218	291		
United Evangelical Church.....	978	853	88.2		48	37	61	89	73	417	138		
Evangelistic associations.....	182	174	95.6		1	5	10	12	11	46	89		
Apostolic Faith Movement.....	6	6	(1)						3	5	3		
Pentecst Missions.....	11	11	(1)							1	5		
Metropolitan Church Association.....	6	6	(1)								6		
Hebephah Faith Missionary Association.....	10	10	(1)						1	3	20		
Missionary Church Association.....	32	20	(1)							8	9		
Pentecst Bands of the World.....	16	15	(1)							8	9		
Heavenly Recruit Church.....	27	26	(1)							16	10		
Apostolic Christian Church.....	42	41	(1)		1	5	10	12	6	2	5		
Christian Congregation.....	9	9	(1)								9		
Gospel Mission.....	8	8	(1)							2	4		
Church of Daniel's Band.....	4	4	(1)							3	1		
Lumber River Mission.....	5	5	(1)								5		
Pentecostal Union Church.....	3	3	(1)								3		
Voluntary Missionary Society in America (Colored).....	3	3	(1)								3		
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (Colored).....	15	13	(1)								13		
Friends.....	1,147	812	70.8	130	203	39	41	70	113	136	80		
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	873	664	76.1	80	145	35	29	60	106	133	76		
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	218	99	45.4	48	41	2	3	2	1	1	1		
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	48	41	(1)	2	17	1	5	5	6	2	3		
Friends (Primitive).....	8	8	(1)			1	4	3					
German Evangelical Protestant bodies.....	66	64	(1)		18	11	10	10	7	5	3		
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Association.....	44	44	(1)		15	8	5	5	5	4	2		
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Conference.....	22	20	(1)		3	3	5	5	2	1	1		
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,205	1,186	98.4		116	128	156	170	231	212	173		
Independent churches.....	1,070	963	89.2	3	26	21	24	37	118	276	458		
International Apostolic Holiness Union.....	74	72	(1)							3	69		
Jewish congregations.....	1,769	1,112	62.9	4	31	50	93	92	212	321	339		
Latter-day Saints.....	1,184	1,112	93.9		38	44	118	160	212	284	256		
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	683	627	91.8		23	40	65	91	127	139	142		
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	501	485	96.8		15	4	53	69	85	145	114		
Lutheran bodies.....	12,703	11,930	93.9	258	907	828	991	1,028	2,306	2,026	2,386		
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	1,784	1,567	90.4	105	345	194	145	167	188	218	265		
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	449	392	87.3	40	97	45	21	45	43	63	38		
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	2,146	2,104	98.0	111	235	131	162	319	384	472	290		
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	3,801	3,109	81.2	2	108	196	340	429	678	687	669		
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	1,177	1,106	94.0		14	59	61	180	308	271	213		
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	772	717	92.9		76	82	68	54	127	171	139		
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	33	32	(1)		7	3	3	6	1	10	2		
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	272	241	88.6		1	10	10	41	62	61	56		
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eliason's Synod.....	26	26	(1)			1	4	2	4	0	7		
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....	25	24	(1)			1	4	2	4	0	7		
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	828	804	97.1		8	48	73	106	204	188	177		
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	927	890	96.7		12	48	75	166	138	184	273		

1 Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.



DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations: 1906.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.		ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED—								
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Prior to 1800.	1800 to 1849.	1850 to 1859.	1860 to 1869.	1870 to 1879.	1880 to 1889.	1890 to 1899.	1900 to 1906.	
<b>Lutheran bodies—Continued.</b>												
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....	55	54	(1)	.....	2	7	9	10	11	7	8	
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	92	90	(1)	.....	.....	.....	1	26	25	23	15	
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	14	14	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....	11	11	(1)	.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	105	102	97.1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	8	44	48	
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	320	306	95.6	.....	.....	1	11	33	60	94	107	
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	198	148	74.7	.....	.....	1	2	34	28	51	32	
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....	59	57	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19	32	
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	66	66	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	46	
Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).....	68	40	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	19	10	
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	16	15	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	8	
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	9	9	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	
<b>Mennonite bodies.....</b>	604	407	82.3	39	78	31	34	56	68	92	90	
Mennonite Church.....	220	190	86.4	27	48	6	17	16	23	25	28	
Bruderhof Mennonite Church.....	8	8	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	
Amish Mennonite Church.....	57	56	(1)	1	13	8	7	4	4	8	11	
Old Amish Mennonite Church.....	46	43	(1)	5	7	7	3	5	5	3	8	
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....	90	86	(1)	6	7	4	3	14	11	17	24	
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Old (Wisler) Mennonite Church.....	9	8	(1)	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	
Defenceless Mennonites.....	14	14	(1)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	6	1	
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	68	63	(1)	.....	.....	2	1	5	13	22	20	
Bundes Konferenz der Mennoniten Bruder-Gemeinde:												
Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde.....	6	6	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	
Schollenberger Bruder-Gemeinde.....	13	3	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites.....	13	13	(1)	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	7	1	
Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites.....	8	7	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	
<b>Methodist bodies.....</b>	64,701	49,534	76.6	267	6,755	4,125	5,254	8,152	9,052	8,282	7,647	
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29,943	23,155	77.3	202	4,110	2,480	2,672	3,644	4,000	3,480	2,570	
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	77	74	(1)	.....	12	7	6	1	7	14	27	
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,047	5,637	84.8	.....	192	60	705	1,183	1,268	1,129	1,001	
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	60	48	(1)	.....	3	5	8	10	10	3	9	
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	2,043	92.7	.....	57	27	337	475	395	354	308	
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,843	2,375	83.5	.....	351	220	250	333	382	421	403	
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	594	513	86.4	.....	60	45	40	62	74	103	139	
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	17,831	11,837	66.4	65	1,062	1,234	1,007	1,567	2,088	1,880	2,028	
Congregational Methodist Church.....	325	275	84.6	.....	10	5	16	23	23	56	165	
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	35	35	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	10	
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	2,021	84.9	.....	8	4	104	722	441	356	386	
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....	45	43	(1)	.....	.....	.....	11	11	0	8	4	
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	96	80	(1)	.....	6	5	6	24	26	11	8	
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,553	1,314	85.9	.....	4	1	90	130	289	428	392	
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Colored).....	58	58	(1)	.....	.....	.....	7	4	25	14	8	
<b>Moravian bodies.....</b>	132	122	92.4	17	7	17	16	17	16	16	10	
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	117	107	91.5	17	7	17	15	15	16	10	10	
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	15	(1)	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	6	6	
<b>Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith.....</b>	204	199	97.5	.....	.....	1	.....	14	57	63	64	
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	100	96	96.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	70	
Polish National Church of America.....	24	24	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13	
<b>Presbyterian bodies.....</b>	15,506	14,060	90.7	594	2,879	1,330	1,163	1,847	2,318	2,278	1,711	
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,035	7,487	94.4	353	1,555	663	629	975	1,248	1,140	924	
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,850	2,259	79.3	1	374	247	108	351	436	463	249	
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	106	103	98.5	.....	.....	1	12	50	62	41	27	
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	147	143	97.3	.....	42	32	20	21	10	6	3	
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	908	936	96.7	30	246	132	71	97	96	127	128	
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,104	2,761	88.9	171	583	227	150	310	425	627	562	
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	22	19	(1)	.....	11	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	141	130	92.2	24	24	11	5	15	17	22	12	
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	114	107	93.9	3	37	11	9	24	10	8	5	
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	27	23	(1)	3	7	6	.....	3	1	3	.....	
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenantal).....	1	1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	1	1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
<b>Protestant Episcopal Church.....</b>	6,845	6,070	88.7	315	943	538	543	757	961	1,111	902	
<b>Reformed bodies.....</b>	2,585	2,411	93.3	288	516	266	253	218	293	340	237	
Reformed Church in America.....	659	650	98.6	111	145	70	43	52	65	99	56	
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,736	1,573	90.6	176	304	182	104	151	188	184	134	
Christian Reformed Church.....	174	172	98.9	1	7	5	16	15	40	52	36	
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	16	16	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	
Reformed Catholic Church.....	5	5	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	81	80	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	19	16	6	
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,482	10,473	84.0	107	828	1,001	1,007	1,565	1,958	1,800	2,117	
<b>Salvationists.....</b>	714	712	99.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	128	291	291	
Salvation Army.....	694	692	99.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	128	288	274	
American Salvation Army.....	20	20	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	
<b>Schwenkfelders.....</b>	8	4	(1)	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Social Brethren.....	17	17	(1)	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	7	3	
Society for Ethical Culture.....	5	5	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	
<b>Spiritualists.....</b>	455	454	99.8	.....	.....	6	11	16	25	118	278	

\* Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.



DENOMINATION.	Total number of organizations: 1906.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT.		ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED—							
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Prior to 1800.	1800 to 1849.	1850 to 1869.	1870 to 1889.	1890 to 1900.	1900 to 1906.	1906 to 1910.	1910 to 1916.
Swedish Evangelical bodies.....	408	350	95.3				3	41	120	161	74
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	281	264	94.0				3	39	85	89	48
Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.....	127	125	98.4				2	35	55	62	26
Temple Society in the United States (Friends of the Temple).....	3	3	(1)			1	1		1		
Theosophical societies.....	85	84	(1)				4	6	47		27
Theosophical Society in America.....	14	14	(1)				1	2	7		4
Theosophical Society, New York.....	1	1	(1)								
Theosophical Society, American Section.....	69	68	(1)				2	4	39		23
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society.....	1	1	(1)				1				
Unitarians.....	461	456	98.9	108	78	21	41	20	72	61	49
United Brethren bodies.....	4,304	3,199	74.3	4	250	265	351	532	595	746	456
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	3,732	2,655	71.1	4	216	227	204	450	517	554	394
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	572	544	95.1		34	38	57	82	78	102	63
Universalists.....	846	720	85.1	0	215	77	70	92	74	104	70
Vedanta Society.....	4	4	(1)							1	3
Volunteers of America.....	71	71	(1)							37	34

<sup>1</sup> Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

From this table it appears that 179,331 organizations, or 84.5 per cent of the total number, made a report as to the date of establishment. For most of the smaller denominations—those having less than 100 organizations in 1906—there was either a full report as to date of establishment or a report from all but a few organizations. Three of these smaller bodies, however—Old Order German Baptist Brethren, Reformed Mennonite Church, and Church of God in Christ (Mennonites)—made no report whatever, while for the Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish), the African Union Methodist Protestant Church, the Separate Baptists, and one or two other bodies, the returns were very incomplete. Among the denominations having 100 or more organizations in 1906, the following stand highest in respect to the percentage of organizations reporting date of establishment: The Brethren (Plymouth)—I, 100 per cent; Spiritualists, 99.8 per cent; Salvation Army, 99.7 per cent; Christian Reformed Church, 98.9 per cent; Unitarians, 98.9 per cent; Congregationalists, 98.8 per cent; Reformed Church in America, 98.6 per cent; and Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 98.5 per cent.

Among the denominations for which comparatively low percentages are shown are the Disciples of Christ,

68.5 per cent; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 66.4 per cent; Jewish congregations, 62.9 per cent; United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), 60.6 per cent; Friends (Hicksite), 45.4 per cent; Colored Primitive Baptists in America, 41.4 per cent; United Baptists, 37.2 per cent; and Greek Orthodox Church, 8.1 per cent.

There were 44 denominations reporting organizations established prior to 1800. It does not follow, however, that all of them had a denominational existence at that time. In some cases churches organized prior to that date subsequently joined denominations of more recent formation.

Fifty denominations report their earliest organization in the period from 1800 to 1849, but among these, also, there are cases in which churches now connected with a certain denomination were at that time identified with some other body.

For purposes of further comparison the following table is presented, which shows, for all denominations and for each family or separate denomination for which a report as to date of establishment was made by more than 100 organizations, the percentage of organizations established during each of the different periods specified:

DENOMINATION.	PER CENT OF ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED—							
	Prior to 1800.	1800 to 1849.	1850 to 1859.	1860 to 1869.	1870 to 1879.	1880 to 1889.	1890 to 1899.	1900 to 1909.
All denominations.....	2.0	12.2	7.1	9.0	14.4	18.3	19.4	17.5
Adventist bodies.....		0.0	1.5	5.3	10.8	18.1	27.7	35.9
Advent Christian Church.....		1.8	3.6	6.6	10.7	18.7	28.4	24.3
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....		0.2	0.3	4.2	8.0	18.0	27.6	40.7
Baptist bodies.....	1.6	12.0	5.3	8.6	15.7	19.0	20.1	16.9
Baptists.....	1.5	10.6	5.2	8.0	16.0	20.4	20.4	17.0
Northern Baptist Convention.....	3.0	24.6	9.0	8.6	11.0	15.7	15.8	10.5
Southern Baptist Convention.....	1.0	14.1	7.6	6.4	11.7	17.9	19.3	21.0
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	(1)	0.0	0.5	11.7	22.8	25.2	24.0	15.7
Free Baptists.....	2.1	23.3	9.2	10.3	15.0	13.9	16.2	10.2
Freewill Baptists.....	0.5	6.1	3.1	3.5	15.7	15.9	20.9	25.3
General Baptists.....		2.2	2.4	4.7	10.4	18.9	26.5	34.8
Primitive Baptists.....	3.7	38.4	8.3	5.7	10.1	13.1	11.1	9.7
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....		3.0	0.3	7.0	10.7	24.2	23.0	21.5
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....		0.7		2.0	11.8	13.2	32.2	40.1
Brethren (Plymouth).....		0.3	1.3	3.5	12.6	23.4	36.2	22.9
Brethren (Plymouth)—I.....		0.7	0.7	6.0	17.2	22.4	30.6	22.4
Brethren (Plymouth)—II.....					5.6	27.8	41.3	25.4
Brethren (River).....	2.7	1.8	3.6	10.0	17.3	33.6	18.2	11.8
Christian Union.....		0.5	1.5	20.3	11.2	17.1	19.5	21.0
Christians (Christian Connection).....		21.0	10.7	10.1	13.4	17.2	14.8	12.8
Church of Christ, Scientist.....					0.2	2.4	40.8	47.6
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....		10.1	0.7	0.7	19.8	17.8	16.5	16.3
Churches of the New Jerusalem.....		19.0	12.4	0.1	14.0	12.4	15.7	17.4
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....		21.5	14.0	0.3	13.1	11.2	15.0	15.0
Congregationalists.....	12.2	17.1	7.4	6.4	0.5	17.1	19.0	11.3
Disciples or Christians.....		7.1	5.3	6.7	11.8	10.0	24.1	20.2
Disciples of Christ.....		8.3	5.8	7.4	12.5	10.0	24.8	21.2
Churches of Christ.....		4.2	4.0	4.0	10.0	16.8	22.4	37.8
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	1.4	0.0	0.4	7.2	11.2	21.4	21.0	18.3
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).....	1.4	11.4	11.7	0.0	13.6	14.8	20.4	17.6
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).....			0.5		2.0	47.5	28.3	21.7
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....				1.0		1.0	20.8	67.3
Evangelical bodies.....		7.1	0.5	12.2	15.7	15.3	26.3	14.0
Evangelical Association.....		8.0	12.3	15.0	18.7	19.0	14.0	12.9
United Evangelical Church.....		5.0	4.3	7.1	10.3	8.5	48.3	16.0
Evangelistic associations.....		0.6	2.9	5.7	0.9	6.3	26.4	51.1
Friends.....	16.0	25.0	4.8	5.0	8.6	13.9	16.7	9.9
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	12.0	21.8	5.3	4.4	9.0	10.0	20.0	11.4
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....		9.8	10.8	13.2	14.3	19.5	17.9	14.6
Independent churches.....	0.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	3.8	12.3	28.7	47.6
Jewish congregations.....	0.4	2.8	4.5	5.7	8.3	10.1	28.9	30.5
Latter-day Saints.....		3.4	4.0	10.0	14.4	19.1	25.5	23.0
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....		3.7	6.4	10.4	14.5	20.3	22.2	22.6
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....		3.1	0.8	10.0	14.2	17.5	20.9	23.5
Lutheran bodies.....	2.2	7.6	6.9	8.3	13.6	19.3	22.0	20.0
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	6.7	22.0	12.4	0.3	10.7	12.0	13.9	13.1
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	10.2	24.7	11.5	5.4	11.5	11.0	16.1	9.7
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	5.3	11.2	6.2	7.7	15.2	18.3	22.4	13.8
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	0.1	3.5	6.3	10.9	13.8	21.8	22.1	21.5
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....		1.3	5.3	5.5	16.3	27.8	24.5	19.3
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....		10.6	11.4	0.5	7.5	17.7	23.8	19.4
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....		0.4	4.1	4.1	17.0	25.7	25.3	23.2
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....		1.0	0.0	9.1	13.2	25.4	23.4	22.0
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....		1.3	5.4	8.4	18.5	15.4	20.5	30.5
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....					2.0	7.8	43.1	47.1
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....			0.3	3.6	10.8	10.0	30.7	35.0
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....			0.7	1.4	23.0	18.9	34.5	21.6
Mennonite bodies.....	7.8	15.7	6.2	6.8	11.3	13.7	18.5	10.9
Mennonite Church.....	14.2	25.3	3.2	8.9	8.4	12.1	13.2	14.7
Methodist bodies.....	0.5	13.6	8.3	10.6	16.5	18.3	16.7	15.4
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	0.9	17.7	10.7	11.5	15.6	17.3	15.1	11.1
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....		3.4	1.2	12.5	21.0	22.5	20.0	10.4
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....		2.8	1.3	10.5	23.3	10.3	17.3	10.5
Methodist Protestant Church.....		14.8	0.6	10.8	14.0	16.1	17.7	17.0
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....		0.7	8.6	7.8	12.1	14.4	20.1	27.1
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	0.5	16.0	10.4	8.6	13.2	17.6	15.9	17.1
Congregational Methodist Church.....			3.6	1.8	6.8	8.4	20.4	60.0
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....		0.4	0.2	5.1	35.7	21.8	17.6	10.1
Free Methodist Church of North America.....		0.3	0.1	6.7	9.7	21.7	32.1	20.4
Moravian bodies.....	13.9	5.7	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	15.0	6.5	15.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	9.3	9.3
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith.....			0.5		7.0	28.0	31.7	32.2

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DENOMINATION.	PER CENT OF ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED --							
	Prior to 1800.	1800 to 1849.	1850 to 1859.	1860 to 1869.	1870 to 1879.	1880 to 1889.	1890 to 1899.	1900 to 1906.
Presbyterian bodies.....	4.2	20.5	9.5	7.8	13.1	16.5	16.2	12.2
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	4.7	20.8	8.9	8.4	13.0	16.7	15.2	12.3
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	(1)	16.6	10.9	8.8	15.5	19.3	17.8	11.0
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....			0.5	6.2	25.9	32.1	21.2	14.0
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....		29.4	22.4	14.0	14.7	13.3	4.2	2.1
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	4.2	26.3	14.1	7.6	10.4	10.3	13.6	13.7
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	6.2	21.1	8.2	5.7	11.2	15.4	19.1	13.1
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	18.5	18.5	8.5	3.8	11.5	13.1	16.9	9.2
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	2.8	34.0	10.3	8.4	22.4	9.3	7.5	4.7
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	5.2	15.5	8.9	8.9	12.5	15.8	18.3	14.9
Reformed bodies.....	11.9	21.4	11.0	10.5	9.0	12.2	14.1	9.8
Reformed Church in America.....	17.1	22.3	12.2	6.6	8.0	10.0	15.2	8.6
Reformed Church in the United States.....	11.2	23.1	11.6	12.3	9.6	12.0	11.7	8.5
Christian Reformed Church.....	0.6	4.1	2.9	9.3	8.7	23.3	30.2	20.9
Roman Catholic Church.....	1.0	7.9	9.6	10.5	14.9	18.7	17.3	20.2
Salvationists.....					0.3	18.0	40.9	40.0
Salvation Army.....					0.3	18.5	41.6	39.6
Spiritualists.....			1.3	2.4	3.5	5.5	26.0	61.2
Swedish Evangelical bodies.....				0.8	10.5	30.8	38.8	19.0
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....				1.1	14.8	32.2	33.7	18.2
Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.....				1.6	1.6	28.0	40.6	20.8
Unitarians.....	23.7	17.1	4.6	9.0	5.7	15.8	13.4	10.7
United Brethren bodies.....	0.1	7.8	8.3	11.0	16.6	18.6	23.3	14.3
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	0.2	8.1	8.5	11.1	16.9	19.5	20.9	14.8
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....		6.3	7.0	10.5	15.1	14.3	35.3	11.0
Universalists.....	1.3	29.9	10.7	11.0	12.8	10.3	14.4	9.7

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The 179,331 organizations which were in existence at the close of 1906 and for which the date of establishment was reported, are subdivided as follows, according to the different periods of organization shown by the two tables preceding:

PERIOD.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total.....	179,331	100.0
Prior to 1800.....	3,637	2.0
1800 to 1849.....	21,929	12.2
1850 to 1859.....	12,816	7.1
1860 to 1869.....	16,114	9.0
1870 to 1879.....	25,851	14.4
1880 to 1889.....	32,771	18.3
1890 to 1899.....	34,827	19.4
1900 to 1906.....	31,386	17.5

Considering the figures for all denominations together, it is noticeable that beginning with the middle of the last century, they are much larger for each successive period, making allowance for the fact that the latest period includes only seven years. If organizations are established at a corresponding rate during the remaining three years of the present decade, the number for the entire decade will be 44,837, and the percentage 23.3. Part of this steady advance in the number of organizations established in the successive decades is of course only apparent. Some organizations disappear within a longer or shorter time after their establishment, and the more remote the decade, the smaller is the proportion of all organizations established in that decade that still survive, and the

greater the understatement in the table of the total number of organizations established in that decade. But the chief cause of the steady advance is the fact that the population of the country is constantly increasing.

The denominations showing the largest percentages of organizations established before 1800 are as follows:

Unitarians.....	23.7
Associate Reformed Synod of the South (Presbyterian).....	18.5
Reformed Church in America.....	17.1
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	15.9
Mennonite Church.....	14.2
Congregationalists.....	12.2
Friends (Orthodox).....	12.0
Reformed Church in the United States.....	11.2
United Synod in the South (Lutheran).....	10.2

Of the 9 denominations listed, the Unitarian is the only one for which the percentage for the period prior to 1800 is equaled by that of no period later. In the case of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South (Presbyterian), the Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum), and the Reformed Church in America, the percentage for the period prior to 1800 is equaled once; in the case of the Mennonite Church, twice; in the case of the Congregationalists and the Friends (Orthodox), three times; and in the case of the Reformed Church in the United States and the United Synod in the South (Lutheran), five times.

The percentages for the decade 1860 to 1869 are only a little larger than for the decade 1850 to 1859, but for the decade 1870 to 1879, the figures are much larger

than for the preceding decade. The number of organizations established in the decade 1860 to 1869 was undoubtedly reduced on account of the Civil War and the reduction would have been greater had it not been for the remarkable extension of the colored denominations through the South immediately after that war. Thus 11.7 per cent of the organizations of the Colored Baptists were established in the decade 1860 to 1869, 12.5 per cent of the organizations of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and 16.5 per cent of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, as compared with five-tenths of 1 per cent, 1.2 per cent, and 1.3 per cent, respectively, for the preceding decade.

The decade 1870 to 1879 was one of general prosperity, which marked the beginning of a large amount of immigration, and shows a corresponding advance in the percentages. The impulse received in that decade, however, was not continued to the same extent through the succeeding decade, 1880 to 1889, and the influence of the period of general financial depression which occurred in the decade 1890 to 1899 is manifest in the slight increase in per cent of organizations formed during that period. In general, the record of these tables accords very closely with the history of the times and of the denominations.

The seven years 1900 to 1906 show a notable increase, their percentage of the total, as already indicated, being at the rate of 23.3 for the whole decade. A high percentage for the latest period is shown even for some of the older denominations. The Freewill Baptists, with a percentage of 29.9 for 1890 to 1899, showed a percentage of 25.3 for 1900 to 1906, and the General Baptists, Congregational Methodists, and Seventh-day Adventists seem likewise to have entered on a new period of expansion.

Among the bodies showing a decline in the number of new organizations formed during this period are the Northern Baptist Convention, the National Baptist Convention (Colored), the Congregationalists, the United Evangelical Church, the Society of Friends (Orthodox), the Reformed Church in America, the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant, the Swedish Evangelical Free Mission, the United Brethren (Old Constitution), and the Universalists. The United Evangelical Church was organized as a denomination in the decade 1890 to 1899, and reported 48.3 per cent of its organizations as established in that decade.

#### LANGUAGES USED IN THE CONDUCT OF CHURCH SERVICES.

In the census of 1906, for the first time, an attempt was made to secure complete reports from the various denominations as to the languages used in the conduct of religious services. This was considered in the report for 1890 an important element in the statement of the work of the churches, especially among the foreign population, but there was no general enumeration or classification, although summaries, recognized

The Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant and the Swedish Evangelical Free Mission both reported high figures in the two preceding decades, 1880 to 1889 and 1890 to 1899, as the result of immigration. It was of course not to be expected that the same rate of increase would be maintained for these denominations in the period 1900 to 1906. In the case of the other denominations mentioned the retrogression is slight.

For the bodies most affected by immigration, especially the Lutheran bodies, the percentages for the later decades are naturally comparatively high. The percentage for the Lutheran bodies as a whole for the decade 1880 to 1889 was 19.3 per cent; for that of 1890 to 1899, 22 per cent; and for the seven years 1900 to 1906, 20 per cent. It is noteworthy that the percentage for the Roman Catholic Church for the decade 1890 to 1899 (17.2) was somewhat less than for the preceding decade (18.7), but for the seven years 1900 to 1906 the percentage was 20.2, which represents a much higher decennial rate.

The denominations showing the largest percentages of organizations formed during the seven years from 1900 to 1906 are:

Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	67.3
Spiritualists.....	61.2
Congregational Methodist Church.....	60.0
Evangelistic associations.....	51.1
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	47.6
Independent churches.....	47.6
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church (Suomi Synod).....	47.1
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	40.7
United American Freewill Baptist Church (Colored).....	40.1
Salvation Army.....	39.6
Churches of Christ (Disciples or Christians).....	37.8
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	35.0
General Baptists.....	34.8

A high percentage for a denomination in any particular decade indicates either its organization as a denomination or some special influence, such as immigration, though, as already indicated, the formal organization of a denomination does not preclude the report of individual organizations showing an earlier date. Thus the Primitive Baptists became a distinct denomination in the period 1800 to 1849, as indicated by the percentage reported, 38.4. Among those churches, however, there were some, 3.7 per cent of the total, which were organized prior to 1800.

as approximate, were given of the languages used in the Lutheran bodies and the Methodist Episcopal Church, and mention was made of those used in other bodies.

In the schedules sent out in 1906 each organization was asked to state the language used in church services. Of the 186 denominations, 91 made a full report as to the language used in the church services; 83 furnished

reports from at least 90 per cent of their organizations; and only 12 from less than 90 per cent. The total number of organizations reporting was 204,268, or 96.2 per cent of the total. A considerable number of organizations which made no report apparently took it for granted, as will be seen later, that it would be understood that English was used. It follows therefore that the record of the languages used in church services is reasonably complete.

The organizations reporting are classified under three heads: (1) Those using English only; (2) those using English and one or more foreign languages; and (3) those using one or more foreign languages. The American Indian languages are classed as foreign.

*English only.*—The following table shows the denominations which report the use of English only; the total number of organizations and of communicants or members reported by them; the number of organizations reporting services conducted in English only; and the per cent which these constitute of the total organizations of the respective denominations:

DENOMINATION.	Total organizations.	Total communicants or members.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH ONLY.	
			Number.	Per cent of total organizations.
All denominations represented.....	15,844	1,023,672	14,125	89.2
<b>Adventist bodies:</b>				
Evangelical Adventists.....	18	481	18	100.0
Church of God (Adventist).....	10	354	0	0.0
Churches of God (Adventist), Unattached Congregations.....	10	257	10	100.0
Life and Advent Union.....	12	509	12	100.0
Churches of God in Christ Jesus.....	02	2,124	59	95.2
Bahais.....	24	1,280	24	100.0
<b>Baptist bodies:</b>				
General Six Principle Baptists.....	16	685	16	100.0
Seventh-day Baptists.....	77	8,381	70	90.7
Free Baptists.....	1,340	81,359	1,167	86.7
Freewill Baptists.....	608	40,280	590	97.0
General Baptists.....	518	30,097	511	98.6
Separate Baptists.....	70	5,180	64	84.2
United Baptists.....	190	13,098	128	65.3
Duck River and Klondike Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).....	93	4,416	89	95.7
Primitive Baptists.....	2,922	102,311	2,240	76.9
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	797	35,070	340	42.7
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.....	55	781	30	70.9
Freewill Baptists (Bullochites).....	15	298	15	100.0
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	251	14,489	153	61.0
<b>Brotherhood (Plymouth):</b>				
Brotherhood (Plymouth)—I.....	134	2,933	134	100.0
Brotherhood (Plymouth)—II.....	128	4,752	125	97.7
Christadelphians.....	70	1,412	70	100.0
Christian Israelite Church.....	5	78	5	100.0
Christian Union.....	217	13,905	214	98.6
Church of Christ, Scientist.....	638	85,717	617	96.7
Church of God and Saints of Christ (Colored).....	48	1,823	48	100.0
<b>Churches of the Living God (Colored):</b>				
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship).....	44	2,676	44	100.0
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).....	15	752	15	100.0
Church of Christ in God.....	9	848	9	100.0
<b>Churches of the New Jerusalem:</b>				
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	14	635	14	100.0
<b>Communist societies:</b>				
United Society of Believers (Shakers).....	15	516	15	100.0
<b>Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren:</b>				
Old Order German Baptist Brethren.....	68	3,388	61	89.7
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).....	202	17,042	200	99.0

DENOMINATION.	Total organizations.	Total communicants or members.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH ONLY.	
			Number.	Per cent of total organizations.
<b>Evangelistic associations:</b>				
Apostolic Faith Movement.....	6	538	6	100.0
Pentel Missions.....	11	703	11	100.0
Metropolitan Church Association.....	6	466	6	100.0
Pentecost Bands of the World.....	16	487	16	100.0
Heavenly Recruit Church.....	27	938	27	100.0
Christian Congregation.....	9	305	9	100.0
Gospel Mission.....	8	196	8	100.0
Church of Daniel's Band.....	4	92	4	100.0
Lumber River Mission.....	5	265	5	100.0
Pentecostal Union Church.....	3	230	3	100.0
Voluntary Missionary Society in America (Colored).....	3	425	3	100.0
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (Colored).....	15	1,835	15	100.0
<b>Friends:</b>				
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	218	18,560	216	99.1
Friends (Primitive).....	8	171	8	100.0
International Apostolic Holiness Union.....	74	2,774	73	98.6
<b>Methodist bodies:</b>				
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	77	4,347	76	98.7
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	5,592	68	98.6
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	184,542	2,178	98.8
Congregational Methodist Church.....	325	14,729	323	99.4
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	35	1,782	35	100.0
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	172,996	2,352	98.8
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....	45	3,050	43	95.6
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	96	7,558	96	100.0
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Colored).....	58	4,397	56	96.6
<b>Presbyterian bodies:</b>				
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	106	18,096	105	99.5
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	22	780	22	100.0
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	141	13,201	141	100.0
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	27	3,020	26	96.3
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenantant).....	1	17	1	100.0
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	1	440	1	100.0
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	81	9,682	81	100.0
Social Brethren.....	17	1,262	17	100.0
Society for Ethical Culture.....	5	2,040	4	80.0
<b>Theosophical societies:</b>				
Theosophical Society in America.....	14	166	14	100.0
Theosophical Society, New York.....	1	90	1	100.0
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society.....	1	(1)	1	100.0
Universalists.....	846	64,158	772	91.3
Vedanta Society.....	4	340	4	100.0
Volunteers of America.....	71	2,194	71	100.0

<sup>1</sup>No statistics are available.

From this table it appears that the number of denominations reporting the use of English only is 72, the total number of organizations reported by them, 15,844, and the total number of communicants or members, 1,023,672. While the aggregate is large, many of the denominations of which it is composed are small, and, as a whole, they represent only 7.5 per cent of the total number of church organizations in continental United States and 3.1 per cent of the communicants or members. Only 6 have over 50,000 members each, and of these 2 are colored. More than 60 per cent of the communicants or members belong to bodies located chiefly in the Southern states where the foreign element is small; while the larger bodies included in the list which are located chiefly in the Northern states, such as the Free Baptists; Church of Christ, Scientist; Religious Society of Friends

(Hicksite); Universalists, etc., are, as appears in the statements descriptive of the respective denominations, not identified with work among the foreign population. It is noteworthy that among them are included some bodies, as the Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers), which, while chiefly of non-English speaking origin, emphasize the use of English in the church services.

In regard to the organizations belonging to the denominations listed in this table which make no report as to language, it is to be noted that they constitute only 10.8 per cent of the total number of organizations, and that in nearly every case they belong to denominations so thoroughly identified with the use of English that it might naturally seem superfluous to mention the language. Such are the Separate, United, and Primitive Baptists, the Freewill Colored Baptists, the

colored Methodist bodies, etc. It may thus be safely assumed that the comparatively few organizations not reporting may be properly classed as using English only, so that the figures given, 15,844 organizations, with 1,023,672 communicants or members, may be considered to represent those denominations which use the English language exclusively in church services.

*Foreign languages.*—The following table shows the denominations which report a part or all of their organizations as using a foreign language; the total number of organizations and of communicants or members reported by the denominations in question; the number of organizations with membership, (1) reporting services conducted in English only; (2) reporting a foreign language alone or in addition to English; and (3) not reporting language.

DENOMINATION.	Total organizations.	Total communicants or members.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN--				ORGANIZATIONS NOT REPORTING AS TO LANGUAGE.	
			English only.		Foreign languages alone or in addition to English.			
			Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.
All denominations represented.....	196,386	31,912,773	166,549	22,624,595	24,594	8,304,229	6,243	803,910
Adventist bodies.....	2,439	89,010	2,155	81,343	189	6,154	95	1,513
Advent Christian Church.....	550	20,799	535	20,375	2	65	13	350
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	1,889	62,211	1,620	54,968	187	6,089	82	1,154
Armenian Church.....	73	19,889			71	19,554	2	335
Baptist bodies.....	47,910	5,323,183	46,048	5,211,632	744	71,035	518	40,516
Baptists.....	47,910	5,323,183	46,048	5,211,632	744	71,035	518	40,516
Northern Baptist Convention.....	8,272	1,052,105	7,516	979,662	662	66,662	94	5,751
Southern Baptist Convention.....	21,104	2,009,471	20,005	1,995,331	80	4,304	119	9,836
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	18,534	2,261,607	18,227	2,230,630	2	30	305	24,929
Brethren (Plymouth).....	141	2,881	119	2,469	22	412		
Brethren (Plymouth)—III.....	81	1,724	67	1,420	14	295		
Brethren (Plymouth)—IV.....	60	1,157	52	1,040	8	117		
Brethren (River).....	111	4,509	57	1,882	53	2,675	1	12
Brethren in Christ.....	74	3,307	53	1,814	21	1,583		
Yorker, or Old Order, Brethren.....	9	423	3	33	6	300		
United Zion's Children.....	28	749	1	35	26	702	1	12
Buddhists.....	74	3,105			74	3,105		
Chinese Temples.....	62	(1)			62	(1)		
Japanese Temples.....	12	3,105			12	3,105		
Catholic Apostolic Churches.....	24	4,927	8	1,301	16	3,620		
Catholic Apostolic Church.....	11	2,007	8	1,301	3	1,606		
New Apostolic Church.....	13	2,920			13	2,920		
Christian Catholic Church in Zion.....	17	5,805	13	1,570	4	4,295		
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,370	110,117	1,342	109,375	1	32	36	710
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	518	24,356	505	23,780	8	401	5	175
Churches of the New Jerusalem.....	119	6,612	101	5,920	12	613	6	79
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....	119	6,612	101	5,920	12	613	6	79
Communist societies.....	7	1,756			7	1,756		
Amarna Society.....	7	1,756			7	1,756		
Congregationalists.....	5,713	700,480	5,200	658,517	466	38,184	47	3,770
Disciples or Christians.....	10,042	1,142,350	10,780	1,132,037	6	190	150	6,232
Disciples of Christ.....	8,293	982,701	8,150	973,647	5	169	138	8,885
Churches of Christ.....	2,049	159,658	2,036	159,200	1	21	12	347
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	827	76,714	704	71,224	28	5,328	5	162
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).....	822	76,547	701	71,164	27	5,301	4	82
German Seventh-day Baptists.....	5	167	3	100	1	27	1	80

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

DENOMINATION.	Total or- ganiza- tions.	Total com- municants or mem- bers.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN—				ORGANIZATIONS NOT REPORTING AS TO LANGUAGE.	
			English only.		Foreign languages alone or in addi- tion to English.		Organi- zations.	Member- ship.
			Organi- zations.	Member- ship.	Organi- zations.	Member- ship.		
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	411	120,606			411	120,606		
Russian Orthodox Church.....	59	19,111			59	19,111		
Serbian Orthodox Church.....	10	15,742			10	15,742		
Syrian Orthodox Church.....	8	4,002			8	4,002		
Greek Orthodox Church.....	334	90,751			334	90,751		
Evangelical bodies.....	2,738	174,780	1,606	100,428	1,075	72,005	57	2,347
Evangelical Association.....	1,760	104,808	792	43,212	917	59,527	51	2,159
United Evangelical Church.....	978	69,882	814	57,216	158	12,478	6	188
Evangelistic associations.....	84	6,107	20	634	60	5,085	4	388
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	10	293	8	238	2	55		
Missionary Church Association.....	32	1,256	12	396	20	800		
Apostolic Christian Church.....	42	4,558			38	4,170	4	388
Friends.....	921	95,041	902	93,800	7	416	12	825
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	873	91,161	858	90,270	4	148	11	734
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	48	3,880	44	3,521	3	288	1	91
German Evangelical Protestant bodies.....	66	31,704	1	50	62	32,954	3	1,700
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Association.....	44	23,518			44	23,518		
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Conference.....	22	11,186	1	50	18	9,436	3	1,700
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,205	293,137	14	2,264	1,188	288,693	3	2,180
Independent churches.....	1,070	73,673	923	55,170	137	17,504	19	909
Jewish congregations.....	1,760	101,457	111	8,203	951	82,844	707	10,410
Latter-day Saints.....	1,184	250,647	1,138	240,530	19	7,818	27	8,299
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	683	215,796	644	200,113	14	7,430	25	8,244
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	501	40,851	494	40,417	5	379	2	55
Lutheran bodies.....	12,703	2,112,494	2,735	344,157	9,868	1,754,355	160	13,982
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	1,734	270,231	1,448	222,091	282	46,385	24	1,745
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	440	47,747	440	45,685	5	1,733	4	329
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	2,146	462,177	534	38,699	1,586	421,568	26	1,910
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	3,301	648,520	126	17,843	3,147	628,239	28	2,437
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	1,177	185,027	6	842	1,130	180,669	35	3,516
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	772	123,408	159	16,574	606	104,723	7	2,111
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	33	5,270			33	5,270		
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	272	33,268	3	539	256	32,277	13	452
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eliason's Synod.....	26	1,013			26	1,013		
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....	25	2,440			25	2,440		
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	828	110,254	4	697	810	108,802	5	665
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	927	107,712	12	1,042	902	106,393	13	277
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....	55	9,697			55	9,697		
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	92	12,541			90	12,315	2	230
Ice-landic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	14	2,161			14	2,161		
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....	11	3,275			10	3,125	1	150
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	105	12,907			105	12,907		
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	320	26,928			319	26,864	1	64
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	198	16,340	3	145	195	16,195		
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....	50	12,141			59	12,141		
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	98	10,111			98	10,111		
Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).....	48	8,170			67	8,080	1	90
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	16	482			16	482		
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	9	735			9	735		
Mennonite bodies.....	604	54,708	225	13,449	378	41,306	1	43
Mennonite Church.....	220	18,674	146	8,771	74	9,903		
Bruderhof Mennonite Church.....	8	275			8	275		
Amish Mennonite Church.....	57	7,640	9	939	48	6,701		
Old Amish Mennonite Church.....	46	5,043			46	5,043		
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	34	2,079			34	2,079		
General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....	90	11,661	7	916	82	10,792	1	43
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	18	562			18	562		
Old (Wisler) Mennonite Church.....	9	655			9	655		
Defenseless Mennonites.....	14	967			14	967		
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	68	2,801	57	2,084	11	717		
Bundes Konferenz der Mennoniten Bruder-Gemeinde:								
Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde.....	6	708			6	708		
Schellenberger Bruder-Gemeinde.....	13	1,825			13	1,825		
Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites.....	13	1,363	6	730	7	624		
Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites.....	8	545			8	545		
Methodist bodies.....	59,411	5,350,830	55,238	5,073,516	1,552	105,745	2,621	171,575
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29,943	2,980,154	27,558	2,824,161	1,400	90,404	985	62,559
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	494,777	6,508	486,340	1	33	138	8,404
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,843	178,544	2,752	174,972	3	150	88	3,422
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	594	20,043	584	19,758	2	72	8	213
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	17,831	1,638,480	16,311	1,535,723	142	5,978	1,378	96,779
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,553	32,838	1,525	32,562	4	108	24	108
Moravian bodies.....	132	17,026	70	9,813	61	8,029	1	84
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	117	17,155	70	9,813	46	7,258	1	84
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	771			15	771		
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith.....	204	6,396	184	5,914	13	364	7	118
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	100	6,657	98	6,562	2	95		
Polish National Church of America.....	24	15,473			24	15,473		

1 Heads of families only.



DENOMINATION.	Total organizations.	Total communicants or members.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN--				ORGANIZATIONS NOT REPORTING AS TO LANGUAGE.	
			English only.		Foreign languages alone or in addition to English.		Organizations.	Members.
			Organizations.	Members.	Organizations.	Members.		
Presbyterian bodies.....	15,118	1,794,425	14,040	1,715,329	574	57,090	504	21,106
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,935	1,179,566	7,491	1,128,535	376	41,066	158	9,125
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,850	195,770	2,611	187,860	17	284	222	7,620
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	147	13,280	6	183	141	13,097	1	360
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	968	130,342	961	129,363	6	619	122	3,073
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,104	206,345	2,951	200,300	31	1,070	1	28
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	114	9,122	110	8,986	3	108		
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	6,845	886,042	6,430	853,738	177	25,105	220	8,000
Reformed bodies.....	2,585	449,514	1,477	230,917	1,085	200,947	23	2,650
Reformed Church in America.....	659	124,938	436	92,531	222	32,304	1	43
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,736	202,654	1,021	142,872	694	147,195	21	2,587
Christian Reformed Church.....	174	26,000	20	1,514	153	25,135	1	30
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	16	5,253			16	5,253		
Reformed Catholic Church.....	5	1,250	4	1,100	1	150		
Roman Catholic Church.....	12,482	12,079,142	7,080	6,159,822	4,711	5,342,023	601	577,207
Salvationists.....	714	23,344	630	20,030	79	2,603	5	21
Salvation Army.....	604	22,908	613	20,280	77	2,613	4	15
American Salvation Army.....	20	436	17	350	2	80	1	6
Schwenkfelders.....	8	725	2	120	6	605		
Spiritualists.....	466	35,056	427	33,555	23	938	5	503
Swedish Evangelical bodies.....	408	27,712			400	27,687	2	25
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	281	20,760			270	20,735	2	25
Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.....	127	6,952			127	6,952		
Temple Society in the United States (Friends of the Temple).....	3	370			3	370		
Theosophical societies.....	69	2,080	66	1,957	1	27	2	96
Theosophical Society, American Section.....	69	2,080	66	1,957	1	27	2	96
Unitarians.....	401	70,542	450	60,870	0	653	5	19
United Brethren bodies.....	4,304	206,050	3,941	275,117	73	6,233	200	14,700
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	3,732	274,040	3,307	254,504	67	6,028	268	14,117
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	572	21,401	644	20,613	0	205	22	583

From this table it appears that the number of denominations which report a part or all of their organizations as using a foreign language is 114, with 196,386 organizations, or 92.5 per cent of the total number in continental United States, and 31,912,773 communicants or members, or 96.9 per cent of the total in the United States. Of these organizations, 165,549, with 22,624,595 members, report services conducted in English only; 24,594, with 8,394,229 members, report the use of a foreign language alone or in addition to English; and 6,243, with 893,949 members, make no report of the language used in their church services.

It shows that in those denominations which report the use, in whole or in part, of one or more foreign languages, 84.3 per cent of their organizations, with 70.9 per cent of the members, report English only in their church services; while 12.5 per cent of their organizations, with 26.3 per cent of their membership, report foreign languages alone or in addition to English. If the organizations presented in the table on page 108, which shows the denominations reporting the use of English only, be combined with the organizations in this table reporting English only the result is 181,393, the total number of organizations reporting the use of English only, or 85.5 per cent of all the organizations in continental United States, with a member-

ship of 23,648,267, or 71.8 per cent of the total membership.

It is probable also that of the 6,243 organizations in this table, with 893,949 members, which make no report of language, a large number, as already suggested in regard to those in the preceding table which make no report, failed to do so because they took it for granted that it would be understood that English was used. This will be evident from an inspection of the denominations in question. In the National Baptist Convention (Colored) only 2 organizations out of 18,534 report any language other than English, and as will be seen from a succeeding table, they use an American Indian language; it is therefore extremely probable that the great majority, at least, of the 305 organizations of this body which make no report, use English and English only. The same may be said in regard to the Christians (Christian Connection); the Disciples or Christians; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the African Methodist Episcopal Church; the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and others. With regard to certain bodies, however, as the Evangelical Association, the Lutheran bodies, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and other bodies which report a considerable number

of organizations using some language other than English, and especially with regard to the Jewish congregations and the Roman Catholic Church, the same can not be said. No line, therefore, can be drawn, and the nonreporting organizations must be left out of account, although it is necessary to remember that they undoubtedly include a considerable proportion of English speaking congregations. It is also to be remembered that, as appears in a succeeding table, a considerable proportion of the organizations which report some other language than English use English also. The number of organizations reporting the use of English in connection with some other language is given as 7,906, and their membership as 3,371,628, while 16,688 organizations, with a membership of 5,022,601, are reported as using foreign languages only. It thus appears that only 7.9 per cent of the total number of organizations and 15.2 per cent of the membership, or 6 per cent of the estimated population of the United States in 1906, are reported as using foreign languages only in church services. As approximately 2,000,000 immigrants, using foreign languages, entered the country during the years 1905 and 1906, it is evident that the adoption of English by these immigrant communities has progressed rapidly. In this connection it should be noted that by no means all of these immigrants are identified with church life.

The significance of the figures depends somewhat upon the denominations reporting them. The denominations reporting a part or all of their organizations as using a foreign language may be divided into four classes: (1) Those in which the use of English is predominant, and in which the organizations reporting the use of a foreign language may be considered the result of evangelistic or mission work; (2) those which are also predominantly English speaking, but in which organizations using foreign languages are provided to meet the needs of immigrant communities naturally affiliated with the particular denomination; (3) those which are solely or very largely made up of the immigrant element, to which the use of English, whether in church services or in ordinary life, is as yet unfamiliar, and in which there are comparatively few English speaking organizations; and (4) those which report no organizations using English only.

In the first class the percentage of organizations using a foreign language is naturally small; in the second class it is more nearly equal to that of organizations using English only; and in the third it is of course exceedingly large. It is noticeable also that in the first class the average membership of the organizations using foreign languages is generally smaller than in those reporting English only; in the second class it is about the same as for those reporting English only; in the third class it is somewhat larger; while the largest averages of membership in congregations

using foreign languages are in most cases found in the fourth class.

Among the denominations of the first class interested particularly in evangelistic work in immigrant communities are the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodist Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and the Protestant Episcopal Church. Of the Baptist organizations, 1.6 per cent report the use of a foreign language, and they have an average membership of 95, as compared with 112 for those reporting English only. Of the Congregational organizations, 8.2 per cent use a foreign language, and their average membership is 82, as compared with 127 for those reporting English only. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the percentage of organizations reporting a foreign language is 4.7, and their average membership, 71, as compared with 102 for those reporting English only; and for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America the percentage is also 4.7, and the average membership, 111, as compared with 152 for those reporting English only. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the percentage is 2.6, but the average membership is 142, as compared with 133 for those using English only; an exception explained by the fact shown in the following table that an unusually large average is reported by the Indian mission churches in the West.

Among the denominations in the second class, in which special provision is made for affiliated non-English speaking immigrants, are the Evangelical, Moravian, and Reformed bodies, and the Roman Catholic Church. In the Evangelical bodies the percentage of organizations reporting other languages than English is 39.3, and the average membership, 67, as compared with 63 for those reporting English only; in the Moravian bodies, the percentage is 46.2, and the average membership, 132, as compared with 140; and in the Reformed bodies, the percentage is 42, and the average membership, 193, as compared with 160. In the last case the situation is affected by the Reformed Hungarian (Magyar) Church which uses Magyar only. In the Roman Catholic Church 37.7 per cent of the organizations report the use of some foreign language, and an average membership of 1,134, as compared with 870 for those reporting English only.

The leading bodies in the third class, largely made up of non-English speaking organizations, are the Jewish congregations, the German Evangelical Synod, and the Lutheran bodies. Of the Jewish congregations, those reporting a foreign language represent 53.8 per cent of the total, and an average membership of 87, as compared with 74 for those using English only. It should be remembered in this connection that 40 per cent of the Jewish congregations made no report as to language, and only heads of families are returned as members. Among the Lutheran bodies conditions vary greatly. Of the 24 bodies, 14 report no organiza-

tions using English only, but they are the smaller bodies. Of the larger bodies, the General Synod and the United Synod, South, are predominantly English, and the remainder predominantly foreign, in regard to the language used in church services. Taking the Lutheran bodies as a whole, 77.2 per cent of the organizations report the use of a foreign language, while the average membership in these organizations is 179, as compared with 126 for those reporting English only.

In the fourth class, denominations reporting no organizations using English only, are included the Armenian Church, the Buddhists, the Eastern Orthodox Churches, and the Swedish Evangelical bodies. In most cases one or more organizations are reported which use English in addition to the foreign language. In regard to these bodies, the average size of organizations is noteworthy. In the Armenian Church the average membership is 272; in the Japanese Temples, 264; and in the Eastern Orthodox Churches, 315.

The comparative importance of these four classes, as indicated by their relative size, is as follows:

	Organizations.	Membership.
Total.....	196,386	31,912,773
First class.....	155,954	16,020,909
Second class.....	23,088	13,094,126
Third class.....	16,371	2,601,517
Fourth class.....	903	106,221

*Languages by denominations.*—The following table shows the denominations reporting organizations using a foreign language, with the languages given in alphabetical order; the aggregate number of organizations, with membership, making such report; the number of organizations, with membership, using the specified foreign languages only; and the number of organizations, with membership, using the specified foreign languages and English:

DENOMINATION AND LANGUAGE.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN—					
	Specified languages.		Specified languages only.		Specified languages and English.	
	Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.
All denominations represented.....	24,694	8,304,220	10,688	5,022,001	7,006	3,271,028
Adventist bodies:						
Advent Christian Church.....	2	65	1	40	1	25
German.....	2	65	1	40	1	25
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	187	6,080	118	3,072	69	2,417
Dutch or Flemish.....	1	18			1	18
French.....	4	125	1	26	3	99
French and Swedish.....	1	8	1	8		
German.....	83	3,185	58	2,035	25	1,150
German and Spanish.....	1	59			1	59
German and Swedish.....	1	34			1	34
German, Italian, and Scandinavian.....	1	100			1	100
Indian (American).....	1	32			1	32
Italian.....	1	30	1	30		
Russian.....	1	50	1	50		
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	27	700	10	247	17	453
Danish and Norwegian.....	2	170	2	170		
Norwegian.....	11	149	8	103	3	46
Norwegian and Swedish.....	1	55	1	55		
Swedish.....	28	625	20	413	8	212
Not specified.....	14	504	8	380	6	184
Spanish.....	9	185	7	155	2	30
Armenian Church.....	71	19,554	71	19,554		
Armenian.....	71	19,554	71	19,554		
Baptist bodies:						
Baptists—						
Northern Baptist Convention.....	662	60,602	548	46,660	114	20,023
Bohemian.....	3	231	2	220	1	5
Chinese.....	3	114	3	114		
Chinese, Greek, Magyar, Polish, and Slovak.....	1	323			1	323
Croatian and Magyar.....	1	52	1	52		
Dutch or Flemish.....	1	60	1	60		
Finnish.....	3	128	2	40	1	82
Finnish and Swedish.....	3	231	2	128	1	103
French.....	12	3,683	2	128	10	3,555
French and Spanish.....	1	607			1	607
German.....	100	21,650	177	20,952	13	704
German and Roumanian.....	1	1,010			1	1,010
Indian (American).....	5	387	5	387		
Italian.....	11	3,205	4	190	7	3,006
Italian and Swedish.....	2	658			2	658
Japanese.....	1	60	1	60		
Lettish.....	2	262	2	262		
Magyar.....	2	184	1	48	1	136
Polish.....	5	320	5	320		
Portuguese.....	2	349			2	349
Ruthenian.....	1	400			1	400

DENOMINATION AND LANGUAGE.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN—					
	Specified languages.		Specified languages only.		Specified languages and English.	
	Organizations.	Members-ship.	Organizations.	Members-ship.	Organizations.	Members-ship.
Baptist bodies—Continued.						
Baptists—Continued.						
Northern Baptist Convention—Continued.						
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	48	3,407	34	2,310	14	1,088
Danish and Norwegian.....	2	174	2	174		
Norwegian.....	38	1,704	33	1,319	5	385
Norwegian and Swedish.....	1	11			1	11
Swedish.....	280	22,452	260	19,274	21	3,178
Not specified.....	5	200	3	120	2	71
Slovak.....	1	58	1	58		
Spanish.....	6	178	5	107	1	11
Welsh.....	31	4,009	6	238	25	3,831
Southern Baptist Convention.....	80	4,304	71	3,513	9	701
German.....	22	1,606	21	1,552	1	111
Indian (American).....	38	1,872	30	1,255	8	617
Letish.....	1	43	1	43		
Scandinavian—						
Swedish.....	4	276	4	276		
Spanish.....	15	417	15	417		
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	2	39			2	39
Indian (American).....	2	39			2	39
Brothren (Plymouth):						
Brothren (Plymouth)—III.....	14	295	8	111	6	184
French.....	4	70	2	62	2	18
German.....	9	215	5	40	4	106
Polish.....	1	10	1	10		
Brothren (Plymouth)—IV.....	8	117	4	49	4	68
French.....	2	37	1	5	1	32
German.....	1	3			1	3
Italian.....	1	7			1	7
Scandinavian—						
Norwegian.....	1	26			1	26
Swedish.....	3	44	3	44		
Brothren (River):						
Brothren in Christ.....	21	1,583			21	1,583
German.....	21	1,583			21	1,583
Yorker, or Old Order, Brethren.....	6	300			6	300
German.....	6	300			6	300
United Zion's Children.....	26	702			26	702
German.....	26	702			26	702
Buddhists:						
Chinese Temples.....	62	(1)	62	(1)		
Chinese.....	62	(1)	62	(1)		
Japanese Temples.....	12	3,165	11	2,823	1	342
Japanese.....	12	3,165	11	2,823	1	342
Catholic Apostolic Churches:						
Catholic Apostolic Church.....	3	1,606	1	450	2	1,156
German.....	3	1,606	1	450	2	1,156
New Apostolic Church.....	13	2,020	12	1,520	1	500
German.....	13	2,020	12	1,520	1	500
Christian Catholic Church in Zion.....	4	4,295	1	250	3	4,045
German.....	4	4,295	1	250	3	4,045
Christians (Christian Connection).....	1	32			1	32
Chinese.....	1	32			1	32
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	8	401	3	174	5	227
German.....	6	261	1	34	5	227
Slavic.....	2	140	2	140		
Churches of the New Jerusalem:						
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....	12	613	6	324	6	289
German.....	11	570	6	324	5	240
Scandinavian—						
Swedish.....	1	43			1	43
Communitistic societies:						
Amana Society.....	7	1,756	7	1,756		
German.....	7	1,756	7	1,756		

1 Not reported.

DENOMINATION AND LANGUAGE.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN--					
	Specified languages.		Specified languages only.		Specified languages and English.	
	Organizations.	Members.	Organizations.	Members.	Organizations.	Members.
Congregationalists.....	460	38,184	341	23,345	125	14,839
Arabic and Armenian.....	1	357			1	357
Armenian.....	5	631	4	320	1	311
Armenian, Italian, and Syrian.....	1	1,108			1	1,108
Bohemian.....	10	551	5	208	5	253
Bohemian and Polish.....	1	227			1	227
Chinese.....	2	150	1	111	1	39
Finnish.....	6	604	5	218	1	446
French.....	11	789	10	732	1	57
German.....	158	9,539	130	7,550	28	1,089
Indian (American).....	19	1,401	10	487	9	914
Italian.....	11	1,517	6	351	5	1,163
Japanese.....	1	21	1	21		
Scandinavian:						
Danish.....	3	129	3	129		
Danish and Norwegian.....	2	109	2	109		
Norwegian.....	7	681	5	323	2	378
Swedish.....	114	9,970	109	9,695	5	275
Not specified.....	6	201	4	140	2	55
Slavic.....	1	21	1	21		
Slovak.....	4	170	3	146	1	30
Spanish.....	4	621	3	91	1	530
Welsh.....	99	9,291	39	2,561	60	6,727
Disciples or Christians:						
Disciples of Christ.....	5	169	2	54	3	115
Chinese.....	1	23	1	23		
French.....	1	51	1	51		
German.....	2	57			2	57
Scandinavian--						
Norwegian.....	1	58			1	58
Churches of Christ.....	1	21	1	21		
German.....	1	21	1	21		
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren:						
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).....	27	5,301	2	120	25	5,172
German.....	27	5,301	2	120	25	5,172
German Seventh-day Baptists.....	1	27			1	27
German.....	1	27			1	27
Eastern Orthodox Churches:						
Russian Orthodox Church.....	50	19,111	51	14,013	8	5,098
Greek.....	1	61			1	61
Greek and Slavic.....	7	2,987	3	800	4	2,187
Greek, Roumanian, and Slavic.....	1	300			1	300
Slavic.....	50	15,763	48	13,213	2	2,550
Servian Orthodox Church.....	10	15,742	10	15,742		
Servian and Slavic.....	1	1,190	1	1,190		
Slavic.....	9	14,552	9	14,552		
Syrian Orthodox Church.....	8	4,002	8	4,002		
Syro-Arabic.....	8	4,002	8	4,002		
Greek Orthodox Church.....	334	99,751	334	99,751		
Greek.....	334	99,751	334	99,751		
Evangelical bodies:						
Evangelical Association.....	917	59,527	554	33,797	363	25,730
German.....	917	59,527	554	33,797	363	25,730
United Evangelical Church.....	158	12,478	30	1,568	122	10,880
German.....	158	12,478	36	1,598	122	10,880
Evangelistic associations:						
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	2	55	2	55		
German.....	2	55	2	55		
Missionary Church Association.....	20	800	5	151	15	700
German.....	19	840	5	151	14	689
Scandinavian--						
Swedish.....	1	20			1	20
Apostolic Christian Church.....	38	4,170	34	3,938	4	232
German.....	38	4,170	34	3,938	4	232

DENOMINATION AND LANGUAGE.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN—					
	Specified languages.		Specified languages only.		Specified languages and English.	
	Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.
Friends:						
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	4	148			4	148
Indian (American).....	2	18			2	18
Scandinavian—						
Norwegian.....	2	130			2	130
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	3	268			3	268
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	1	152			1	152
Norwegian.....	2	116			2	116
German Evangelical Protestant bodies:						
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Association.....	44	23,518	27	12,898	17	10,620
German.....	44	23,518	27	12,898	17	10,620
German Evangelical Protestant Ministers' Conference.....	18	9,436	7	2,175	11	7,261
German.....	18	9,436	7	2,175	11	7,261
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	1,188	288,693	952	201,137	236	87,556
German.....	1,188	288,693	952	201,137	236	87,556
Independent churches.....	137	17,594	93	10,713	44	6,681
Bohemian.....	5	851	5	851		
Dutch or Flemish.....	12	1,641	12	1,641		
French.....	2	117	1	85	1	32
German.....	66	10,672	37	6,149	29	4,523
German and Hebrew.....	1	398			1	398
German and Scandinavian.....	1	300			1	300
German, Lithuanian, Polish, Slavic, and Yiddish.....	1	35			1	35
Indian (American).....	1	10	1	10		
Italian.....	1	1,275			1	1,275
Lithuanian.....	1	34	1	34		
Scandinavian:						
Danish.....	2	53	2	53		
Danish and Swedish.....	1	14			1	14
Norwegian.....	14	981	12	866	2	115
Norwegian and Swedish.....	2	91	2	91		
Swedish.....	13	517	12	442	1	75
Not specified.....	8	205	4	107	4	98
Slavic.....	1	20	1	20		
Spanish.....	2	33	1	17	1	16
Welsh.....	2	347	2	347		
Yiddish.....	1	(1)			1	(1)
Jewish congregations.....	951	* 82,844	752	* 58,988	199	* 23,856
German.....	7	1,125	1	5	6	1,120
German and Hebrew.....	13	1,866	5	424	8	1,432
Hebrew.....	931	79,853	746	58,559	185	21,294
Latter-day Saints:						
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	14	7,439			14	7,439
German.....	7	2,885			7	2,885
Indian (American).....	1	104			1	104
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	3	2,529			3	2,529
Swedish.....	1	622			1	622
Not specified.....	2	1,299			2	1,299
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	5	379			5	379
German.....	1	80			1	80
Portuguese.....	1	26			1	26
Scandinavian—						
Swedish.....	1	166			1	166
Not specified.....	1	36			1	36
Welsh.....	1	71			1	71
Lutheran bodies:						
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	262	46,385	145	17,506	117	28,879
German.....	261	46,273	144	17,394	117	28,879
Scandinavian—						
Swedish.....	1	112	1	112		
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	5	1,733			5	1,733
German.....	5	1,733			5	1,733
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	1,586	421,508	984	186,401	602	235,167
German.....	598	244,827	170	57,303	419	187,524
Scandinavian—						
Swedish.....	984	175,741	801	128,098	183	47,643
Slovak.....	4	1,000	4	1,000		

\* Not reported.

\* Heads of families only.

DENOMINATION AND LANGUAGE.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN--					
	Specified languages.		Specified languages only.		Specified languages and English.	
	Organizations.	Members.	Organizations.	Members.	Organizations.	Members.
Lutheran bodies--Continued.						
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	3, 147	628, 239	2, 433	450, 734	714	171,505
Estonian.....	2	36	2	36		
Finnish and German.....	2	211			2	211
Finnish, German, and Swedish.....	1	66			1	66
German.....	3, 110	623, 452	2, 403	453, 296	707	170, 156
German and Norwegian.....	1	80			1	80
German and Polish.....	6	2, 260	5	1, 283	1	938
German and Wendish.....	1	656	1	656		
Indian (American).....	2	6			2	6
Lettish.....	7	378	7	378		
Lithuanian.....	7	490	7	490		
Polish.....	5	201	5	201		
Scandinavian--						
Danish.....	2	247	2	247		
Swedish.....	1	147	1	147		
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	1, 136	180, 660	807	119, 802	320	60, 867
Scandinavian--						
Danish.....	3	103	3	103		
Danish and Norwegian.....	1	270	1	270		
Norwegian.....	1, 130	180, 089	801	119, 232	320	60, 867
Not specified.....	2	207	2	207		
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	606	104, 723	351	50, 040	255	54, 683
German.....	606	104, 723	351	50, 040	255	54, 683
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	33	5, 270	31	4, 890	2	371
German.....	33	5, 270	31	4, 890	2	371
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	256	32, 277	180	23, 297	67	8, 980
Scandinavian--						
Norwegian.....	256	32, 277	180	23, 297	67	8, 980
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Elsen's Synod.....	26	1, 013	25	1, 003	1	10
Scandinavian--						
Danish.....	1	30	1	30		
Norwegian.....	25	983	24	973	1	10
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....	25	2, 440	25	2, 440		
German.....	25	2, 440	25	2, 440		
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	810	108, 802	722	92, 113	97	16, 779
German.....	810	108, 802	722	92, 113	97	16, 779
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	602	106, 303	601	64, 751	301	41, 642
German.....	1	250			1	250
German and Norwegian.....	1	190			1	190
Lappish and Norwegian.....	1	10	1	10		
Scandinavian--						
Danish.....	26	1, 587	16	780	7	807
Danish and Norwegian.....	8	514	4	156	4	358
Norwegian.....	865	103, 836	577	63, 805	288	40, 031
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....	55	9, 007	37	6, 018	18	3, 670
German.....	55	9, 007	37	6, 018	18	3, 670
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	90	12, 315	90	12, 315		
Scandinavian--						
Danish.....	90	12, 315	90	12, 315		
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	14	2, 101	14	2, 101		
Scandinavian--						
Icelandic.....	14	2, 101	14	2, 101		
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....	10	3, 125	9	2, 875	1	250
German.....	10	3, 125	9	2, 875	1	250
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	105	12, 907	105	12, 907		
Finnish.....	105	12, 907	105	12, 907		
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	319	26, 864	275	21, 815	44	5, 049
Scandinavian--						
Norwegian.....	319	26, 864	275	21, 815	44	5, 049
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	195	16, 195	182	14, 415	13	1, 780
Scandinavian--						
Danish.....	195	16, 195	182	14, 415	13	1, 780
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....	59	12, 141	59	12, 141		
Slovak.....	59	12, 141	59	12, 141		
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	66	10, 111	66	10, 111		
Finnish.....	66	10, 111	66	10, 111		



DENOMINATION AND LANGUAGE.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN—					
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	Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.
Lutheran bodies—Continued.						
Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).....	67	8,080	67	8,080		
Finnish.....	66	8,061	66	8,061		
Finnish and Swedish.....	1	19	1	19		
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	16	482	16	482		
Scandinavian—						
Norwegian.....	16	482	16	482		
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	9	735	9	735		
German.....	9	735	9	735		
Mennonite bodies:						
Mennonite Church.....	74	9,903	18	3,387	56	6,516
German.....	74	9,903	18	3,387	56	6,516
Bruderhof Mennonite Church.....	8	275	8	275		
German.....	8	275	8	275		
Amish Mennonite Church.....	48	6,701	14	1,142	34	5,559
German.....	48	6,701	14	1,142	34	5,559
Old Amish Mennonite Church.....	46	5,043	45	5,004	1	39
German.....	46	5,043	45	5,004	1	39
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	34	2,079			34	2,079
German.....	34	2,079			34	2,079
General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....	82	10,702	51	6,361	31	4,341
German.....	77	10,543	50	6,297	27	4,246
Indian (American).....	5	159	1	64	4	95
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	18	562	18	562		
German.....	18	562	18	562		
Old (Wisler) Mennonite Church.....	9	655	6	487	3	168
German.....	9	655	6	487	3	168
Defenceless Mennonites.....	14	967	12	701	2	266
German.....	14	967	12	701	2	266
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	11	717	1	62	10	655
German.....	11	717	1	62	10	655
Bundes Konferenz der Mennoniten Bruder-Gemeinde:						
Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde.....	6	708	6	708		
German.....	6	708	6	708		
Schollenberger Bruder-Gemeinde.....	13	1,825	13	1,825		
German.....	13	1,825	13	1,825		
Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites.....	7	624			7	624
German.....	7	624			7	624
Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites.....	8	545	8	545		
German.....	8	545	8	545		
Methodist bodies:						
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1,400	99,404	1,228	84,530	172	14,874
Armenian, Chinese, Hebrew, and Italian.....	1	120			1	120
Bohemian.....	9	804	6	344	3	460
Chinese.....	9	339	8	264	1	75
Finnish.....	6	101	5	69	1	32
French.....	8	350	1	42	7	314
German.....	804	64,674	708	50,078	96	8,499
Indian (American).....	21	1,456	4	162	17	1,294
Italian.....	26	2,086	18	1,400	8	1,286
Japanese.....	14	851	13	683	1	168
Portuguese.....	3	111	2	64	1	47
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	9	442	0	442		
Danish and Norwegian.....	31	2,092	28	1,988	3	101
Norwegian.....	93	4,910	85	4,036	8	574
Norwegian and Swedish.....	1	30			1	30
Swedish.....	242	17,883	224	16,426	18	1,457
Not specified.....	5	74	1	35	4	39
Slovak.....	1	17	1	17		
Spanish.....	55	2,393	53	2,315	2	78
Welsh.....	2	165	2	165		
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1	33			1	33
Indian (American).....	1	33			1	33

DENOMINATION AND LANGUAGE.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN--					
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	Organizations.	Members-ship.	Organizations.	Members-ship.	Organizations.	Members-ship.
Methodist bodies--(Continued.)						
Methodist Protestant Church.....	3	150			3	150
German.....	1	120			1	120
Indian (American).....	2	30			2	30
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	2	72	2	72		
Indian (American).....	2	72	2	72		
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	142	5,978	120	4,941	22	1,037
French.....	2	130	2	130		
German.....	35	1,700	19	931	16	769
Indian (American).....	73	2,426	69	2,270	4	156
Italian.....	1	75	1	75		
Spanish.....	31	1,647	20	1,535	2	112
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	4	108			4	108
German.....	3	95			3	95
Indian (American).....	1	13			1	13
Moravian bodies:						
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	46	7,258	17	1,125	29	6,133
German.....	41	6,886	15	1,015	26	5,871
Indian (American).....	2	40			2	40
Scandinavian--						
Danish.....	2	110	2	110		
Not specified.....	1	213			1	213
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	771	15	771		
Bohemian.....	15	771	15	771		
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith.....	13	361	1	15	12	340
German.....	13	361	1	15	12	340
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	2	95	1	70	1	25
Indian (American).....	1	25			1	25
Spanish.....	1	70	1	70		
Polish National Church of America.....	24	15,473	24	15,473		
Polish.....	24	15,473	24	15,473		
Presbyterian bodies:						
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	370	41,006	200	20,635	107	21,271
Arabic.....	1	30	1	30		
Armenian.....	4	652	2	97	2	455
Bohemian.....	27	2,487	25	1,820	2	658
Bohemian and Slavic.....	1	35	2	35		
Chinese.....	3	337	2	284	1	51
Dutch or Flemish.....	10	1,686	4	374	3	722
French.....	9	1,040	6	606	3	434
Gaelic.....	2	69			2	69
German.....	143	17,448	106	10,948	37	7,100
German and Swedish.....	1	316			1	316
Greek, Italian, and Yiddish.....	1	394			1	394
Indian (American).....	77	5,000	53	2,726	24	2,274
Italian.....	7	1,103	7	500	10	6,087
Japanese.....	6	721	3	75	3	646
Magyar.....	12	2,243	11	1,093	1	550
Portuguese.....	1	64			1	64
Scandinavian--						
Danish.....	1	200			1	200
Norwegian.....	1	25			1	25
Norwegian and Swedish.....	1	11			1	11
Swedish.....	2	68	1	18	1	50
Slavic.....	1	68	1	68		
Slovak.....	1	105	1	105		
Spanish.....	45	1,817	42	1,070	3	147
Welsh.....	9	597	3	100	0	428
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	17	284	17	284		
Chinese.....	1	42	1	42		
Indian (American).....	16	242	16	242		
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	141	13,007	80	7,104	61	5,093
Welsh.....	141	13,007	80	7,104	61	5,093
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	0	610	2	140	4	470
French.....	1	112	1	112		
Indian (American).....	2	85			2	85
Italian.....	3	422	1	28	2	394
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	31	1,076	23	1,085	8	801
French.....	3	176			3	176
German.....	2	400			2	400
Indian (American).....	9	300	6	123	3	240
Italian.....	1	72	1	72		
Spanish.....	10	800	10	800		
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	3	108	1	(1)	2	108
Chinese.....	1	10			1	10
Indian (American).....	1	98			1	98
Yiddish.....	1	(1)	1	(1)		

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

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	Organi- zations.	Member- ship.	Organi- zations.	Member- ship.	Organi- zations.	Member- ship.
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	177	25,105	89	6,337	88	18,768
Armenian, Chinese, German, and Swedish.....	2	2,052			2	2,052
Armenian, French, and Italian.....	1	1,000			1	1,000
Chinese.....	1	412			1	412
Danish and Welsh.....	1	1,311			1	1,311
French.....	4	346	3	240	1	97
German.....	15	4,370			15	4,370
Greek.....	1	174			1	174
Indian (American).....	118	6,592	69	3,475	49	3,117
Italian.....	6	3,116	3	645	3	2,471
Japanese.....	1	19	1	19		
Modern Syriac (Nestorian).....	1	1,250			1	1,250
Scandinavian: Swedish.....	20	3,554	13	1,940	13	1,605
Reformed bodies:						
Reformed Church in America.....	222	32,364	115	13,841	107	18,523
Dutch or Flemish.....	151	23,830	69	8,947	82	14,883
German.....	68	8,161	44	4,750	24	3,411
Indian (American).....	3	373	2	144	1	229
Reformed Church in the United States.....	604	147,195	260	41,574	434	105,621
Bohemian.....	2	114	2	114		
German.....	674	143,023	241	37,408	433	105,615
Indian (American).....	1	6			1	6
Magyar.....	17	4,052	17	4,052		
Christian Reformed Church.....	153	25,135	146	24,058	7	1,077
Dutch or Flemish.....	138	24,085	133	23,139	5	946
Dutch or Flemish, and German.....	4	366	3	311	1	55
German.....	11	684	10	608	1	76
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	16	5,253	16	5,253		
Magyar.....	15	5,153	15	5,153		
Magyar and Slavic.....	1	100	1	100		
Reformed Catholic Church.....	1	150			1	150
Polish.....	1	150			1	150
Roman Catholic Church.....	4,711	5,342,023	2,170	3,064,436	2,535	2,277,587
Arabic.....	1	255	1	255		
Arabic and Greek.....	1	213	1	213		
Austrian (German).....	3	908	1	425	2	483
Austrian (German), Croatian, French, German, and Slovak.....	1	1,629			1	1,629
Austrian (German), French, and German.....	1	94			1	94
Austrian (German), French, German, and Indian (American).....	1	1,484			1	1,484
Austrian (German) and Montenegrin.....	1	176			1	176
Belgian.....	1	4,250	1	4,250		
Belgian and German.....	1	744			1	744
Bohemian.....	143	154,073	99	111,509	44	42,564
Bohemian and German.....	40	32,107	16	18,160	24	13,947
Bohemian and Polish.....	2	951	2	951		
Bohemian, Croatian, German, Magyar, and Slovak.....	1	777	1	777		
Bohemian, Dutch or Flemish, French, and German.....	1	1,445			1	1,445
Bohemian, French, and German.....	1	441			1	441
Bohemian, French, German, and Polish.....	1	245			1	245
Bohemian, German, and Polish.....	5	3,903			5	3,903
Bohemian, Polish, Slavic, and Spanish.....	1	1,751			1	1,751
Croatian.....	16	24,630	9	15,545	7	6,085
Croatian and German.....	1	1,275			1	1,275
Croatian and Italian.....	2	379	2	379		
Croatian and Slavic.....	1	298	1	298		
Croatian and Slovak.....	2	3,145	1	170	1	2,975
Croatian and Slovenian.....	3	6,545	3	6,545		
Croatian, German, and Italian.....	1	536			1	536
Dutch or Flemish.....	14	12,799	3	1,689	11	11,110
Dutch or Flemish, and French.....	4	3,841			4	3,841
Dutch or Flemish, and German.....	4	2,168			4	2,168
Dutch or Flemish, French, and German.....	2	2,822			2	2,822
Dutch or Flemish, French, and Polish.....	1	2,678			1	2,678
French.....	723	1,031,530	254	566,689	469	464,841
French and German.....	42	38,073	1	637	41	38,336
French and Indian (American).....	5	1,054			5	1,054
French and Italian.....	11	23,186	1	212	10	22,974
French and Polish.....	15	19,793			15	19,793
French and Portuguese.....	1	1,292			1	1,292
French and Spanish.....	2	1,063			2	1,063
French, German, and Italian.....	4	8,481			4	8,481
French, German, and Slavic.....	2	3,015			2	3,015
French, German, Italian, and Polish.....	2	8,200			2	8,200
French, Italian, and Polish.....	1	317			1	317
German.....	1,881	1,519,078	584	625,972	1,297	894,006
German and Greek.....	1	17			1	17
German and Indian (American).....	1	77			1	77
German and Italian.....	0	3,663	1	162	8	3,531
German and Lithuanian.....	1	3,769			1	3,769
German and Magyar.....	1	763	1	763		
German and Polish.....	24	23,180	7	6,536	17	16,644
German and Slavic.....	2	756			2	756
German and Slovak.....	3	1,672	2	1,462	1	210
German and Slovenian.....	1	468	1	468		
German and Spanish.....	4	2,940	1	1,334	3	1,606
German, Indian (American), and Italian.....	1	1,275			1	1,275
German, Italian, and Polish.....	2	2,839			2	2,839
German, Italian, Magyar, and Polish.....	1	1,330			1	1,330
German, Italian, Polish, and Spanish.....	1	118			1	118
German, Lithuanian, and Polish.....	1	1,275			1	1,275
German, Magyar, and Slavic.....	1	434	1	434		
German, Magyar, and Slovak.....	1	298			1	298

1 Whether Flemish or French not specified.

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	Organizations.	Members.	Organizations.	Members.	Organizations.	Members.
Roman Catholic Church—Continued.						
German, Polish, and Slavic.....	1	680			1	680
Greek.....	12	15,964	3	14,535	0	1,429
Greek and Russian.....	1	1,275	1	1,275		
Greek and Slavic.....	1	340	1	340		
Greek, Magyar, Roumanian, and Russian.....	1	1,706	1	1,706		
Indian (American).....	108	32,647	23	4,795	85	27,942
Indian (American) and Spanish.....	2	144	2	144		
Italian.....	291	826,023	165	451,810	126	374,207
Italian and Polish.....	6	10,897	1	577	5	10,320
Italian and Portuguese.....	3	10,030	1	8,075	2	1,955
Italian and Slavic.....	2	1,491	1	49	1	1,445
Italian and Slovak.....	1	680			1	680
Italian and Slovenian.....	1	52	1	52		
Italian and Spanish.....	21	8,514	2	2,108	19	6,346
Italian, Lithuanian, and Polish.....	2	2,610			2	2,610
Italian, Lithuanian, and Slavic.....	1	680			1	680
Italian, Polish, and Slavic.....	6	3,578			6	3,578
Italian, Slovak, and Slovenian.....	1	383			1	383
Lithuanian.....	50	82,530	47	81,462	3	1,068
Lithuanian and Polish.....	7	13,158	5	7,007	2	6,151
Little Russian.....	2	2,063	2	2,063		
Magyar.....	20	26,472	17	16,082	3	10,390
Magyar and Ruthenian.....	2	1,275	2	1,275		
Magyar and Slavic.....	3	2,314	1	1,320	2	988
Magyar and Slovak.....	1	2,125	1	2,125		
Magyar, Polish, and Slovak.....	1	425	1	425		
Polish.....	437	736,150	371	687,471	66	48,279
Polish and Slavic.....	5	0,726	1	3,307	4	6,410
Polish and Slovak.....	3	4,408	2	2,491	1	1,917
Portuguese.....	40	48,227	15	32,180	25	10,038
Russian.....	3	1,501	3	1,501		
Russian and Slavic.....	1	1,300	1	1,300		
Ruthenian.....	13	10,551	13	10,551		
Ruthenian and Slavic.....	6	4,257	6	4,257		
Slavic.....	54	47,491	34	34,551	20	12,940
Slavic and Slovak.....	1	467	1	467		
Slovak.....	60	78,353	64	69,820	6	8,527
Slovenian.....	10	15,558	10	15,558		
Spanish.....	514	356,320	378	226,700	136	120,550
Syriac.....	16	4,870	14	4,000	2	213
Salvationists:						
Salvation Army.....	77	2,613	72	2,455	5	158
Finnish.....	4	73	4	73		
German.....	11	190	9	133	2	57
Italian.....	1	12	1	12		
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	1	16	1	16		
Norwegian.....	4	120	4	120		
Swedish.....	55	2,115	53	2,101	2	14
Spanish.....	1	87			1	87
American Salvation Army.....	2	80			2	80
German.....	2	80			2	80
Schwenkfelders.....	6	605			6	605
German.....	6	605			6	605
Spiritualists.....	23	938	8	474	15	464
Bohemian.....	1	27	1	27		
French.....	2	150	2	150		
German.....	10	741	4	277	15	464
Scandinavian—						
Swedish.....	1	20	1	20		
Swedish Evangelical bodies:						
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	270	20,735	274	20,351	5	384
Scandinavian—						
Danish and Swedish.....	1	12	1	12		
Norwegian and Swedish.....	1	10	1	10		
Swedish.....	277	20,713	272	20,329	5	384
Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.....	127	6,952	125	6,917	2	35
Scandinavian—						
Danish and Swedish.....	1	18	1	18		
Norwegian.....	2	32	1	23	1	9
Norwegian and Swedish.....	1	100	1	100		
Swedish.....	118	6,543	118	6,543		
Not specified.....	5	250	4	233	1	26
Temple Society in the United States (Friends of the Temple).....	3	376	2	190	1	186
German.....	3	376	2	190	1	186
Theosophical societies:						
Theosophical Society, American Section.....	1	27			1	27
Scandinavian—						
Norwegian.....	1	27			1	27
Unitarians.....	6	653	4	321	2	332
Dutch or Flemish.....	1	165	1	165		
Scandinavian:						
Norwegian.....	4	452	2	120	2	332
Swedish.....	1	36	1	36		
United Brethren bodies:						
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	67	6,028	24	1,667	43	4,361
German.....	67	6,028	24	1,667	43	4,361
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	6	205			6	205
German.....	6	205			6	205

From this table it appears that of the 24,594 organizations with 8,394,229 members which reported the use of a foreign language, 16,688 organizations with 5,022,601 members use the specified foreign language or languages only; while 7,906 organizations with 3,371,628 members use English also. The religious bodies reporting a membership of over 25,000 belonging to organizations which use the specified foreign languages only are: The Lutheran bodies, 7,242 organizations with 1,122,981 members; the Roman Catholic Church, 2,176 organizations with 3,064,436 members; the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1,228 organizations with 84,530 members; the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 952 organizations with 201,137 members; the Jewish congregations, 752 organizations with 58,988 members; the Evangelical Association, 554 organizations with 33,797 members; the Northern Baptist Convention, 548 organizations with 46,669 members; the Greek Orthodox Church, 334 organizations with 90,751 members; and the Reformed Church in the United States, 260 organizations with 41,574 members. Of the Lutheran bodies the Synodical Conference reports 2,433 organizations with 456,734 members; the General Council, 984 organizations with 186,401 members; the United Norwegian Lutheran Church, 807 organizations with 119,802 members; and the Synod of Iowa, 722 organizations with 92,113 members.

Of organizations which use the specified foreign language or languages and English, the Lutheran bodies report 2,566 with 631,374 members; and the Roman Catholic Church, 2,535 with 2,277,587 members. The only other denominations which report a membership of over 25,000 belonging to such organizations are: The Reformed Church in the United States, 434 organizations with 105,621 members; the Evangelical Association, 363 organizations with 25,730 members; and the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 236 organizations with 87,556 members.

In the case of nearly all the religious bodies, the number of organizations using the specified foreign languages and English is considerably smaller than the number using the specified foreign languages only. The principal denominations in which the number of organizations using English also is larger than the number using the specified foreign languages only are the Roman Catholic Church and the Reformed Church in the United States. Among the Lutheran bodies, the United Synod in the South reports no organizations using a foreign language only, and only 5 using a foreign language and English. Three of the larger Lutheran bodies, the General Synod, the General Council, and the Synod of Ohio, while reporting a greater number of organizations using the specified foreign languages only, at the same time report a greater number of members belonging to organizations using English also.

The average membership of the organizations which use the specified foreign languages and English is, as a rule, larger, and in many instances much larger, than that of the organizations which use the specified foreign languages only. A notable exception is the Roman Catholic Church, where the average membership of the organizations using the specified foreign languages only is 1,408, while the average membership of those that use the specified foreign languages and English is only 898. A partial explanation of this is found in the fact that a considerable number of Roman Catholic organizations using foreign languages only report a very large membership. Thus, a French parish in California reports 6,800 members, and an Italian and Portuguese parish, 8,075 members; while in Illinois 32 Polish parishes aggregate 122,341 members, an average of 3,823; and 9 Bohemian parishes, 34,955 members, an average of 3,884. Similar conditions exist elsewhere and indicate large non-English speaking communities provided in each case with a single church which, with its numerous services, meets the needs of the community.

It proved difficult in some instances to know the languages reported. Sometimes the nationality rather than the language appears to have been given, and sometimes the language of the liturgy rather than that of the sermon or address, while in still other cases both were reported. The following instances call for special mention. Several organizations reported the use of the Austrian language. As there is no distinctively Austrian language, the presumption is that German is intended, inasmuch as great care is taken to specify the other languages—Bohemian, Croatian, Magyar, etc.—used in that polyglot empire. Accordingly whenever Austrian is used the term (German) follows. Similarly a number of organizations reported Belgian, but in these cases there was nothing to indicate whether French or Flemish was intended, and a note to that effect is appended. Considerable difficulty was experienced in regard to the various forms of Slavic. The terms reported included Slav, Slavonic, Slavonish, Slavish, Ancient Slavonic, Old Slavish, Old Slavonian, Old Slavonic, and Vetero Slavish. From the type of organizations reporting it is probable that in the great majority of cases the language referred to was what may be called the Old Church Slavic, the language of the liturgy, which is the basis for all the Slavic languages. Accordingly all of these have been included under the term Slavic. It is noticeable that the term Russian was not reported by the organizations of the Russian Orthodox Church, although that is uniformly the language of the sermon or address, but Slavic, or its equivalent, Old Russian, was reported. On the other hand the Roman Catholic churches did not report Latin, the language of the liturgy of all except the Uniat churches, but did report the spoken language. Hebrew, as reported by the Jewish congregations, is

evidently the language of the service, but as reported by the Protestant denominations, at least in a considerable number of cases, it is undoubtedly equivalent to Yiddish, the two terms being used interchangeably by many. The term Syro-Arabic is used to indicate the form of Arabic used in Syria, which differs somewhat, though not materially, from the forms used in Egypt, Arabia, etc.

Scarcely less significant than the variety of languages used is the combination of languages in use in the same local organization. Some combinations seem natural, as when one language is evidently that of the liturgy and the other that of the address, as Slavic and Servian, or when two cognate languages are used, as Norwegian and Swedish, but such combinations as "German, Italian, Scandinavian, and English;" or "Chinese, Greek, Magyar, Polish, Slovak, and English;" or "Armenian, Chinese, Hebrew, Italian, and English," illustrate very vividly the cosmopolitan character of

the congregations. This is particularly noticeable in the Roman Catholic Church and in those Protestant bodies which are more closely identified with evangelistic work among the foreign population.

*Alphabetical list.*—In no other way, perhaps, is the cosmopolitan character of the United States brought out more clearly than by the number and diversity of the languages used in the conduct of church services. Undoubtedly many others are spoken by individuals, but the fact that these have a definite place in the religious service of so many communities is of the greatest significance. In the following table the languages reported are arranged alphabetically, and the number of denominations and of organizations, with membership, reporting them, whether alone or in conjunction with some other language, is given. Since many organizations report the use of two or more languages it is evident that there is much duplication in the figures.

LANGUAGE.	Number of denominations reporting.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING SERVICES CONDUCTED IN—					
		Specified language.		Specified language only.		Specified language and one or more other languages (including English).	
		Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.	Organizations.	Membership.
Arabic.....	4	12	4,857	2	285	10	4,572
Armenian.....	6	80	20,274	77	10,071	9	6,303
Austrian (German).....	1	7	4,201	1	425	0	3,800
Belgian.....	1	2	4,004	1	4,250	1	744
Bohemian.....	9	209	201,701	160	115,000	109	85,822
Chinese <sup>1</sup> .....	10	88	4,854	78	840	10	4,014
Croatian.....	3	30	42,241	0	15,545	21	20,000
Danish.....	19	404	42,800	358	31,200	106	11,003
Dutch or Flemish.....	8	344	77,014	223	30,015	121	40,099
Estonian.....	1	2	30	2	30	.....	.....
Finnish.....	8	203	32,002	253	31,515	10	1,087
French.....	15	880	1,100,420	287	500,037	002	501,383
Gaelic.....	1	2	00	.....	.....	2	00
German.....	77	13,034	3,001,043	8,014	1,740,005	5,020	1,855,878
Greek.....	0	303	114,405	337	105,280	0	0
Hebrew.....	3	040	82,237	740	58,550	200	23,078
Icelandic.....	1	14	2,101	14	2,101	.....	.....
Indian (American).....	25	524	57,578	201	10,122	233	41,450
Italian.....	13	457	938,004	208	455,137	240	483,857
Japanese.....	0	35	4,840	30	3,000	6	1,150
Lappish.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	1	10
Latvian.....	2	10	083	10	083	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	3	71	104,001	55	81,080	16	22,915
Little Russian.....	1	2	2,003	2	2,003	.....	.....
Magyar.....	5	82	50,035	01	27,028	21	23,007
Modern Syriac (Nestorian).....	1	1	1,250	.....	.....	1	1,250
Montenegrin.....	1	1	170	.....	.....	1	170
Norwegian.....	22	2,840	357,805	2,032	230,504	817	121,301
Polish.....	8	570	807,540	406	703,875	164	103,074
Portuguese.....	5	51	00,000	17	32,253	34	27,840
Romanian.....	3	3	3,010	.....	.....	3	3,010
Russian.....	2	7	5,802	4	1,551	3	4,341
Ruthenian.....	2	22	22,573	13	16,551	9	6,022
Scandinavian (not specified).....	10	51	3,058	26	1,237	25	2,421
Servian.....	1	1	1,100	.....	.....	1	1,100
Slavic.....	8	104	113,852	00	62,505	08	51,287
Slovak.....	7	147	108,182	123	83,203	24	24,880
Slovenian.....	2	10	23,000	10	15,558	0	7,448
Spanish.....	11	732	379,053	550	234,000	182	145,857
Swedish.....	21	2,177	200,003	1,800	205,923	287	00,000
Syriac.....	3	25	0,080	14	4,000	11	5,323
Welsh.....	8	280	28,048	132	10,587	154	18,301
Wendish.....	1	1	000	.....	.....	1	000
Yiddish.....	3	4	410	1	(1)	3	410

<sup>1</sup> Whether Flemish or French not specified.

<sup>2</sup> Not including the Chinese Temples which made no specific report.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 2 organizations for which no membership is reported.

<sup>4</sup> Not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 1 organization for which no membership is reported.

From the table it appears that German (aside from Austrian) is reported by 77 denominations; the American Indian languages, by 25; Norwegian, by 22; Swedish, by 21; Danish, by 19; French, by 15; and Italian, by 13. In respect to the number of organizations, German is reported by 13,034; Norwegian, by 2,849; Swedish, by 2,177; Hebrew, by 946; French, by 889; Spanish, by 732; Polish, by 570; and Indian (American), by 524. In respect to the membership of organizations using the various languages, German continues to lead with 3,601,943, but the second place is held by French, with 1,160,420, the third place by Italian, with 938,994, and the fourth place by Polish, with 867,549. Other leading languages, with membership of the organizations using them, are Spanish, with 379,953, Norwegian, with 357,865, Swedish, with 266,603, Bohemian, with 201,791, Greek, with 114,495, and Slavic, with 113,852. The large figures shown for French are chiefly attributed to the large number of French Canadians in the country. In the case of the figures for all languages, it should be remembered that a greater or less proportion represents members who in their worship use English or a foreign language other than that specified.

*Geographic distribution.*—The 24,594 organizations which report the use of a foreign language, either alone or in connection with English, are distributed among the geographic divisions as follows:

North Atlantic division.....	5,177
South Atlantic division.....	340
North Central division.....	15,685
South Central division.....	1,445
Western division.....	1,947

The states reporting more than 100 organizations using a foreign language are as follows:

Minnesota.....	2,793	Indiana.....	555
Wisconsin.....	2,592	California.....	452
Pennsylvania.....	2,318	Massachusetts.....	444
Illinois.....	1,738	New Mexico.....	419
New York.....	1,409	New Jersey.....	382
Iowa.....	1,401	Oklahoma.....	375
Michigan.....	1,150	Washington.....	355
North Dakota.....	1,132	Connecticut.....	266
Ohio.....	1,097	Colorado.....	245
South Dakota.....	960	Louisiana.....	170
Nebraska.....	950	Oregon.....	158
Missouri.....	709	Maryland.....	144
Texas.....	640	Maine.....	104
Kansas.....	608		

Of the 41 individual languages tabulated on page 121, New York naturally reports the largest number, 29. Pennsylvania reports 28; Illinois, 26; and Ohio, 24; while 5 states, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington, report 21 each. Three states—South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky—report only 3 languages, and 17 others less than 10 languages. Of these 17, only 2—Louisiana and New Mexico—are included among the states reporting more than one hundred organizations using a foreign language, and in each of these states some one language greatly pre-

ponderates—in Louisiana, French; and in New Mexico, Spanish.

Any comparison between the membership of church organizations reporting the use of foreign languages, and the foreign-born element of the population, however interesting, is impracticable on account of the widely different dates for which the information in the two cases is available, the figures for church membership being for 1906 and those for the foreign-born population for 1900. Such comparison is also rendered difficult by the facts that a portion of the foreign-born population is not identified with church life, and that in some sections, especially in the West, it is so scattered that organizations have not been formed, and consequently there is no report of membership.

The distribution throughout the country of organizations using a foreign language is shown in the next table.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of languages reported.	ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.	
		Number.	Membership.
Continental United States.....		24,594	8,394,229
North Atlantic division.....		5,177	3,140,250
Maine.....	11	104	75,631
New Hampshire.....	9	94	94,767
Vermont.....	7	74	41,312
Massachusetts.....	21	444	426,377
Rhode Island.....	11	86	94,782
Connecticut.....	18	266	184,453
New York.....	29	1,409	1,018,067
New Jersey.....	19	382	197,082
Pennsylvania.....	28	2,318	1,018,606
South Atlantic division.....		340	109,902
Delaware.....	5	11	10,512
Maryland.....	11	144	63,301
District of Columbia.....	4	11	2,736
Virginia.....	10	43	6,802
West Virginia.....	11	48	18,686
North Carolina.....	6	17	1,108
South Carolina.....	3	13	1,574
Georgia.....	3	25	2,030
Florida.....	6	28	3,050
North Central division.....		15,685	3,960,579
Ohio.....	24	1,097	412,015
Indiana.....	14	555	157,390
Illinois.....	26	1,738	772,888
Michigan.....	21	1,150	383,520
Wisconsin.....	21	2,592	730,523
Minnesota.....	21	2,793	642,050
Iowa.....	12	1,401	234,735
Missouri.....	19	709	256,953
North Dakota.....	16	1,132	110,298
South Dakota.....	13	960	89,157
Nebraska.....	17	950	133,989
Kansas.....	13	608	80,743
South Central division.....		1,445	702,457
Kentucky.....	3	78	54,926
Tennessee.....	7	26	4,524
Alabama.....	7	58	12,290
Mississippi.....	6	30	2,272
Louisiana.....	7	170	373,152
Arkansas.....	7	68	18,718
Oklahoma.....	10	375	22,068
Texas.....	14	640	274,501
Western division.....		1,947	472,041
Montana.....	15	88	30,236
Idaho.....	8	82	8,891
Wyoming.....	6	23	3,043
Colorado.....	18	245	57,995
New Mexico.....	5	419	122,102
Arizona.....	5	74	29,579
Utah.....	8	44	10,910
Nevada.....	4	7	829
Washington.....	21	355	35,777
Oregon.....	15	158	20,411
California.....	20	452	162,169

<sup>1</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.



The statement in the report for 1890 of the languages used in church services is so meager that comparison is scarcely possible. A tabular statement for the Lutheran bodies in that report shows that 8,364 organizations, with 1,189,119 members, reported services in English, German, German-English, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, and Finnish, while the report for 1906 shows that in addition to these, the following languages were used: Estonian, Indian (American), Lappish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Polish, Slovak, and Wendish. With the exception of the 1,178 organizations which in 1890 reported German-English, there is nothing to indicate to what extent English was used with the other languages. According to the returns for 1906, out of 12,703 organizations, with 2,112,494 members, 2,735 organizations, with 344,157 members, reported services in English only, while 9,808 organizations, with 1,754,355 members, reported the use of one or more foreign languages, and 160 organizations, with 13,982 members, made no report at all. If the 1,816 organizations which in 1890 reported English used English only, the percentage of those reporting English only has not materially changed, being 21.7 per cent of the total Lutheran organizations reporting as to language in 1890, and 21.8 per cent in 1906. In view of the very large immigration since 1890, this is not surprising, but the impossibility of knowing the number using English with the other languages in 1890 makes the comparison of little value.

In the case of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the report for 1890 shows services conducted in German,

Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish. The 1906 report shows in addition to these Armenian, Bohemian, Chinese, Finnish, French, Hebrew, Indian (American), Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Slovak, and Welsh. In 1890 the number of organizations reporting a foreign language was 1,261, with a membership of 76,400, while in 1906 the number of organizations was 1,400, with a membership of 99,404. In the case of all other denominations, the statements as to languages used are too fragmentary to be useful.

A general survey of the situation in regard to the use of foreign languages in church services, as illustrated by the preceding tables, shows that, as already indicated, in local organizations originally made up of the non-English speaking immigrant element, the trend is toward the use, first of English in connection with the foreign language, and then to the exclusive use of English. The same thing appears in the statements of the history and work of the various bodies. In the early life of the Methodist Episcopal Church the feeling that English alone should be used was so strong that a distinct denomination, the Evangelical Association, grew out of the necessity of providing for those who knew no English. In the Roman Catholic Church one of the causes of disturbance in its early history was the effort to place English speaking priests in charge of the spiritual interests of non-English speaking communities. In the Lutheran bodies there has been a more general comprehension of the need for the immigrants on their arrival of the use of the mother tongue, but an equally clear recognition of the temporary character of such services.

## WORK OF DENOMINATIONS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FIELDS.

The descriptive statements which accompany the statistics of denominations (pages 11 to 662, Part II) include, in addition to a review of the history, doctrine, and polity of each body, a sketch of its missionary, educational, and philanthropic work, both at home and abroad. The specific items called for under each head were as follows:

1. Home missionary work, including general evangelism and church erection: Agencies or societies employed; sections occupied; special features emphasized; total contributions for all departments during the calendar year 1906 and for such years prior thereto as information is available.

2. Foreign missionary work: Agencies or societies employed; countries occupied and languages used; number of mission stations, of churches and communicants, of missionaries and native helpers; value of mission property; amount of contributions during 1906 and for such previous years as information is available.

3. Educational work: Number and kind of schools, including parochial schools, supported in whole or in part by the denomination; number of teachers and

pupils; value of property devoted to educational work; amount of contributions during the year 1906 and for such years prior thereto as information is available.

4. Institutional and general work: Hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, asylums, and the like (number, value of property, cost of maintenance, persons accommodated, etc.); Epworth leagues, Christian Endeavor societies, and the like (number of persons enrolled, amount contributed, for what purpose, etc.); brotherhoods and similar organizations (nature and extent of work); any other kind of work.

As indicated in the introduction, certain general difficulties were encountered, preventing that completeness and accuracy essential to a thoroughly scientific census presentation. Among these are the different forms of organization, the diverse methods of financial statements, and particularly the incomplete returns.

In most of the larger and more thoroughly organized bodies, as the Congregationalists, and the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies, and in some of the smaller denominations, the different phases of work are under

the care of distinct societies. Thus, there is one society for home missions, emphasizing general evangelism; another for the erection of church buildings or parsonages; another for special evangelistic and educational work among negroes, Indians, and the foreign born population; another for Sunday school organization and the supplying of religious literature; another for the assistance of educational institutions or of students; another for foreign missionary work; besides a considerable number of minor societies for special objects. With the exception of the society for foreign work these cover largely the same territory and often have similar general aims, but are independent of each other. In some instances, as in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a single general society nominally covers the whole field, but practically a considerable amount of the work in each department is done by diocesan organizations. In the Roman Catholic Church there is no general organization for any one of these various departments, but the religious orders, and sometimes the dioceses, carry on the work on mutually independent lines under general ecclesiastical supervision. In the smaller bodies there is a smaller number of societies, and in a few there is no organization at all for the carrying on of general religious, benevolent, or foreign work, all initiative in these directions being taken by individual churches or by the regular ecclesiastical divisions.

As to methods of work and terms used there is almost as much diversity as in the forms of society organization. A mission in one of the Protestant bodies is an entirely different thing from a mission in the Roman Catholic Church, and in the Protestant bodies there is considerable variety as to the status of mission workers. It was also frequently difficult to determine the grade or character of the educational institutions.

Another serious difficulty arose from the very diverse methods of financial statement. The general purpose was to show the amount contributed by the churches of the United States for the various departments of missionary and benevolent work during the year under review. The reports that came in included in many cases not merely the contributions of the churches, but income from invested funds, fees for tuition, or for treatment in hospitals or asylums, etc. In other instances the figures sent in covered not the exact income during the year, but amounts expended or even appropriated for the respective departments of work. So far as possible these sources have been specially noted, but in many cases this was impracticable.

The greatest difficulty of all, however, arose from incomplete returns. In very few cases were all the questions answered, and frequently such figures as were given were incomplete. Schools were mentioned but no hint given as to their grade, no pupils

were reported, and no value of property given; again the value of property was in some instances given, but with no indication of what the item covered. An effort was made to learn the number and membership of the young people's societies, but the returns were varied and incomplete. Sometimes correspondence elicited the necessary information, but in a number of instances it was evident that the authorities of the denominations themselves had no complete or accurate information as to the points in review.

With a view to a comprehensive presentation of the principal facts, tables have been prepared, the first relating to the domestic work, missionary, educational, and philanthropic; the second relating to the foreign mission work; and the third giving a summary of the contributions for these different departments.

In the preparation of these tables it was found necessary to limit the items presented to those which were common to many of the denominations, if not to all, and which admitted of classification; therefore some interesting and valuable information has been omitted from them. The conditions are set forth more fully in the general descriptive text which follows these tables, but it may be said here that the general presentation in the tables is reasonably accurate, and gives a fairly complete review of the work of the different bodies. It should be remembered also that the figures represent less rather than more than the entire amount of work done.

Of the 186 denominations, 75 made no report such as could be presented in tabular form. Of the remaining 111 denominations, 75 are represented in both the domestic and foreign work tables, 29 in the domestic work table, but not in the foreign, and 7 in the foreign work table, but not in the domestic. The domestic table, therefore, gives a survey of 104 denominations and the foreign table, of 82 denominations. The general summary of contributions includes reports for only 92 denominations, as several bodies reporting other items gave no figures of this nature.

*Domestic work.*—The table for domestic work which follows gives, for the 104 denominations listed, the amount contributed during the year 1906 for home missions, education, and philanthropic work; the number of persons employed in home missionary work and the number of churches aided; the number of colleges, academies, etc., with the number of their students; and the number of philanthropic institutions, including hospitals, asylums, orphanages, homes for the aged, etc., with the number of inmates and patients treated; the value of property and endowments for educational and philanthropic purposes.

Under home missions are combined all the evangelistic departments in the various denominations. The number of missionaries includes ministers, whether pastors supported by the home mission societies or

general evangelists, and teachers in mission schools. Under churches aided are given those organizations supplied by home missionaries, or which have received aid in the conduct of their church work, or in the erection of church buildings. Under educational work are included only institutions of higher grade—colleges, academies, etc. In some denominations the amounts reported as contributed for education include those for the support of parochial schools, and in others the amounts reported as contributed for home missions include those for the support of mission schools.

Wherever practicable, a note to this effect is appended. So far as possible the number of persons treated in the various hospitals, as well as those resident in the asylums and homes, have been given. An attempt was made to distinguish between value of property and amount of endowments, but there were so many instances in which this was difficult that these two items have been combined.

The denominations are arranged by families and separate denominations, the Protestant bodies being classed together.

## RELIGIOUS BODIES.

DENOMINATION.	DOMESTIC WORK: 1906.					
	Amount contributed.				Home missions.	
	Total.	Home missions.	Education.	Hospitals, asylums, etc.	Number of mission-aries.	Number of churches aided.
All denominations represented.....	\$38,675,919	\$12,762,271	\$17,665,445	\$8,248,203	20,044	22,591
Protestant bodies.....	33,781,752	12,616,210	17,337,265	8,328,277	19,118	22,555
Adventist bodies.....	275,937	163,633	28,404	84,500	1,205	89
Advent Christian Church.....	9,838	1,434	8,404	(1)	6	11
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	265,599	161,699	20,000	84,500	1,197	78
Church of God (Adventist).....	500	500			2	
Life and Advent Union.....						
Baptist bodies.....	13,125,325	2,145,401	10,738,969	240,955	2,900	5,759
Baptists.....	13,049,303	2,081,411	10,726,997	240,955	2,850	5,701
Northern Baptist Convention.....	11,732,896	1,811,799	9,921,097	(1)	1,923	2,573
Southern Baptist Convention.....	1,218,839	251,884	725,900	240,955	865	3,128
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	97,628	17,628	80,000	(1)	69	
General Six Principle Baptists.....					1	
Seventh-day Baptists.....	13,202	8,000	5,202		31	38
Free Baptists.....	62,700	55,990	6,770		12	20
General Baptists.....			(1)			
Brethren (Plymouth).....					40	
Brethren (Plymouth)—I.....		(1)			40	
Brethren (River).....	4,504	977		3,527	15	7
Brethren in Christ.....	4,504	977	(1)	3,527	15	7
Christian Catholic Church in Zion.....			(1)			
Christian Union.....	2,000	2,000			(1)	(1)
Christians (Christian Connection).....	15,000	10,000	5,000	(1)	25	30
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	21,550	7,000	14,550			8
Churches of the New Jerusalem.....	18,995	17,462	475	1,058	7	16
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....	14,000	14,000	(1)		7	16
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	4,995	3,462	475	1,058		
Congregationalists.....	1,034,154	909,789	64,365		2,494	2,240
Disciples or Christians.....	1,735,456	641,456	1,044,000	50,000	1,206	384
Disciples of Christ.....	1,735,456	641,456	1,044,000	50,000	1,206	384
Churches of Christ.....			(1)			
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	127,106	23,500	79,606	24,000	50	103
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).....	118,106	20,000	74,106	24,000	40	96
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).....	9,000	3,500	5,500		10	7
German Seventh-day Baptists.....				(1)		
Evangelical bodies.....	413,965	317,842	61,366	34,757	907	1,185
Evangelical Association.....	275,508	199,880	40,871	34,757	622	900
United Evangelical Church.....	138,457	117,962	20,495		285	285
Evangelistic associations.....					75	
Metropolitan Church Association.....				(1)		
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....			(1)	(1)		
Pentecost Bands of the World.....		(1)	(1)	(1)	75	
Friends.....	75,000	14,000	1,000	60,000	20	10
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	14,000	14,000	(1)		20	10
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	60,000		(1)	60,000		
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	1,000		1,000			
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	173,327	27,000	44,457	101,870	83	163
International Apostolic Holiness Union.....	11,100		7,500	3,600		
Lutheran bodies.....	2,112,120	630,055	826,672	655,393	1,397	2,840
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	319,546	108,380	51,666	90,500	262	212
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	132,855	21,380	93,475	18,000	29	50
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	328,255	147,047	171,650	8,958	359	728
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	635,726	137,726	215,000	340,000	301	924
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	308,625	43,166	149,300	116,159	97	305
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	57,000	25,000	22,000	10,000	76	
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	2,580	580	2,000			4
Augsburg's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	45,584	8,584	32,000	5,000	50	60
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eliason's Synod.....	3,827	827		3,000	1	
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....	365	179	61	125	3	3
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	54,168	15,082	21,481	17,545	65	160
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	122,695	43,551	59,144	20,000	80	140
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....	5,487	678	4,809		6	8
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	10,500	1,500	6,000	2,400	10	10
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	2,200	1,000	1,200		7	2
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....	850	850			4	20
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	15,800	800	15,000		1	
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	40,190	6,759	27,331	12,106	30	60
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	11,829	3,558	25,071	2,000	11	14
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....						
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	5,000	2,500	2,500		4	40
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	3,092	308	2,784		2	10

\* Not reported.

\* Parochial schools included.

DENOMINATION.	DOMESTIC WORK: 1900—continued.						
	Colleges, academies, etc.		Hospitals, asylums, etc.		Value of property and endowments.		
	Number.	Students.	Number.	Inmates and patients.	Total.	For educational purposes.	For philanthropic purposes.
All denominations represented.....	2,532	401,018	1,857	454,280	\$297,510,018	\$239,080,727	\$57,820,101
Protestant bodies.....	1,472	272,352	848	142,117	201,028,527	234,584,980	57,343,541
Adventist bodies.....	44	3,590	40	9,434	2,014,427	938,233	1,076,194
Advent Christian Church.....	3	216			8,800	8,800	
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	41	3,374	40	9,434	2,005,627	929,433	1,076,194
Church of God (Adventist).....							
Life and Advent Union.....							
Baptist bodies.....	207	49,156	78	2,851	61,858,888	58,088,888	3,770,000
Baptists.....	103	46,734	78	2,851	59,271,888	55,601,888	3,770,000
Northern Baptist Convention.....	65	10,983	41	(1)	47,080,790	45,193,790	2,487,000
Southern Baptist Convention.....	102	21,551	23	*1,851	10,801,080	9,708,080	1,183,000
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	26	5,200	14	1,000	700,000	600,000	100,000
General Six Principle Baptists.....							
Seventh-day Baptists.....	3	572			752,000	752,000	
Free Baptists.....	10	1,700			1,705,000	1,705,000	
General Baptists.....	1	150			70,000	70,000	
Brethren (Plymouth).....							
Brethren (Plymouth)—I.....							
Brethren (River).....	1	20	1	20	17,881	7,881	10,000
Brethren in Christ.....	1	20	1	20	17,881	7,881	10,000
Christian Catholic Church in Zion.....	1	2,130			(1)	(1)	
Christian Union.....							
Christians (Christian Connection).....	9	1,000	2	(1)	1,205,000	1,175,000	30,000
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	2	479			237,500		
Churches of the New Jerusalem.....	4	177			943,001	943,001	
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....	3	120			443,820	443,820	
General Church of the New Jerusalem.....	1	57	(1)	(1)	400,181	400,181	(1)
Congregationalists.....	87	13,258			(1)	(1)	
Disciples or Christians.....	61	10,108	12	780	6,311,000	6,030,000	275,000
Disciples of Christ.....	50	8,684	12	780	6,005,500	5,730,500	275,000
Churches of Christ.....	11	1,514			305,500	305,500	
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	12	2,073	14	229	1,357,000	1,048,000	309,000
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).....	11	1,021	12	225	1,104,000	800,000	304,000
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).....	1	152			103,000	158,000	*5,000
German Seventh-day Baptists.....			2	4	(1)		(1)
Evangelical bodies.....	0	1,041	3	540	1,100,000	874,000	235,000
Evangelical Association.....	3	501	3	540	834,000	500,000	235,000
United Evangelical Church.....	3	450			275,000	275,000	
Evangelistic associations.....	2	145	0	318	100,500	1,000	105,500
Metropolitan Church Association.....			1	45	(1)		(1)
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	1	70	1	23	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pentecost Bands of the World.....	1	75	4	250	100,500	1,000	105,500
Friends.....	72	8,063	12	204	9,804,000	9,364,000	440,000
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	36	5,103			7,014,000	7,014,000	
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	32	2,750	12	204	2,100,000	1,750,000	440,000
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	4	150			(1)	(1)	
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	2	183	8	2,030	940,350	400,850	539,500
International Apostolic Holiness Union.....	1	75	4	(1)	*11,000	(1)	*11,000
Lutheran bodies.....	106	14,511	128	26,024	25,015,774	17,860,661	7,746,113
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	11	1,503	8	280	2,085,000	2,295,000	300,000
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	9	1,220	1	55	804,845	810,845	75,000
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	18	3,093	40	*11,020	15,151,715	10,321,715	4,830,000
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	21	*2,030	40	9,000	3,050,000	1,550,000	1,500,000
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	20	1,870	17	2,208	1,250,818	940,992	309,826
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	4	408	2	103	440,400	365,400	75,000
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	1	12			35,000	35,000	
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	2	254	1	50	101,000	156,000	35,000
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Melsen's Synod.....			1	6	3,500		3,500
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....		*1					
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	4	223	3	218	310,360	163,860	152,500
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	15	1,950	7	1,853	1,017,636	800,840	237,787
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....	1	(1)			18,000	18,000	
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	3	200	1	35	108,000	91,000	17,000
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	(1)	(1)				(1)	
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....		*3					
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	1	87			53,000	53,000	
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	3	247	5	1,140	203,500	183,000	110,500
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	1	130	2	38	40,000	30,000	10,000
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....		*26					
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	1	27			3,000	3,000	
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	1	60			25,000	25,000	

1 Not reported.

2 Partial report. See denominational text.

3 Endowment fund only. See denominational text.

4 Special or correspondence students.

DENOMINATION.	DOMESTIC WORK: 1906—continued.					
	Amount contributed.				Home missions.	
	Total.	Home missions.	Education.	Hospitals, asylums, etc.	Number of missionaries.	Number of churches aided.
Protestant bodies—Continued.						
Mennonite bodies.....	\$86,200	\$41,807	\$22,000	\$22,483	100	61
Mennonite Church.....	58,190	35,707	(1)	22,483		11
Amish Mennonite Church.....	23,100	1,100	22,000	(1)		
General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....	5,000				100	50
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....						
Methodist bodies.....	6,180,433	2,963,903	2,019,428	1,203,102	2,147	2,378
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	4,277,723	2,413,286	1,008,060	856,371	(1)	365
Methodist Protestant Church.....	62,974	15,000	45,874	1,500	28	35
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	28,942	4,127	24,815		12	
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	1,447,689	432,464	690,235	325,000	1,983	1,758
Congregational Methodist Church.....			(1)			
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	5,916	4,410	1,500		14	17
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	63,669	15,000	28,438	20,231	15	96
African Methodists.....	299,520	79,020	220,500		95	107
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	900	400	500			
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	162,280	37,280	125,000			
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	23,000	23,000	(1)			
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	113,340	18,340	95,000		95	107
Moravian bodies.....	32,528	22,550	3,378	6,600	57	75
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	32,405	22,517	3,378	6,600	54	73
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	33	33			3	2
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	8,870	7,590	1,280		(1)	
Presbyterian bodies.....	4,631,391	2,913,460	1,558,957	158,974	3,868	4,239
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	3,062,771	2,215,188	847,583		3,217	3,369
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	101,952	83,597	15,000	3,355	75	98
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,950	450	2,500		17	8
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	3,478	3,478			30	40
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	443,865	325,050	51,476	67,330	350	307
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	948,120	232,757	632,000	83,363	146	378
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	605	605	(1)	(1)	4	9
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	13,913	13,913	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	53,211	37,896	10,398	4,917	28	50
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....			(1)			
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	526	526			1	
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	2,605,133	1,068,155	442,142	1,154,836	1,933	2,077
Reformed bodies.....	502,584	249,085	252,499	1,000	383	509
Reformed Church in America.....	109,824	115,085	54,739		177	239
Reformed Church in the United States.....	203,009	110,000	93,009	(1)	102	238
Christian Reformed Church.....	129,661	24,000	104,661	1,000	14	32
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	18,861	16,766	2,095	(1)	(1)	
Salvationists.....	11,622			11,622		
Salvation Army.....				(1)		
American Salvation Army.....	11,622			11,622		
Schwenkfelders.....	3,500	3,500	(1)		(1)	(1)
Unitarians.....	185,000	185,000				
United Brethren bodies.....	238,671	109,558	110,113	10,000	131	362
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	177,671	64,558	103,113	10,000	44	52
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	61,000	45,000	16,000		87	310
Universalists.....	65,321	65,321	(1)	(1)	75	53
Roman Catholic Church.....			(1)	(1)		
Jewish congregations.....	4,419,503		115,391	4,304,172		
Latter-day Saints.....	393,789	137,000	174,789	82,000	926	38
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	246,709	(1)	171,709	75,000	926	38
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	147,080	137,000	3,080	7,000	(1)	(1)
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	2,000			2,000		
Russian Orthodox Church.....	2,000		(1)	2,000		
All other bodies.....	78,815	9,061	38,000	31,754		
Buddhists.....	3,861	3,861				
Japanese Temples.....	3,861	3,861	(1)		(1)	(1)
Society for Ethical Culture.....	70,454	700	38,000	31,754	(1)	(1)
Spiritualists.....	4,500	4,500	(1)		(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.

DENOMINATION.	DOMESTIC WORK: 1906—continued.						
	Colleges, academies, etc.		Hospitals, asylums, etc.		Value of property and endowments.		
	Number.	Students.	Number.	Inmates and patients.	Total.	For educational purposes.	For philanthropic purposes.
<b>Protestant bodies—Continued.</b>							
Mennonite bodies.....	7	825	7	188	\$207,800	\$171,000	\$126,800
Mennonite Church.....	1	225	4	188	187,800	61,000	126,800
Anish Mennonite Church.....	6	600	3	( <sup>1</sup> )	110,000	110,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....							
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....							
Methodist bodies.....	372	99,048	144	38,536	72,046,069	61,743,180	11,202,880
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	124	22,507	126	35,127	50,499,100	41,678,750	8,820,404
Methodist Protestant Church.....	7	1,034	1	25	1,169,836	1,169,836	( <sup>1</sup> )
Westleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	3	200			128,000	128,000	
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	103	34,083	14	3,237	10,242,688	10,031,853	2,310,735
Congregational Methodist Church.....	1	55			( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	8	1,300	3	147	384,435	312,085	71,750
Free Methodist Church of North America.....							
African Methodists.....	36	9,210			1,522,050	1,522,050	
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	1	60			3,500	3,500	
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20	5,700			975,000	975,000	
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	11	2,000			150,000	150,000	
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	4	1,450			303,550	303,550	
Moravian bodies.....	6	1,050	6		907,000	822,000	85,000
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	6	1,050	6	( <sup>1</sup> )	907,000	822,000	85,000
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....							
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	2	( <sup>1</sup> )			47,000	47,000	
Presbyterian bodies.....	308	47,502	24	2,714	49,012,148	47,078,207	1,333,941
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	110	22,005			35,937,078	35,937,078	
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	14	3,025	2	40	1,060,000	1,060,000	65,000
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	3	350			6,750	6,750	
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	12	4,270	4	1,141	2,008,137	1,073,137	425,000
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	102	17,170	13	1,444	8,004,226	7,200,285	803,941
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....							
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	3	377		0	258,000	253,000	5,000
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	2	281	5	80	208,211	253,211	45,000
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	2	145			140,740	140,740	
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....							
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	100	8,008	136	47,236	46,359,726	17,057,622	20,302,104
Reformed bodies.....	20	3,211	7	402	3,783,000	3,743,000	40,000
Reformed Church in America.....	9	659			743,000	743,000	
Reformed Church in the United States.....	16	2,400	4	322	2,726,000	2,726,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
Christian Reformed Church.....	1	161	3	80	314,000	274,000	40,000
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	1	10	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	225,000	217,000	8,000
Salvationists.....			203	0,587	0,500		6,500
Salvation Army.....			190	0,242	( <sup>1</sup> )		( <sup>1</sup> )
American Salvation Army.....			13	345	0,500		0,500
Schwenkfelders.....	1	300			50,000	50,000	
Unitarians.....							
United Brethren bodies.....	10	3,730	2	40	1,811,620	1,711,620	100,000
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	13	3,500	2	40	1,701,620	1,601,620	100,000
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	3	230			50,000	50,000	
Universalists.....	10	2,362	4	( <sup>1</sup> )	4,350,734	4,350,734	( <sup>1</sup> )
Roman Catholic Church.....	1,011	121,543	878	271,180	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Jewish congregations.....	14	( <sup>1</sup> )	121	38,116	\$3,288,000	\$3,288,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
Latter-day Saints.....	17	5,980	7	1,998	1,450,301	1,031,741	418,650
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	16	5,780	4	1,998	1,361,741	901,741	370,000
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	1	200	3	( <sup>1</sup> )	88,650	40,000	48,650
Eastern Orthodox Churches.....	2	25	1	12	65,000	55,000	10,000
Russian Orthodox Church.....	2	25	1	12	65,000	55,000	10,000
All other bodies.....	16	1,318	2	857	779,000	731,000	48,000
Buddhists.....	14	748			6,000	6,000	
Japanese Temples.....	14	748			6,000	6,000	
Society for Ethical Culture.....	1	550	2	857	748,000	700,000	48,000
Spiritualists.....	1	20			25,000	25,000	

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Includes teachers.<sup>3</sup> Partial report. See denominational text.<sup>4</sup> Special or correspondence students.<sup>5</sup> Endowment fund only. See denominational text.



It appears from this table that the total amount reported as contributed by the religious bodies in continental United States during the year 1906 for missionary, educational, and philanthropic work within this country was \$38,675,919. Of this sum, \$33,781,752, or 87.3 per cent, was given by the Protestant bodies; \$4,419,563, or 11.4 per cent, by the Jewish congregations; and the balance, \$474,604, or 1.2 per cent, largely by the Latter-day Saints. The figures for contributions reported by the Roman Catholic Church are so incomplete (only one organization reporting) that they are omitted. Several other bodies also made no report of contributions.

Among the Protestant bodies the Baptists reported contributions amounting to \$13,125,325; the Methodist bodies, \$6,186,433; the Presbyterian bodies, \$4,631,391; the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$2,665,133; the Lutheran bodies, \$2,112,120; the Disciples or Christians, \$1,735,456; and the Congregationalists, \$1,034,154. The Northern Baptist Convention alone reported \$11,732,896; the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$4,277,723; and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, \$3,062,771.

The total amount contributed for home missions, or general evangelism, was \$12,762,271, of which the Methodist bodies reported \$2,963,903; the Presbyterian bodies, \$2,913,460; the Baptist bodies, \$2,145,401; the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$1,068,155; the Congregationalists, \$969,789; and the Disciples or Christians, \$641,456. For education the total amount reported is \$17,665,445, apportioned in part as follows: Baptist bodies, \$10,738,969; Methodist bodies, \$2,019,428; Presbyterian bodies, \$1,558,957; Disciples or Christians, \$1,044,000; and Lutheran bodies, \$826,672. In this connection it should be noted that the contributions for education by the Baptist bodies appear to include something over \$6,000,000 for the University of Chicago. For philanthropic work the total amount contributed was \$8,248,203, of which the Jewish congregations reported \$4,304,172; the Methodist bodies, \$1,203,102; the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$1,154,836; and the Lutheran bodies, \$655,393.

In the distinctively home mission department the total number of persons employed as missionaries or teachers was 20,044. The Presbyterian bodies lead with 3,868, and are followed by the Baptist bodies with 2,900; the Congregationalists, with 2,494; the Methodist bodies, with 2,147; the Protestant Episcopal Church, with 1,933; the Lutheran bodies, with 1,397; and the Disciples or Christians, with 1,206. The total number of churches aided was 22,591, of which the Baptist bodies reported 5,759; the Presbyterian bodies, 4,259; the Lutheran bodies, 2,840; the Methodist bodies, 2,378; the Congregationalists, 2,249; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, 2,077.

Under the head of education, 2,532 colleges, academies, etc., are reported, with 401,018 students. The Roman Catholic Church reported 1,011 institutions,

with 121,343 students; the Methodist bodies, 372 institutions, with 99,048 students; the Presbyterian bodies, 308 institutions, with 47,592 students; and the Baptist bodies, 207 institutions, with 49,156 students.

Under the head of philanthropic institutions, 1,857 hospitals and asylums are reported, with 454,280 patients or inmates. The Roman Catholic Church reports 878 institutions, with 271,180 patients or inmates; the Salvationists, 203 institutions, with 9,587 inmates; the Methodist bodies, 144 institutions, with 38,536 inmates; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 136 institutions, with 47,236 inmates; the Lutheran bodies, 128 institutions, with 26,924 inmates; and the Jewish congregations, 121 institutions, with 38,116 inmates.

The total value of property and endowment reported was \$297,510,918, of which \$239,690,727 was for educational purposes, and \$57,820,191 for philanthropic purposes. Of the total for educational purposes, the Methodist bodies reported \$61,743,180; the Baptist bodies, \$58,088,888; the Presbyterian bodies, \$47,678,207; the Lutheran bodies, \$17,869,661; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$17,057,622. Of the total value of property and endowment for philanthropic purposes, the Protestant Episcopal Church reported \$29,302,104; the Methodist bodies, \$11,202,889; and the Lutheran bodies, \$7,746,113.

It will be noticed that in a considerable number of cases no report was made, and in others only a partial report. The large amount reported for educational purposes by the Jewish congregations includes the Baron de Hirsch fund, which is not entirely educational in its purpose, but this seemed, on the whole, the best disposition that could be made of it.

*Foreign work.*—The table for foreign mission work presents for each denomination listed the amount contributed by the churches in the United States for the conduct of this work in its various departments; the total value of property; the number of countries and central stations occupied; the number of American missionaries and native helpers employed; the number of organized churches with their membership; the number of schools, together with the number of pupils; and the number of philanthropic institutions, together with the number of inmates. In view of the fact that the same country and sometimes the same city or town are often occupied by several denominations, no totals are given for the number of countries occupied or for the number of stations. The term "American missionaries," in accordance with the general usage in the United States and Great Britain, includes all those of either sex commissioned by the missionary societies. Of late the term has been held to include also the wives of missionaries. The term "native helpers" includes all those native to the country, whether preachers, teachers, colporters, or other workers of either sex, in the employ of a missionary society, but not the pastors of self-supporting native churches. The terms

"churches" and "members" are used in the same sense as in the report on religious conditions in the United States. The schools are, in the main, schools of higher grade—colleges, academies, normal schools, etc.—the primary schools connected with the missionary boards being to a considerable degree supported by the native churches themselves, and not included in the reports presented. The philanthropic institutions include hospitals, dispensaries, asylums,

and orphanages. Under the head of inmates it is intended to include all patients who were treated during the year, as well as regular inmates; in some instances, however, the capacity is given rather than the total number of inmates. The property includes all buildings, whether for educational or philanthropic purposes, or for use as residences for missionaries. Sometimes it includes church buildings, but these commonly are not owned by the missionary society.

DENOMINATION.	FOREIGN MISSION WORK: 1904.												Value of property.
	Amount contributed.	Countries.		Missionaries.		Churches.		Schools.		Philanthropic institutions.			
		Number.	Stations.	American.	Native helpers.	Number.	Members.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Inmates and patients.		
All denominations represented.....	\$8,744,627			7,731	35,388	8,323	622,567	8,708	321,452	549	1,492,647	\$26,490,672	
Protestant bodies.....	8,655,981			6,131	31,303	8,100	860,516	8,600	310,068	549	1,492,647	26,190,084	
Adventist bodies.....	290,638			305	1,108	677	27,853	47	2,472	21	5,124	995,350	
Advent Christian Church.....	32,082	3	12	21	60	11	654	30	1,723	2	120	41,500	
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	268,656	45	126	284	1,108	666	27,199	17	749	19	5,004	953,850	
Baptist bodies.....	1,306,160			824	7,304	2,656	275,687	2,188	66,537	68	83,809	1,680,650	
Baptists.....	1,238,174			780	6,885	2,631	274,122	2,059	62,282	58	80,750	1,579,650	
Northern Baptist Convention.....	815,686	17	113	578	4,456	2,365	252,011	1,910	53,892	50	62,750	1,250,000	
Southern Baptist Convention.....	403,811	7	46	203	207	233	13,437	108	2,609	8	18,000	300,000	
National Baptist Convention (Colored).....	18,727	5	72	8	132	33	8,074	32	5,781			29,050	
Seventh-day Baptists.....	5,400	4	7	9	19	6	235	7	150	3	2,892	25,000	
Free Baptists.....	62,582	1	9	26	300	19	1,330	122	4,105	7	1167	85,000	
Brethren (Plymouth).....				605									
Brethren (Plymouth)—I.....	(?)			5									
Brethren (Plymouth)—II.....	(?)			600									
Brotherhood (River).....	1,324			14	6			5	125				
Brotherhood in Christ.....	1,324	2	5	14	6			5	125			(?)	
Christians (Christian Connection).....	13,870	2	6	14	21	15	688	2	12			14,950	
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	5,000	1	2	4	10	2	73			1	(?)	500	
Churches of the New Jerusalem.....	1,000				4		300						
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.....	1,000	6	11		4	(?)	300					(?)	
Congregationalists.....	801,970	13	105	509	4,135	580	68,952	1,468	65,152	123	373,500	1,500,000	
Disciples or Christians.....	440,353			231	575	152	14,800	153	9,499	64	66,661	730,000	
Disciples of Christ.....	440,353	19	87	231	575	152	14,800	153	9,499	64	66,661	730,000	
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren.....	70,051			20	16	9	1,270	2	600	2	200	2,000	
German Baptist Brethren Church (Conservative).....	66,961	1	14	23	15	8	1,200	2	600	2	1200	(?)	
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).....	3,090	3	3	6	1	1	70					2,000	
Evangelical bodies.....	70,250			30	620	400	27,007	6	153	15	11,416	1,151,588	
Evangelical Association.....	44,600	5	2	16	617	456	27,807	3	53	15	11,416	1,132,000	
United Evangelical Church.....	25,650	1	3	14	3	4	100	3	80			19,588	
Evangelistic associations.....	12,040			56	15	3	250	2	250	2	200	35,000	
Apostolic Faith Movement.....	(?)	7		(?)									
Metropolitan Church Association.....	2,340	3		15									
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	5,200	4	7	24									
Pentecost Bands of the World.....	4,500	3	10	17	15	3	250	2	250	2	200	35,000	
Friends.....	97,500			115	250	20	4,100	55	3,000	5			
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	97,500	12	41	115	250	20	4,100	55	3,000	5	(?)	(?)	
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	29,067	1	4	12	154	4	1,814	39	1,001	11	12,750	50,000	
International Apostolic Holiness Union.....	12,400	4	10	25				3	(?)			27,000	

<sup>1</sup> Partial report. See denominational text.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

<sup>3</sup> For work in 6 countries; figures for all other details are for India only.

FOREIGN MISSION WORK: 1906.													
DENOMINATION.	Amount contributed.	Countries.		Missionaries.		Churches.		Schools.		Philanthropic institutions.		Value of property.	
		Num-ber.	Sta-tions.	Amer-ican.	Native helpers.	Num-ber.	Members.	Num-ber.	Pupils.	Num-ber.	Inmates and patients.		
Protestant bodies--Continued.													
Lutheran bodies.....	\$257,216			158	1,209	826	23,357	684	19,660	24	24,267	\$352,166	
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	73,172	2	8	38	610	502	12,725	361	8,829	5	8,567	175,000	
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	7,150	1	1	3	7	9	200					6,000	
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	39,245	1	5	21	300	241	6,135	196	5,736	2	4,000	100,000	
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	14,021	1	4	7	9	4	60	14	687			10,000	
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	57,430	2	8	39	81	47	1,183	11	529	8	2,125	38,000	
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	16,000	2											
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	1,050	1											
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	27,000	1	4	16	65	15	284	30	854	4	1,030	13,000	
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....	1,104												
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	10,721												
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	4,003	1		16	32	4	1,811	9	462	3	57	(?)	
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	1,196												
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	1,520												
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	13,993	1	3	7	100	3	929	60	2,493	2	8,488	7,000	
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	2,022	1	1	4	3	1	30	1	30			(?)	
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	1,150												
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	1,330	1	1	7	2			2	40			2,300	
Mennonite bodies.....	67,188			70	25	4	1,177	5	285	5	900	148,000	
Mennonite Church.....	31,688	1	3	13	13	4	782	3	285	2	550	62,000	
Amish Mennonite Church.....		1	2			(?)	60	2	(?)	2	(?)	172,000	
General Conference of Mennonites of North America.....	21,500	1	1	2									
Defenceless Mennonites.....	(?)	1	1	2								(?)	
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	14,000	5		38						1	4340	(?)	
Brüder Konferenz der Mennoniten Brüder-Gemeinde--													
Krimmer Brüder-Gemeinde.....	(?)	2	4	12	12	(?)	335					14,300	
Schefflenberger Brüder-Gemeinde.....	(?)	1		5									
Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites.....	(?)												
Methodist bodies.....	2,177,827			1,103	10,370	1,801	293,894	2,151	80,944	28	123,022	11,491,624	
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1,302,608	28	172	827	9,463	1,455	259,782	2,016	70,588	22	670,522	9,513,801	
Methodist Protestant Church.....	28,006	1	5	13	15	12	1,000	5	800			62,500	
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	10,001	1	1	5	6	1	60	2	30			5,000	
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	766,027	6	50	281	795	318	20,990	100	8,691	6	63,500	1,800,000	
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	800	1	1		1	1	75	1	150			(?)	
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	56,285	6	18	52	91	11	1,047	24	685			90,400	
African Methodists.....	12,750			15		3	10,950	3				18,000	
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	(?)	1				3	150					5,000	
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	9,750	8				(?)	10,800					13,000	
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	3,000	4		15				3	(?)				
Moravian bodies.....	24,507			40									
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	24,474			40									
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	133												
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.....	4,000	2		8	6	3	100	2	(?)	2	(?)	6,000	
Presbyterian bodies.....	1,041,704			1,361	3,918	621	66,771	1,448	51,360	143	587,585	5,021,571	
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	1,182,516	15	136	890	2,611	443	63,480	995	4	32,430	118	442,756	4,000,000
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	72,121	3	11	35	86	11	1,299	4	32,500	1		8,000	55,000
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	3,450	1	1	3	5	1	18					(?)	
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	306,164	3	93	176	833	90	19,798	365	13,750	10	116,418	1,437,250	1,437,250
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	266,318	7	49	206	293	55	10,824	61	3,471	4	15,000	250,000	250,000
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	740	1	1	2	7	1	57	3	180	2	2,897	(?)	
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	10,650	2		13	12	11	342	6	300	2		48,450	
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	20,965	3	5	36	44	2	403	14	720	3	2,500	126,871	
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	9,455	1			26	7	550			3	(?)	4,000	
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	325	1			1								
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	540,070	7	387	221	761	96	9,890	180	6,950	18	95,323	\$1,271,548	

<sup>1</sup> In aid of work carried on by foreign societies.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> Includes work for Indians in the United States.<sup>4</sup> Capacity, not patients.<sup>5</sup> Partial report. See denominational text.

DENOMINATION.	FOREIGN MISSION WORK: 1906.											Value of property.
	Amount contributed.	Countries.		Missionaries.		Churches.		Schools.		Philanthropic institutions.		
		Number.	Stations.	American.	Native helpers.	Number.	Members.	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Inmates and patients.	
Protestant bodies—Continued.												
Reformed bodies.....	\$275,967			154	671	88	8,662	223	10,023	11	86,511	\$506,083
Reformed Church in America.....	179,867	4	23	100	551	35	5,062	217	9,398	8	84,361	301,083
Reformed Church in the United States.....	96,100	2	3	54	120	53	3,600	6	625	3	2,150	205,000
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	8,159	1	5	112						3	(?)	100,000
Schwenkfelders.....	2,500											
Swedish Evangelical bodies.....				15	20	12	446					
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	(?)	1	3	15	20	12	446					(?)
United Brethren bodies.....	84,706			61	139	57	2,078	30	1,365	3	21,370	116,771
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	82,206	5		56	133	51	2,028	34	1,285	3	21,370	111,771
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	2,500	1	3	5	6	6	50	2	80			5,000
Universalists.....	8,500	1	11	5	6	5	207					20,000
Latter-day Saints.....	88,646			1,000	4,085	223	62,051	9	1,484			300,588
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	75,646	14	15	1,000	4,085	85	53,006	9	1,484			285,588
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	13,000	11		(?)		138	8,055					15,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes native helpers.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> In aid of work carried on by foreign societies.

According to this table the total amount contributed in continental United States for the work of foreign missions in the year 1906 was \$8,744,627. Of this amount, \$8,655,981, or 99 per cent, was contributed by Protestant bodies, and the balance, \$88,646, by the Latter-day Saints. The Roman Catholic Church in the United States (see page 607, Part II) does not contribute directly to foreign missions, although gifts are sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and are then distributed in different foreign fields, but of this there is no definite record. In eight cases denominations which report missionaries and other items make no report of contributions, and in nine cases denominations contribute to foreign work through the societies of other bodies either in this country or in Europe.

The religious bodies which reported the largest contributions are as follows: Methodist bodies, \$2,177,827; Presbyterian bodies, \$1,941,704; Baptist bodies, \$1,306,156; Congregationalists, \$891,979; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$549,070.

The total number of missionaries reported is 7,731, of whom 6,131 are reported by the Protestant bodies and 1,600 by the Latter-day Saints. The Presbyterian bodies reported 1,361; the Methodist bodies, 1,193; the Baptist bodies, 824; and the Congregationalists, 569. The number of native helpers employed is 35,388, of whom 31,303 are under the care of the Protestant bodies and 4,085 under the care of the Latter-day Saints. The Methodist bodies reported 10,370; Baptist bodies, 7,204; Congregationalists, 4,135; Presbyterian bodies, 3,918; and Lutheran bodies, 1,209. The Northern Baptist Convention and the Methodist bodies (see pages 51 and 436, Part II) have in

Europe a large force, classed as native helpers, of a somewhat different type from those reported by other bodies.

The total number of churches reported is 8,323, with a membership of 922,567; and of these, 8,100 churches, with 860,516 members, belong to the Protestant bodies, and 223 churches, with 62,051 members, to the Latter-day Saints. The Baptist bodies reported 2,656 churches, with 275,687 members; the Methodist bodies, 1,801 churches, with 293,894 members; the Lutheran bodies, 826 churches, with 23,357 members; the Presbyterian bodies, 621 churches, with 96,771 members; and the Congregationalists, 580 churches, with 68,952 members.

The number of schools of various grades, but chiefly of the higher grades, reported by the different bodies is 8,708, and the number of pupils, 321,452. Of these, 8,699 schools with 319,968 pupils belong to the Protestant bodies, and 9 schools with 1,484 pupils to the Latter-day Saints. The Baptist bodies lead with 2,188 schools and 66,537 pupils. The Methodist bodies reported 2,151 schools, with 80,944 pupils; the Congregationalists, 1,468 schools, with 65,152 pupils; the Presbyterian bodies, 1,448 schools, with 51,360 pupils; and the Lutheran bodies, 684 schools, with 19,660 pupils.

The 549 philanthropic institutions reported, with their 1,492,647 inmates, including patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries, belong exclusively to the Protestant bodies. The Presbyterian bodies reported 143 institutions, with 587,585 inmates; the Congregationalists, 123 institutions, with 373,500 inmates; the Baptist bodies, 68 institutions, with 83,809 inmates; and the Methodist bodies, 28 institutions, with 123,022 inmates.

The value of property reported is \$26,496,672, of which \$26,196,084 belongs to the Protestant bodies and \$300,588 to the Latter-day Saints. The Methodist bodies reported \$11,491,664; the Presbyterian bodies, \$5,921,571; the Baptist bodies, \$1,689,650; the Congregationalists, \$1,500,000; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$1,271,548.

*Summary of contributions.*—The following summary of contributions as presented in the two preceding

tables shows first, the total membership of the denominations reporting contributions; second, the total contributed for both domestic and foreign work, together with the amount under each head, and the per cent of the total; third, the total contributed specifically for home missions and foreign missions, with the amount under each head, and the per cent of the total; and fourth, the average amount contributed per member of the denominations reporting contributions.

CONTRIBUTIONS: 1906.													
DENOMINATION	Communi- cants or members.	Domestic work and foreign mission work.						Home and foreign missions.					
		Total amount contrib- uted.	Domestic work.		Foreign mis- sion work.		Average per member for de- nominations reporting.	Total amount contrib- uted.	Home misssions.		Foreign mis- sions.		Average per member for de- nominations reporting.
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
All denominations reporting.....	19,918,948	\$47,420,546	\$38,675,919	81.6	\$8,744,627	18.4	\$2.38	\$21,506,898	\$12,762,271	59.3	\$8,744,627	40.7	\$1.08
Protestant bodies.....	19,566,572	42,437,733	33,781,752	79.6	8,655,981	20.4	2.18	21,272,191	12,616,210	59.3	8,655,981	40.7	1.09
Adventist bodies.....	89,519	575,575	275,937	47.9	299,638	52.1	6.43	462,671	163,033	35.2	299,638	64.8	5.17
Seventh-day Adventist Denomina- tion.....	62,211	532,255	265,599	49.9	266,656	50.1	8.56	427,755	161,069	37.7	266,656	62.3	6.88
Other Adventist bodies (2 bodies).....	27,308	43,320	10,338	23.9	32,982	76.1	1.50	34,916	1,934	5.5	32,982	94.5	1.28
Baptist bodies.....	5,412,923	14,431,481	13,125,325	90.9	1,306,156	9.1	2.67	3,451,557	2,145,401	62.2	1,306,156	37.8	0.64
Baptists:													
Northern Baptist Convention.....	1,052,105	12,548,532	11,732,896	93.5	815,636	6.5	11.93	2,627,435	1,811,790	69.0	815,636	31.0	2.50
Southern Baptist Convention.....	2,009,471	1,622,650	1,218,839	75.1	403,811	24.9	0.81	655,795	251,984	38.4	403,811	61.6	0.33
Other Baptist bodies (3 bodies).....	2,351,347	200,299	173,590	60.7	80,709	39.3	0.11	168,327	81,618	48.5	89,709	51.5	0.07
Congregationalists.....	700,480	1,026,133	1,034,154	53.7	891,979	46.3	2.75	1,801,768	969,789	52.1	891,979	47.9	2.66
Disciples or Christians.....	982,701	2,181,800	1,735,456	79.5	446,353	20.5	2.22	1,087,809	641,456	59.0	446,353	41.0	1.11
Disciples of Christ.....	982,701	2,181,800	1,735,456	79.5	446,353	20.5	2.22	1,087,809	641,456	59.0	446,353	41.0	1.11
Evangelical bodies (2 bodies).....	174,780	484,215	413,965	85.5	70,250	14.5	2.77	888,092	317,842	81.9	70,250	18.1	2.22
German Evangelical Synod of North America.....	203,137	202,394	173,327	85.0	29,067	14.4	0.69	56,067	27,000	48.2	29,067	51.8	0.19
Lutheran bodies.....	2,091,448	2,360,336	2,112,120	89.1	257,216	10.9	1.13	887,271	630,055	71.0	257,216	29.0	0.42
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	270,221	302,718	310,540	81.4	73,172	18.6	1.45	241,552	168,380	69.7	73,172	30.3	0.89
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North Amer- ica.....	462,177	367,500	328,255	89.3	39,245	10.7	0.80	180,802	147,047	79.0	39,245	21.0	0.40
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	648,629	649,747	635,720	97.8	14,021	2.2	1.00	151,747	137,726	90.8	14,021	9.2	0.23
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	185,027	366,055	308,025	84.3	57,430	15.7	1.98	100,590	43,166	42.9	57,430	57.1	0.54
Other Lutheran bodies (17 bodies).....	625,404	503,316	519,968	87.6	73,348	12.4	1.13	206,484	133,136	64.5	73,348	35.5	0.39
Methodist bodies.....	5,720,279	8,364,260	6,186,433	74.0	2,177,827	26.0	1.46	5,141,730	2,963,903	57.6	2,177,827	42.4	0.90
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,086,154	5,590,421	4,277,723	76.7	1,302,698	23.3	1.87	3,715,984	2,413,286	64.9	1,302,698	35.1	1.24
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	1,038,480	2,214,316	1,447,689	65.4	766,627	34.6	1.35	1,199,081	432,454	36.1	766,627	63.9	0.73
Other Methodist bodies (8 bodies).....	1,095,645	560,523	461,021	80.9	108,502	19.1	0.52	226,665	118,163	52.1	108,502	47.9	0.21
Presbyterian bodies.....	1,826,018	6,573,095	4,031,391	70.5	1,941,704	29.5	3.60	4,855,164	2,913,460	60.0	1,941,704	40.0	2.66
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	1,179,566	4,245,287	3,002,771	72.1	1,182,516	27.9	3.60	3,397,704	2,215,188	65.2	1,182,516	34.8	2.88
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	130,342	810,029	443,895	54.8	366,134	45.2	0.21	691,214	325,050	47.0	366,164	53.0	5.30
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	266,345	1,214,438	948,120	78.1	266,318	21.9	4.56	499,075	232,757	46.6	266,318	53.4	1.87
Other Presbyterian bodies (7 bodies).....	250,665	303,341	176,035	58.2	126,706	41.8	1.21	207,171	140,465	62.6	126,706	47.4	1.07
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	586,042	3,214,203	2,665,133	82.9	549,070	17.1	3.62	1,017,225	1,068,155	60.0	549,070	34.0	1.82
Reformed bodies (3 bodies).....	444,261	778,551	502,684	64.6	275,867	35.4	1.75	525,052	240,085	47.4	275,967	52.6	1.13
United Brethren bodies (2 bodies).....	206,050	323,377	238,671	73.8	84,706	26.2	1.09	194,264	109,568	56.4	84,706	43.6	0.66
Other Protestant bodies (27 bodies).....	581,134	1,013,304	687,250	67.8	326,048	32.2	1.74	743,521	417,473	56.1	326,048	43.9	1.28
Jewish congregations.....	101,457	4,410,563	4,410,563	100.0	.....	.....	243.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Latter-day Saints (2 bodies).....	256,647	482,435	393,789	81.6	88,646	18.4	1.88	225,646	137,000	60.7	88,646	39.3	0.88
Other bodies (4 bodies).....	53,372	80,815	80,815	100.0	.....	.....	1.36	0,061	0,061	100.0	.....	.....	0.15

<sup>1</sup> Heads of families only.

<sup>2</sup> Average per head of family.

From this table it appears that of the 111 denominations represented in the preceding tables as conducting evangelistic, educational, or philanthropic work at home or abroad, only 92 made a specific report

of contributions. Many of the bodies making no report are small, with no general organization, and have only a few missionaries or schools, probably supported in a private way rather than by denominational

collections. The Plymouth Brethren make no collections for their missionary work, and the domestic work of the Evangelistic associations and of some other bodies is on a similar basis. The only large body not reporting is the Roman Catholic Church, and in this case the failure to report is due, as already stated, to the peculiar organization for the conduct of benevolent work.

Comparing evangelistic work with educational and philanthropic work, it appears that \$21,506,898, or 45.4 per cent of the total amount contributed, went to evangelistic work at home and abroad, and \$25,913,648, or 54.6 per cent, to educational and philanthropic work in this country.

While home and foreign mission work includes educational and philanthropic work, it is in general of a different type from that reported under the head of education and of hospitals, asylums, etc. The latter is more of the nature of establishing permanent institutions, including both property and endowments, so that the contributions are to a considerable degree, though by no means entirely, of the nature of permanent investments. Illustrations are found in the large amount given to Chicago University and credited to the Northern Baptist Convention, and the Baron de Hirsch fund credited to the Jewish congregations. A considerable portion of the amounts credited to other bodies are evidently of the same general nature. On the other hand, the contributions for work of this type in both home and foreign missions are chiefly for running expenses.

If the amounts contributed for domestic work be compared with the total amounts reported by the different denominations, it appears that with the exception of the Jewish congregations, which reported no foreign work, and the Northern Baptist Convention, whose high percentage for domestic work, 93.5, was apparently due to exceptional conditions, the highest percentages are for bodies whose members are chiefly of German or Scandinavian extraction. The general percentage for all Lutheran bodies is 89.1, while for the Synodical Conference it is 97.8; the General Council, 89.3; the United Norwegian Church, 84.3; and the General Synod, 81.4. With these may also be classed the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 85.6 per cent, and the Evangelical bodies, 85.5 per cent. Aside from these, the highest percentages are those for the Protestant Episcopal Church, 82.9; the Latter-day Saints, 81.6; the Disciples of Christ, 79.5; the Presbyterian Church in the United States, 78.1; and the Methodist Episcopal Church, 76.7.

*Comparison of home and foreign work.*—Comparing the home mission work with the foreign mission work, like conditions appear. Thus the percentage for the Lutheran bodies in general is 71 per cent for the home work and 29 per cent for the foreign work. The Synodical Conference reported 90.8 per cent for the

home work, the General Council 79 per cent, and the General Synod 69.7 per cent. For similar reasons the two Evangelical bodies directly interested in work among the foreign born population in this country show for the home work 81.9 per cent. High percentages reported by other bodies are: The Northern Baptist Convention, 69; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 66; and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 65.2. For the foreign work, the highest percentage for any single body shown in the table is for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 63.9 per cent. High percentages are also shown for the Seventh-day Adventists, 62.3; the Southern Baptist Convention, 61.6; the United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, 57.1; the Presbyterian Church in the United States, 53.4; and the United Presbyterian Church of North America, 53.

The highest average of total contributions per member reported by any one denomination is \$11.93 for the Northern Baptist Convention. Other high averages are \$8.56 for the Seventh-day Adventists, \$6.21 for the United Presbyterian Church, \$4.56 for the Presbyterian Church in the United States, \$3.62 for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and \$3.60 for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The highest averages for distinctively mission work, both home and foreign, are \$6.88 for the Seventh-day Adventists, \$5.30 for the United Presbyterian Church of North America, \$2.88 for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, \$2.66 for the Congregationalists, \$2.50 for the Northern Baptist Convention, and \$2.22 for the Evangelical bodies.

It is noticeable that most of the bodies which show a higher percentage of contributions for foreign missions than for home missions are such as, for one reason or another, chiefly because of the section in which they are located, are not affected by the immigrant element in this country; among them are the Adventists, the Southern Baptist Convention, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the United Presbyterian Church of North America, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, etc. The single prominent exception is the United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, and this is probably explained by the intimate relations this body holds to the very successful foreign mission enterprise of the mother church in Norway.

As previously stated, these tables are far from complete. Only such sums are included as have been reported by the benevolent societies or ecclesiastical authorities in the various denominations, and the sums expended in the conduct of local work, often of a distinctively missionary character, do not appear. No attempt has been made to present the total benefactions, whether of the local churches or of individual members. Incomplete, however, as they are, they furnish a valuable and interesting exhibit. Perhaps the most important result of a study of these tables

would be that the various religious bodies should come to realize the desirability of keeping a complete record of their benevolences so that a clear statement of them in every particular may be available. There is an increasing demand for definite financial statements in every department of activity, including the benevolences of the people, and particularly of the churches. That those in charge of these benevolences were not

only willing but glad to make such statements is abundantly evident from the correspondence in connection with these tables. Not less evident, however, is the fact that there is as yet not enough uniformity or even harmony of presentation to enable one not personally acquainted with denominational methods to gain an accurate conception of the work the religious bodies are doing.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF COLORED ORGANIZATIONS.

This summary includes statistics for all colored organizations reported, whether these organizations were connected with denominations consisting entirely of such organizations, or with denominations in which colored organizations represented only a part of the membership. The term "colored organization," as used in this connection, signifies an organization whose membership is composed wholly of negroes or those of negro descent. Including the National Baptist Convention (a branch of the regular Baptists), 17 bodies are reported which are wholly made up of colored organizations, as against 10 given in the report for 1890. Of those given in the report for 1890, two—the Congregational Methodist Church and the Evangelist Missionary Church—have disappeared, while the following 9 appear for the first time in the report for 1906: Colored Primitive Baptists in America; United American Freewill Baptists; Church of God and Saints of Christ; Churches of the Living God (3 bodies); Voluntary Missionary Society in America; Free Christian Zion Church of Christ; and Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church. The denominations composed in part of colored organizations are 26 in number, as against 18 in 1890. For these denominations the general and divisional officers were requested to indicate either the divisions (associations, conferences, etc.) that were made up wholly of colored organizations, or the scattered organizations that were composed wholly of colored members, and this method was supplemented, in the case of several denominations, by special correspondence, through which additional lists of colored organizations were secured. In this way an attempt was made to secure a substantially full report of colored organizations, although it is probable that some distinctively colored churches have been omitted. This effort was restricted, however, to churches comprising colored members only, and no attempt was made to ascertain the number of colored communicants belonging to local white churches.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1906.

The general statistics for all the colored organizations at the close of the year 1906 are given in Tables 11, 12, and 14 (pages 538, 540, and 564). The total number of organizations reported for 1906, as shown by these

tables, is 36,770. The total number of communicants or members, as reported by 36,563 organizations, is 3,685,097; of these, as shown by the returns for 34,648 organizations, 37.5 per cent are males and 62.5 per cent females.

According to the statistics, these organizations have 35,160 church edifices; a seating capacity for church edifices of 10,481,738, as reported by 33,091 organizations; church property valued at \$56,636,159, against which there appears an indebtedness of \$5,005,905; halls, etc., used for worship by 1,261 organizations; and parsonages valued at \$3,727,884. The number of Sunday schools, as reported by 33,538 organizations, is 34,681, with 210,148 officers and teachers and 1,740,099 scholars.

Compared with the report for 1890, these figures show increases of 13,308 in the number of colored organizations, 1,011,120 in the number of communicants or members, 11,390 in the number of church edifices, and \$30,009,711 in the value of church property.

#### COMPARISON OF ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, FOR 1906 AND 1890.

The next table shows for 1890 and 1906, by denominations in detail, the number of colored organizations, the number of communicants or members, and the value of church property.

Of the total number of organizations reported for 1906, as shown by this table, 31,393, with 3,207,307 communicants and church property valued at \$44,673,049, belonged to the denominations made up wholly of colored organizations, while 5,377, with 477,790 communicants and church property valued at \$11,963,110, were connected with denominations made up only in part of colored organizations.

Including denominations made up either wholly or in part of colored organizations in 1906, 6 Baptist bodies reported 19,891 organizations, with 2,354,780 communicants, and church property valued at \$26,562,845; and 10 Methodist bodies reported 15,317 organizations, with 1,182,131 communicants and church property valued at \$25,771,262. These 2 denominational families reported 35,208 organizations, or 95.8 per cent of the total number of colored organi-



zations reported; 3,536,920 communicants, or 96 per cent of the total number of colored communicants reported; and church property valued at \$52,334,107, or 92.4 per cent of the total value of church property reported by colored organizations.

DENOMINATION.	NUMBER OF COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS.		NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS REPORTED.		VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY REPORTED.	
	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890
All denominations consisting in whole or in part of colored <sup>1</sup> organizations.....	36,770	23,462	3,685,097	2,673,077	\$50,036,150	\$26,626,448
Denominations consisting wholly of colored organizations.....	31,393	19,158	3,207,307	2,321,313	44,673,049	20,525,141
Baptist bodies:						
Baptists—National Convention.....	18,534	12,533	2,261,007	1,348,080	24,437,373	9,038,540
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>2</sup> .....	707	323	35,070	18,102	200,530	135,427
United American Freewill Baptists.....	251		14,489		70,278	
Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	48		1,823		6,000	
Churches of the Living God:						
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship).....	44		2,676		23,175	
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).....	15		752		25,700	
Church of Christ in God.....	9		848		9,700	
Evangelistic associations:						
Voluntary Missionary Society in America.....	3		425		2,400	
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ.....	15		1,835		5,975	
Methodist bodies:						
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	77	42	4,347	2,270	170,150	187,000
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	2,481	404,777	452,725	11,303,489	6,468,280
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	40	5,592	3,415	183,697	54,440
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	1,704	184,543	340,788	4,833,207	2,714,128
Congregational Methodist Church.....		0		310		525
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	1,750	172,906	120,383	3,017,840	1,713,360
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	45	32	3,050	2,340	37,875	15,000
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	58		4,397		36,965	
Evangelist Missionary Church.....		11		651		2,000
Presbyterian bodies:						
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	106	224	18,066	12,050	203,778	105,820
Denominations consisting in part of colored <sup>1</sup> organizations.....	5,377	4,304	477,790	362,604	11,063,110	6,101,307
Adventist bodies:						
Advent Christian Church.....	2		72		3,800	
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	20		602		6,474	
Baptist bodies:						
Baptists—Northern Convention.....	108	406	32,630	35,221	1,561,326	1,087,518
Baptists—Southern Convention.....		7		651		3,875
Free Baptists.....	197	5	10,876	271	180,130	13,300
Primitive Baptists <sup>3</sup> .....	4		102		2,300	
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.....		15		205		930
Christians (Christian Connection).....	92	63	7,545	4,980	60,505	23,500
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	15		329		5,500	
Congregationalists.....	156	85	11,060	6,008	450,407	246,125
Disciples or Christians:						
Disciples of Christ.....	120	277	9,705	18,578	170,265	170,795
Churches of Christ.....	41		1,528		14,950	
Independent churches.....	12		490		2,750	
Lutheran bodies:						
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....		5		94		1,750
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	1		15		5,000	
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	6	5	224	211	10,000	13,400
Methodist bodies:						
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3,750	2,984	308,551	240,240	6,104,370	3,630,093
Methodist Protestant Church.....	64	54	2,612	3,183	62,651	35,445
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	22		1,258		21,000	
Independent Methodists.....		2		222		4,075
Moravian bodies:						
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	2		351		8,000	
Presbyterian bodies:						
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	417	233	27,790	14,001	752,387	391,650
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1		50		1,000	
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	44	45	1,183	1,508	32,850	22,200
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	1		18		200	
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....		1		76		1,500
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	198	49	10,098	2,977	1,773,270	192,750
Reformed bodies:						
Reformed Church in America.....	2		50			
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	38	37	2,252	1,723	28,287	18,401
Roman Catholic Church.....	30	31	38,235	14,517	678,480	237,400
United Brethren bodies:						
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	10		277		3,100	

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.

<sup>2</sup> The organizations shown for this denomination in 1890 were returned at that census as belonging to the Primitive Baptists.

<sup>3</sup> The colored organizations returned for this denomination in 1890 are included in the present report as belonging to the Colored Primitive Baptists in America.

Of the total increase in the number of organizations, 12,235, or 91.9 per cent, were in denominations consisting wholly of colored organizations; of the total increase in the number of communicants, 885,994, or 87.6 per cent; and of the total increase in the value of church property, \$24,147,908, or 80.5 per cent. Including the denominations made up either wholly or in part of colored organizations, the Baptist bodies show an increase over 1890 of 6,602 organizations, or 49.7 per cent, and the Methodist bodies of 6,199, or 68 per cent, these 2 families reporting an increase of 12,801 organizations, or 96.2 per cent of the total. The increase in the number of communicants reported by the Baptist bodies is 951,230, or 67.8 per cent, which is 94.1 per cent of the total increase. For the Methodist bodies the figures show a slight decrease in the number of communicants, owing to the decrease in the number reported for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, due, as already explained (see page 26), to the fact that the number given in the report for 1890 was too high. The increase in the value of church property shown by the Baptist bodies is \$16,283,246, or 158.4 per cent, and by the Methodist bodies, \$10,945,710, or 73.8 per cent, these 2 families showing an increase in the value of church property of \$27,228,956, or 90.7 per cent of the total increase.

It is to be noted that the figures for the Baptists—Northern Convention, include only those colored organizations and members connected with white associations, while those organizations and members connected with exclusively colored associations have been transferred to the Baptists—National Convention (Colored). As a result, in the comparison with 1890 there appears a decrease in the figures for the Baptists—Northern Convention, though the total for the two conventions is not affected. It should be stated, also, that the decrease shown for the Disciples or Christians in the number of organizations and of communicants is probably due in part to incomplete returns for 1906.

## STATISTICS OF DENOMINATIONS.

The following tables furnish detailed statistics for those denominations, for each of which at least 10,000 members of colored organizations were reported in 1906, the remaining 26 denominations being combined under one head as "all other bodies." Those denominations composed in part only of colored organizations are indicated by the word "part" connected with the title. The selected denominations are given in each table in the order of their rank according to the membership reported for 1906.

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS.							
	Number.		Per cent distribution.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.		Rank in number.	
	1906	1890	1906	1890	Number.	Per cent.	1906	1890
Total.....	36,770	23,462	100.0	100.0	13,308	56.7		
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	18,534	12,533	50.4	53.4	6,001	47.9	1	1
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	2,481	18.1	10.6	4,166	167.9	2	2
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	3,750	2,984	10.2	12.7	766	25.7	3	3
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	1,704	6.0	7.3	500	29.3	5	5
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	1,750	6.5	7.5	622	35.4	4	4
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	36	31	0.1	0.1	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	15
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>3</sup> .....	801	323	2.2	1.4	478	148.0	6	6
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	108	400	0.3	1.7	298	173.4	14	7
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	417	233	1.1	1.0	184	79.0	7	8
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	198	49	0.5	0.2	149	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	12
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	106	224	0.3	1.0	128	122.5	11	10
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	251		0.7		251		8	
Congregationalists (part).....	156	85	0.4	0.4	71	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	11
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>4</sup> .....	170	277	0.5	1.2	107	138.6	12	9
Free Baptists (part).....	197	5	0.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	192	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	14
All other bodies (26).....	724	368	2.0	1.6	356	96.7		

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.<sup>2</sup> Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>3</sup> For 1906 includes 4 organizations reported by the Primitive Baptists.<sup>4</sup> Decrease.<sup>5</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.<sup>6</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The body reporting the greatest number of organizations for 1906 is the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), with 18,534, or 50.4 per cent of the total number of colored organizations in the country, while the African Methodist Episcopal Church is next in order with 6,647, or 18.1 per cent of the entire number. The 3 leading colored Methodist bodies taken together, with the addition of the colored organizations belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, report an

aggregate of 14,982 colored Methodist organizations, or 40.7 per cent of the entire number of colored organizations. These 5 bodies, therefore, contain 33,516 colored organizations, or 91.2 per cent of the entire number reported.

The denomination showing the greatest absolute increase in the number of organizations from 1890 to 1906 is the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), with 6,001, the African Methodist Episcopal Church

coming next, with 4,166. In the per cent of increase, however, the African Methodist Episcopal Church leads, with 167.9 per cent, while that of the Baptists—National Convention (Colored)—is 47.9 per cent. The decrease shown in the table in the number of colored organizations connected with the Baptists—Northern Convention—and with the Disciples or Christians is due to the reasons already stated. It will be seen from

the table that while the rank of the different denominations in 1906 differs considerably from that in 1890, the relative position of the 5 principal bodies is the same for the two years, except that the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), which was second in 1890 in the number of colored organizations, changed places in 1906 with the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which was third in 1890.

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.											
	Organizations reporting communicants or members: 1906.		Number of communicants or members reported.		Per cent distribution.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.		Rank in 1906.			Average per organization reporting.
	Number.	Per cent.	1906	1890	1906	1890	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Increase.		
										Number.	Per cent.	
Total.....	36,583	99.4	3,685,097	2,673,977	100.0	100.0	1,011,120	37.8				101
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	18,402	99.8	2,261,607	1,348,989	61.4	50.4	912,618	67.7	1	1	7	122
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,608	99.4	494,777	452,725	13.4	16.0	42,052	9.3	2	4	11	75
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	3,682	98.2	308,551	246,240	8.4	9.2	62,302	25.3	3	2	10	84
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,197	99.7	184,542	349,788	5.0	13.1	<sup>a</sup> 105,240	<sup>a</sup> 47.2	4	15	14	84
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,365	99.3	172,996	120,383	4.7	4.8	43,613	33.7	5	3	9	73
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	36	100.0	38,235	14,517	1.0	0.5	23,718	163.4	6	5	3	1,062
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>2</sup> .....	701	98.8	35,178	18,162	1.0	0.7	17,010	93.7	7	6	4	44
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	108	100.0	32,630	35,221	0.9	1.3	<sup>a</sup> 2,682	<sup>a</sup> 7.3	8	13	12	302
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	417	100.0	27,799	14,061	0.8	0.6	12,838	85.8	9	9	5	67
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	193	97.5	10,698	2,077	0.5	0.1	10,121	541.5	10	7	2	99
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	106	100.0	18,066	12,050	0.5	0.5	5,110	39.4	11	11	8	92
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	247	98.4	14,489		0.4		14,489		12	8		59
Congregationalists (part).....	156	100.0	11,060	6,008	0.3	0.3	5,052	73.1	13	12	6	77
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>4</sup> .....	170	100.0	11,233	18,578	0.3	0.7	<sup>a</sup> 7,345	<sup>a</sup> 30.5	14	14	13	66
Free Baptists (part).....	195	99.0	10,876	271	0.3	( <sup>b</sup> )	10,605	3,913.3	15	10	1	56
All other bodies (26).....	710	98.1	43,051	22,292	1.2	0.8	20,750	93.1				61

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.

<sup>2</sup> Decrease.

<sup>3</sup> For 1906 includes 4 organizations, having 162 members, reported by the Primitive Baptists.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.

<sup>a</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The body reporting the greatest number of communicants or members for 1906 is the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), with 2,261,607, or 61.4 per cent of the entire membership of colored organizations, while the denominations next in order are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 494,777, or 13.4 per cent of the total; Methodist Episcopal Church (part), 308,551, or 8.4 per cent; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 184,542, or 5 per cent; and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 172,996, or 4.7 per cent. The 3 leading colored Methodist bodies, with the addition of the colored organizations belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, report a total of 1,160,866 members, or 31.5 per cent of the entire membership of colored organizations; and with the further addition of the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), a total of 3,422,473 members, or 92.9 per cent of the entire membership of colored organizations.

The denomination showing the greatest absolute in-

crease in the number of communicants from 1890 to 1906 is the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), with 912,618; followed by the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), with 62,302, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church with 42,052. In the per cent of increase, however, the Free Baptists (part) lead with 3,913.3 per cent, the report for this body with respect to communicants in colored organizations in 1890 having apparently been incomplete. Next in order are the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), with 541.5 per cent, and the Roman Catholic Church (part), with 163.4 per cent.

In respect to the average number of members per organization, as shown by the table, the Roman Catholic Church (part), leads with 1,062, this being in keeping with the usual large average shown by this body. It is followed by the Baptists—Northern Convention (part), with 302; and the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), with 122.

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS: 1906.								
	Organizations reporting sex.		Total number.	Communicants or members.					
				Reported by sex.					
	Number.	Per cent of total.		Total.		Male.		Female.	
				Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.
Total.....	34,648	94.2	3,685,097	3,527,660	95.7	1,324,123	37.5	2,203,537	62.5
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	18,034	97.3	2,261,007	2,201,549	97.3	822,162	37.3	1,379,387	62.7
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,480	97.6	494,777	481,097	97.4	177,837	36.9	304,160	63.1
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	3,183	84.0	308,551	271,821	88.1	102,740	37.8	169,081	62.2
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,150	97.8	184,542	180,501	97.8	67,090	37.2	113,405	62.8
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,300	97.0	172,996	169,252	97.8	64,088	38.4	104,264	61.6
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	33	( <sup>2</sup> )	38,235	35,430	92.7	16,838	47.5	18,592	52.5
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>3</sup> .....	329	41.1	35,178	17,881	50.8	6,386	35.7	11,495	64.3
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	98	90.7	32,030	20,802	65.3	10,694	35.9	10,108	61.1
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	356	85.4	27,799	23,898	86.0	8,935	37.4	14,963	62.6
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	151	76.3	10,098	15,487	81.1	5,416	35.2	10,011	61.8
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	100.0	18,066	18,066	100.0	8,405	46.5	9,661	53.5
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	135	53.8	14,489	7,835	54.1	3,438	43.9	4,397	60.1
Congregationalists (part).....	155	99.4	11,960	11,952	99.9	4,613	38.6	7,339	61.4
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>4</sup> .....	168	98.8	11,233	11,170	99.5	4,414	39.5	6,756	60.5
Free Baptists (part).....	176	88.8	10,876	8,951	82.3	3,397	38.0	5,554	62.0
All other bodies (26).....	684	94.5	43,051	42,050	97.7	16,734	39.8	25,316	60.2

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.<sup>2</sup> Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>3</sup> Includes 4 organizations having 103 members—45 males and 57 females—reported by the Primitive Baptists.<sup>4</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.

From the foregoing table it appears that 34,648 organizations, or 94.2 per cent of the total number, made report as to the sex of communicants; that the number of communicants thus reported was 3,527,660, or 95.7 per cent of the total, and that of this number, 1,324,123, or 37.5 per cent, were males and 2,203,537, or 62.5 per cent, were females. The denominations showing the largest proportion of males are the Roman Catholic Church (part), 47.5 per cent; the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 46.5 per cent; and the United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), 43.9 per cent. The denominations showing the smallest proportion of males are the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), 35.2 per cent; the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, 35.7 per cent; and the Baptists—Northern Convention (part), 35.9 per cent.

Comparing the colored bodies with the corresponding white bodies, it appears that in almost every instance the colored bodies show a slightly lower percentage of males. Thus the per cent of males for the Methodist bodies as a whole is 38.5; of the African Methodist bodies, 37.3; of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 37.4; of the colored organizations in that body, 37.8; of the Baptists—Northern Convention, 36.5; of the colored organizations, 35.9; of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 35.5; of the colored organizations, 35.2; of the Roman Catholic Church, 49.3; of the colored organizations, 47.5. In 2 bodies reporting both white and colored organizations, the Congregationalists and Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the reverse is true, the percentage of males for the Congregationalists being 34.1, for the colored organi-

zations, 38.6; of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 36.5; of the colored organizations, 37.4.

As shown by the next table, places of worship, either church edifices or halls, etc., were reported by all but 2.7 per cent of the total number of colored organizations. Of the 35,160 church edifices reported for 1906, the Baptists—National Convention (Colored) are credited with 17,913, or 50.9 per cent; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 18.6 per cent; the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), with 10.4 per cent; the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, with 6.6 per cent; and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, with 6.1 per cent, the per cent distribution for the various bodies corresponding very closely to that for 1890. As compared with 1890, the table shows an increase in the number of church edifices of 11,390, or 47.9 per cent. The denominations showing the greatest absolute increase are the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), with 5,926, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 2,414. Of the denominations reporting more than 100 church edifices in 1890, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America shows the highest per cent of increase in the number of church edifices for colored organizations, 91.5 per cent. The total number of halls, etc., reported for 1906 was 1,261 as against 1,358 for 1890. Of these the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), are credited with 40.3 per cent, as compared with 48.8 per cent in 1890, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 21.3 per cent, as compared with 2.3 per cent in 1890.

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—PLACES OF WORSHIP.												
	Organizations reporting places of worship: 1906.		Organizations reporting church edifices: 1906.	Church edifices reported.						Organizations reporting halls, etc.: 1906.			
				Number.		Per cent distribution.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.		Number.		Per cent distribution.	
				1906	1890	1906	1890	Number.	Per cent.	1906	1890	1906	1890
Total.....	35,767	97.3	34,506	35,160	23,770	100.0	100.0	11,390	47.9	1,261	1,358	100.0	100.0
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	18,340	99.0	17,832	17,913	11,987	50.9	50.4	5,020	40.4	508	663	40.3	48.8
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,500	98.7	6,292	6,538	4,124	18.6	17.3	2,414	58.5	208	31	21.3	2.3
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	3,631	96.8	3,556	3,672	2,800	10.4	11.8	872	31.1	75	165	5.9	12.2
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,157	97.9	2,070	2,131	1,587	6.1	6.7	544	34.3	78	114	6.2	8.4
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,330	97.9	2,252	2,327	1,653	6.6	7.0	674	40.8	78	64	6.2	4.7
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	36	100.0	34	36	27	0.1	0.1	9	(2)	2	3	0.2	0.2
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>2</sup> .....	545	68.0	501	505	291	1.4	1.2	214	73.5	44	33	3.5	2.4
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	105	97.2	99	106	324	0.3	1.4	218	67.3	0	72	0.5	5.3
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	380	91.1	363	383	200	1.1	0.8	183	91.5	17	21	1.3	1.5
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	101	81.3	150	171	53	0.5	0.2	118	(2)	11	2	0.9	0.1
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	100.0	195	195	183	0.6	0.8	12	6.0	1	34	0.1	2.5
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	157	62.5	149	152	.....	0.4	.....	152	.....	8	.....	0.6	.....
Congregationalists (part).....	147	94.2	133	137	69	0.4	0.3	68	(2)	14	11	1.1	0.8
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>3</sup> .....	161	94.7	137	140	183	0.4	0.8	443	23.5	24	75	1.9	5.5
Free Baptists (part).....	178	90.4	173	173	3	0.5	(6)	170	(2)	5	2	0.4	0.1
All other bodies (26).....	683	94.3	501	581	286	1.7	1.2	295	103.1	122	68	9.7	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.<sup>2</sup> Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>3</sup> For 1906 includes 4 organizations, having 4 church edifices, reported by the Primitive Baptists.<sup>4</sup> Decrease.<sup>5</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.<sup>6</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The next table shows that 33,091 colored organizations, or 95.9 per cent of the total number reporting church edifices, reported a seating capacity of 10,481,738. Of this number the Baptists—National Convention (Colored) reported 53.5 per cent; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 17.5 per cent; the Methodist

Episcopal Church (part), 8.6 per cent; the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 7.2 per cent; and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 6.6 per cent—these 5 bodies showing 93.4 per cent of the entire seating capacity reported by colored organizations.

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCH EDIFICES.									
	Organizations reporting seating capacity of church edifices: 1906.		Seating capacity of church edifices reported.							
			Amount.		Per cent distribution.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.		Average per organization reporting.	
	Number.	Per cent of total reporting church edifices.	1906	1890	1906	1890	Amount.	Per cent.		
Total.....	33,091	95.9	10,481,738	6,800,035	100.0	100.0	3,681,703	54.1	317	
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	17,316	97.1	5,610,301	3,440,070	53.5	50.6	2,169,331	63.0	324	
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,178	98.2	1,832,600	1,190,838	17.5	17.1	671,702	57.9	297	
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	3,004	87.0	601,812	635,252	8.6	9.3	266,560	42.0	291	
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,048	98.5	690,951	505,677	6.6	8.3	125,374	22.2	337	
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,214	98.3	758,328	541,464	7.2	8.0	216,804	40.1	343	
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	32	(2)	12,040	8,370	0.1	0.1	4,270	51.0	395	
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>2</sup> .....	323	64.3	95,423	96,099	0.9	1.4	41,270	41.3	206	
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	94	(2)	41,800	62,000	0.4	1.4	450,800	54.8	445	
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	360	90.2	113,701	50,280	1.1	0.8	57,421	102.0	310	
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	148	98.7	42,700	11,885	0.4	0.2	30,815	250.3	289	
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	101	97.0	71,105	52,139	0.7	0.8	19,026	36.5	373	
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	137	91.0	39,825	.....	0.4	.....	39,825	.....	291	
Congregationalists (part).....	130	97.7	30,500	10,360	0.4	0.3	20,140	104.0	304	
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>3</sup> .....	133	97.1	34,320	41,590	0.3	0.6	47,270	17.5	258	
Free Baptists (part).....	165	95.4	43,850	800	0.4	(6)	43,050	5,381.3	260	
All other bodies (26).....	520	94.3	152,762	70,151	1.5	1.1	76,611	100.6	239	

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.<sup>2</sup> Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.<sup>3</sup> For 1906 includes 4 organizations having 4 church edifices with seating capacity of 1,200, reported by the Primitive Baptists.<sup>4</sup> Decrease.<sup>5</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.<sup>6</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The per cent distribution for the several denominations, as shown by the table, does not vary much from that for 1890. The increase in seating capacity from 1890 to 1906, according to the table, was 3,681,703, or 54.1 per cent. The denominations showing the greatest absolute increase are the Baptists—National Convention (Colored), 2,169,331, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 671,762. In per cent of increase, however, the Free Baptists (part),

lead with 5,381.3 per cent, this large increase being due apparently, as previously stated, to incomplete returns in 1890. Next comes the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), with 259.3 per cent.

The average seating capacity per organization reporting, as shown by the table, is 317, ranging from 445 for the Baptists—Northern Convention (part), to 258 for the Disciples or Christians (part).

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.										
	Organizations reporting value of church property: 1906.		Value of church property reported.								Average per organization reporting.
			Amount.		Per cent (distribution).		Increase from 1890 to 1906.		Rank in 1906.	Amount.	Rank.
	Number.	Per cent of total.	1906	1890	1906	1890	Amount.	Per cent.			
Total.....	34,660	94.3	\$56,636,159	\$28,626,448	100.0	100.0	\$30,009,711	112.7	.....	\$1,634	.....
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	17,890	96.5	24,437,272	9,038,549	43.1	33.9	15,398,723	170.4	1	1,300	9
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,299	94.8	11,303,480	6,468,280	20.0	24.3	4,835,200	74.8	2	1,794	7
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	3,585	95.0	6,104,379	3,630,093	10.8	13.6	2,474,286	68.2	3	1,703	8
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,104	95.5	4,833,207	2,714,128	8.5	10.2	2,119,070	78.1	4	2,297	5
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,204	95.1	3,017,849	1,713,366	5.3	6.4	1,304,483	76.1	5	1,333	10
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	32	( <sup>2</sup> )	678,480	237,400	1.2	0.9	441,080	185.8	9	21,203	1
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>3</sup> .....	512	63.9	298,839	135,427	0.5	0.5	163,412	120.7	11	584	14
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	97	89.8	1,561,326	1,087,618	2.8	4.1	473,808	43.6	7	16,096	2
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	365	87.5	752,387	361,650	1.3	1.5	390,737	92.1	8	2,061	6
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	150	80.3	1,773,279	192,750	3.1	0.7	1,580,529	820.0	6	11,153	3
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	192	98.0	293,778	195,826	0.4	0.7	7,952	4.1	12	1,061	13
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	151	60.2	79,278	.....	0.1	.....	79,278	.....	15	525	15
Congregationalists (part).....	137	87.8	450,497	246,125	0.8	0.9	213,372	86.7	10	3,354	4
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>4</sup> .....	141	82.9	185,215	176,795	0.3	0.7	8,420	4.8	14	1,314	11
Free Baptists (part).....	173	87.8	186,130	13,300	0.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	172,830	1,299.5	13	1,076	12
All other bodies (20).....	559	77.2	761,754	385,241	1.3	1.4	376,513	97.7	.....	1,363	.....

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> For 1906 includes 4 organizations having church property valued at \$2,300, reported by the Primitive Baptists.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.

<sup>5</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total number of colored organizations, 34,660, or 94.3 per cent, reported value of church property in 1906. Of the total value reported, \$56,636,159, the Baptists—National Convention (Colored) reported 43.1 per cent; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 20 per cent; the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), 10.8 per cent; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 8.5 per cent; and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 5.3 per cent, these 5 principal bodies holding 87.7 per cent of the entire value of church property reported in 1906 by colored organizations, as compared with 88.4 per cent in 1890. If the Baptists—Northern Convention (part), and the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), are added to these 5 bodies, the 7 bodies represent 93.6 per cent of the value of church property reported in 1906 as compared with 93.2 per cent for the same bodies in 1890. The increase in value from 1890 to 1906, as shown by the table, is \$30,009,711, or 112.7 per cent.

In absolute increase, the Baptists—National Convention (Colored) rank first; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, second; the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), third; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, fourth; the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), fifth; and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, sixth. In per cent of increase, however, the Free Baptists (part) come first, with the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), second. In the average value of church property per organization reporting, as shown by the table, the Roman Catholic Church ranks first, with \$21,203; and is followed by the Baptists—Northern Convention (part), with \$16,096; and the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), with \$11,153. The denomination showing the lowest average value is the United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), with \$525, and the one showing the next lowest average, the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, with \$584.

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—DEBT ON CHURCH PROPERTY: 1906.				
	Organizations reporting debt on church property.		Debt reported.		
	Number.	Per cent of organizations reporting value of church property.	Amount.	Per cent of value of church property.	Average per organization reporting.
Total.....	9,003	26.0	\$5,005,905	8.8	\$556
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	3,100	17.3	1,757,190	7.2	567
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,574	40.9	1,191,921	10.5	463
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	1,372	38.3	611,166	10.0	445
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	724	34.4	474,260	9.8	655
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	692	30.6	215,111	7.1	311
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	75,650	11.1	9,456
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>3</sup> .....	34	0.6	6,908	2.3	205
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	55	( <sup>2</sup> )	356,093	22.0	6,491
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	59	16.2	39,208	5.2	665
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	28	17.6	113,246	6.4	4,045
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	18	9.4	10,407	5.1	578
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	22	14.6	3,485	4.4	158
Congregationalists (part).....	32	23.4	32,108	7.0	1,003
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>4</sup> .....	36	25.5	18,029	9.7	501
Free Baptists (part).....	43	24.0	16,227	8.7	377
All other bodies (26).....	206	36.9	83,929	11.0	407

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 4 organizations, having no debt on church property, reported by the Primitive Baptists.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.

Of the 34,660 colored organizations reporting value of church property, 9,003, or 26 per cent, reported debt on church property. In the case of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 40.9 per cent of the organizations reporting property also report debt; and of the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), 38.3 per cent. In the case of the Baptists—Northern Convention (part), for which, however, only 97 organizations reported the value of church property, practically 4 out of 7 report debt. The denomination showing the lowest percentage is the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, only 6.6 per cent of the organizations which reported value of church property also reporting debt.

The total amount of debt reported, as shown by the table, is \$5,005,905, or 8.8 per cent of the value of church property reported. The denominations showing the highest percentage of debt as compared with the value of property are the Baptists—Northern Convention (part), 22.9, and the Roman Catholic Church, 11.1; while the denomination showing the lowest percentage is the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, 2.3 per cent. The average for each organization reporting debt is \$556. The denominations showing the highest average per organization are the Roman Catholic Church, \$9,456; the Baptists—Northern Convention (part), \$6,491; and the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), \$4,045. The denominations showing the lowest are the United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), \$158, and the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, \$205. By comparison with the previous table it will be seen that the 5 bodies named

rank the same in respect to average debt as in respect to average value of church property reported.

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—PARSONAGES: 1906.			
	Organizations reporting parsonages.		Value of parsonages reported.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Total.	Average per organization reporting.
Total.....	4,779	13.0	\$3,727,884	\$780
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	709	3.8	617,241	871
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1,783	26.8	1,255,240	704
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	1,206	32.2	777,715	646
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	348	15.8	350,690	1,008
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	421	17.7	237,547	564
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	23	( <sup>2</sup> )	109,400	4,073
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>3</sup> .....	21	2.6	10,095	481
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	17	15.7	35,500	2,088
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	75	18.0	66,430	886
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	58	20.3	164,050	2,844
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	8	4.1	5,825	728
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	6	2.4	1,475	246
Congregationalists (part).....	36	23.1	40,125	1,281
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>4</sup> .....	4	2.4	1,950	488
Free Baptists (part).....	13	6.6	13,100	1,008
All other bodies (26).....	52	7.2	34,595	665

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 4 organizations having no parsonages, reported by the Primitive Baptists.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.

The table shows that of the 36,770 colored organizations, 4,779, or 13 per cent, reported parsonages. The denomination showing the highest proportion of par-



sonages as compared with church organizations is the Roman Catholic Church (part). Of the 36 colored organizations reported by this body, 22, or nearly two-thirds, owned parsonages. Of the total number of colored organizations reported by the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), 1,206, or 32.2 per cent, reported parsonages. For the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), the percentage is 29.3; for the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 26.8; and for the Congregationalists (part), 23.1. The denominations showing the lowest percentages are the United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), and the Disciples or Christians, with 2.4 each. The total value of parsonages reported, as shown by the table, is \$3,727,884. Of this amount, the African Methodist Episcopal Church reported \$1,255,246, or a little more than one-third,

while the next in order are the Methodist Episcopal Church (part); Baptists—National Convention (Colored); African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; and Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, these 5 bodies together reporting \$3,238,439, or 86.9 per cent of the total value of parsonages reported. The average value for each organization reporting is \$780. The denominations showing the highest average per organization reporting are the Roman Catholic Church (part), \$1,973; the Protestant Episcopal Church (part), \$2,844; Baptists—Northern Convention (part), \$2,088; and Congregationalists (part), \$1,281. The denominations showing the lowest are the United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), \$246; the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, \$481; and the Disciples or Christians (part), \$488.

DENOMINATION.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS: 1906.							
	Organizations reporting Sunday schools.		Sunday schools reported.		Sunday school officers and teachers.		Sunday school scholars.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	33,538	91.2	34,681	100.0	210,148	100.0	1,740,099	100.0
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	17,478	94.3	17,910	51.6	100,069	47.6	924,665	53.1
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,050	91.1	6,285	18.1	41,941	20.0	292,689	16.8
Methodist Episcopal Church (part).....	3,522	93.9	3,745	10.8	26,044	12.4	204,810	11.8
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,000	93.5	2,002	6.0	16,245	7.7	107,692	6.2
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,207	92.7	2,328	6.7	12,375	5.9	92,457	5.3
Roman Catholic Church (part).....	30	( <sup>2</sup> )	33	0.1	220	0.1	3,151	0.2
Colored Primitive Baptists in America <sup>3</sup> .....	166	20.7	166	0.5	911	0.4	6,224	0.4
Baptists—Northern Convention (part).....	102	94.4	106	0.3	1,382	0.7	12,827	0.7
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (part).....	405	97.1	433	1.2	2,791	1.3	24,004	1.4
Protestant Episcopal Church (part).....	180	90.9	188	0.5	1,189	0.6	13,779	0.8
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	192	98.0	192	0.6	933	0.4	6,952	0.4
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	100	39.8	100	0.3	382	0.2	3,307	0.2
Congregationalists (part).....	150	94.2	174	0.5	1,050	0.5	10,339	0.6
Disciples or Christians (part) <sup>4</sup> .....	134	78.8	141	0.4	712	0.3	4,016	0.3
Free Baptists (part).....	168	85.3	177	0.5	868	0.4	5,732	0.3
All other bodies (26).....	588	81.2	611	1.8	3,030	1.4	25,655	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 4 organizations making no returns for Sunday schools, reported by the Primitive Baptists.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ.

The table shows that of the total colored organizations, 33,538, or 91.2 per cent, reported Sunday schools. The denominations showing the highest percentages of Sunday schools, as compared with the total number of organizations, are the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with 98 per cent, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with 97.1 per cent. The denominations showing the lowest percentages, as compared with the total number of organizations, are the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, with 20.7 per cent, and the United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), with 39.8 per cent, the low percentage shown for these 2 bodies probably being due in part to incomplete returns.

The total number of Sunday schools reported is 34,681. Of these, the Baptists—National Convention (Colored) reported 51.6 per cent, a little more than one-half; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 18.1

per cent; the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), 10.8 per cent; the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 6.7 per cent; and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 6 per cent, these 5 bodies reporting 32,360 Sunday schools, or 93.3 per cent of the total number reported by colored organizations.

The total number of Sunday school officers and teachers reported was 210,148. Of these the Baptists—National Convention (Colored) reported nearly one-half; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 20 per cent; the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), 12.4 per cent; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 7.7 per cent; and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 5.9 per cent, these 5 bodies reporting 196,674 Sunday school officers and teachers, or 93.6 per cent of the entire number reported by colored organizations.

The total number of Sunday school scholars reported by colored organizations is 1,740,099. Of these, the

Baptists—National Convention (Colored) reported 924,665, or a little more than one-half; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 16.8 per cent; the Methodist Episcopal Church (part), 11.8 per cent; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 6.2 per cent; and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 5.3 per cent, these 5 bodies reporting 1,622,313 Sunday school scholars, or 93.2 per cent of the entire number reported by colored organizations.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The statistics of colored organizations for 1906, for all denominations, are given by states and territories in Table 12 (page 540). The following table shows this distribution for communicants or members alone for 1890 and 1906, and the relative position of each state at the two periods:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	COLORED <sup>1</sup> ORGANIZATIONS—COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.			
	1906		1890	
	Number.	Rank.	Number.	Rank.
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	3,085,097	.....	2,073,077	.....
Georgia.....	507,005	1	341,433	1
Alabama.....	397,178	2	207,161	2
South Carolina.....	394,140	3	317,020	3
Mississippi.....	358,708	4	224,404	6
Virginia.....	307,374	5	238,617	5
North Carolina.....	283,707	6	200,755	4
Texas.....	227,032	7	186,038	7
Louisiana.....	185,918	8	108,872	9
Tennessee.....	172,807	9	131,015	8
Arkansas.....	146,310	10	106,445	10
Kentucky.....	116,018	11	92,708	11
Florida.....	105,678	12	64,337	12
Maryland.....	71,797	13	58,506	13
Pennsylvania.....	60,161	14	26,753	15
Missouri.....	50,074	15	42,452	14
District of Columbia.....	46,249	16	22,905	16
Ohio.....	33,667	17	19,827	17
Illinois.....	32,058	18	15,635	19
New York.....	30,482	19	17,216	18
Oklahoma <sup>3</sup> .....	28,115	20	880	33
New Jersey.....	28,015	21	12,720	21
Indiana.....	24,133	22	13,404	20
Kansas.....	17,273	23	9,750	22
West Virginia.....	14,949	24	7,100	23
Delaware.....	10,583	25	6,505	24
Massachusetts.....	9,402	26	3,638	27
California.....	4,564	27	3,720	26
Connecticut.....	4,492	28	1,624	30
Iowa.....	4,108	29	2,643	28
Michigan.....	3,235	30	3,957	25
Colorado.....	2,507	31	1,171	31
Rhode Island.....	2,114	32	1,909	29
Minnesota.....	1,453	33	958	32
Nebraska.....	1,007	34	399	34
Washington.....	614	35	66	36
Wisconsin.....	310	36	268	35
New Mexico.....	221	37	62	40
Arizona.....	208	38	155	37
Oregon.....	100	39	291	35
Montana.....	135	40	32	42
Wyoming.....	45	41	154	38
South Dakota.....	38	42	.....	.....
Utah.....	30	43	7	43
Maine.....	25	44	45	41
New Hampshire.....	20	45	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.

<sup>2</sup> Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, and Vermont had no colored organizations in 1906 or 1890.

<sup>3</sup> Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

From the number of communicants given in this table, it appears that 1 state reports a membership of over 500,000; 4 report a membership of from 300,000 to 400,000; and 7, a membership of from 100,000 to 300,000. These 12 states report a total colored mem-

bership in 1906 of 3,202,853, or 86.9 per cent of the entire membership of colored organizations. The same states reported a membership in 1890 of 2,398,865, or 89.7 per cent of the entire membership of colored organizations at that time. The relative position of the different states varied somewhat at the two censuses. Georgia was the leading state at each census, while 5 others of the 12 states—Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, and Virginia—held the same relative position in 1906 as in 1890. On the other hand, South Carolina, which was second in 1890, changed places in 1906 with Alabama, which was third in 1890, while North Carolina changed places with Mississippi, and Louisiana with Tennessee.

In addition to the 12 states already named, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, in the South Atlantic division, and Oklahoma, in the South Central division, reported a comparatively large colored membership. These 2 geographic divisions, the South Atlantic and South Central (see Table 12), reported in 1906 a total membership for colored organizations of 3,375,546, and in 1890 the same states reported a corresponding membership of 2,495,031, or somewhat more than nine-tenths—91.6 and 93.3 per cent, respectively—of the total colored membership reported for continental United States at each census.

Outside of the South Atlantic and South Central divisions, the states reporting in 1906 the largest membership for colored organizations are, Pennsylvania, 60,161; Missouri, 50,074; Ohio, 33,667; Illinois, 32,058; and New York, 30,482. Ohio held the same relative position in 1906 as in 1890, while Pennsylvania changed places with Missouri, and Illinois with New York. Of all the states and territories, Oklahoma shows the highest percentage of increase in members of colored organizations, namely, 3,208.5 per cent. Five states—North Carolina, Michigan, Oregon, Wyoming, and Maine—report a smaller number of members in 1906 than in 1890. The decrease shown for North Carolina is due largely to the decrease in the number of members reported for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, which is especially strong in North Carolina. The states reporting no members of colored organizations either in 1890 or 1906 are Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, and Vermont.

COLORED MINISTERS.

The number of ordained colored ministers connected with denominations made up wholly of colored organizations, as reported for 1890 and 1906, is given in detail by denominations in Table 8 (page 514). The table following shows for each of these denominations the number of ministers and the number of organizations reported in 1906.

DENOMINATION.	Colored <sup>1</sup> or- ganizations in 1906.	Colored ministers in 1906.
Total number.....	31,393	31,624
Baptists—National Convention (Colored).....	18,534	17,117
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	6,200
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	3,082
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	2,671
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	797	1,480
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	375
United American Freewill Baptists (Colored).....	251	136
Other bodies:		
Church of God and Saints of Christ (Colored).....	48	75
Churches of the Living God (Colored)—3 bodies.....	68	101
Voluntary Missionary Society in America (Colored).....	3	11
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ (Colored).....	15	20
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Col- ored).....	77	64
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	187
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....	45	33
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Col- ored).....	58	72

<sup>1</sup> Negroes or persons of negro descent.

The table shows that for the denominations made up wholly of colored organizations, the total number of ministers reported for 1906 was 31,624, and the total number of organizations 31,393. Of the total number of ministers, 17,117, or 54.1 per cent, were connected with the Baptists—National Convention (Colored); 6,200, or 19.6 per cent, with the African Methodist Episcopal Church; 3,082, or 9.7 per cent, with the

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; 2,671, or 8.4 per cent, with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; and 1,480, or 4.7 per cent, with the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, these 5 bodies having 30,550 ministers, or 96.6 per cent of the entire number of ordained ministers reported for denominations composed wholly of colored organizations. For 3 of these bodies, namely, United American Freewill Baptists (Colored), the Church of God and Saints of Christ (Colored), and the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the number of ministers is estimated because complete information was not obtainable. The number of colored ministers connected with denominations partly made up of colored organizations is not known. Estimating it on the basis of the number of ministers per organization for each of these denominations as a whole, the number is approximately 3,600. If this number be added to the number connected with denominations composed wholly of colored organizations, an estimated total is obtained of 35,224 ministers of colored organizations in continental United States, as compared with 36,770 colored organizations belonging to the denominations in question.